of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect:—

That an Order should be issued withdrawing in respect of His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands, and Egypt, the prohibitions established by His Majesty's Proclamations of the 5th, 10th, and 20th August, 1914, on the exportation from the United Kingdom of the articles specified in the list of provisions and victual contained in the last-mentioned Proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved:

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,
The 1st day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect—

That an Order should be issued withdrawing the prohibition on the exportation from the United Kingdom of Jams and Marmalades and of Condensed Milk, sweetened or not, established by His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 20th August, 1914:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 875.—Captain A. A. Tod, Rifle Brigade, is permitted to resign his appointment as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, on being retained by the War Office for service on the Home Establishment. Dated 24th August 1914.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

877.—The services of Captain J. M. G. Buller, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

878.—The services of Captain J. V. M. Biscoe, 112th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

879.—The services of Captain H. P. Pott, 5th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

The services of Major W. M. Fenning, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 881.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 25th August 1914 :—

No. 423, Anantprasad Shivprasad Mehta.
No. 424, Philip Somabhai Kantharia.
No. 425, Edmund Paul Lotlikar.
No. 426, Keshav Waman Khuperkar.
No. 427, Moreshawar Balwant Bhagwat.
No. 428, Venktesh Anant Chandragiri.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 882.—Norman Hornsby to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 2nd October 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 883.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 14th August 1914, pages 6398 and 6402.

War Office,
14th August 1914.

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Gentleman Cadet Cuthbert William Arthur Barwis, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 15th August 1914.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 1st September 1914, pages 6898, 6899, 6900 and 6901.

War Office,
1st September 1914.

* * * * * * *

Gentleman Cadet Eric Cameron Mercer, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army, with precedence next below C. H. H. Eales. Dated 15th August 1914.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

Colonel James M. Stewart, C.B., Indian Army, Aide-de-Camp to the King, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Dated 2nd September 1914.

* * * * * * *

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

CAVALRY.

Major Horace Walter Cobham, late 32nd Lancers, Indian Army, to be Major. Dated 2nd September 1914.

INFANTRY.

Dated 2nd September 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 4th September 1914, pages 7000 and 7001.

War Office,
4th September 1914.

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

CAVALRY.

The undermentioned to be Captains. Dated 5th September 1914 :—

Walter Gerald Paul Young, late Captain, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), Indian Army.

* * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 834.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Frederick George Pierce, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers,—11th February 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Reginald Frankland Francis, 47th Sikhs
Hugh Edward Growse, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs } ,—27th September 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 885.—Staff-Serjeant John Dickinson to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor John Henry Snowdon, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 30th August 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 886.—The following promotions are made :—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Dafadar Imam Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Ghafur Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

17th Cavalry.

Risaldar Malik Dost Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Rukan Din to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sajid Gul to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Sarwar to be Jemadar, and Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th July

31st Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Khem Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar and Havildar Abbas Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, deceased ; with effect from the 3rd Septem- 1914.

90th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Mohan Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Drigpal Sukul, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 13th August 1914.

95th Russell's Infantry.

n Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajab Khan, transferred to the blishment ; with effect from the 12th July 1914.

2nd Battalion, 2nd (King Edward's Own) Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Fateh Sing Newar to be Subadar and Havildars Guman Sing Gurung, Bahadur Ghale, Suba Sing Gurung and Dhan Sing Lama to be Jemadars, to complete establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

2nd Battalion, 3rd (Queen Alexandra's Own) Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Kabiraj Burathoki to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Arjun Thapa, Havildar Bhawan Sing Sahi, Havildar-Major Bhagatbahadur Thapa and Havildar Bagbir Gharti to be Jemadars, to complete establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

No. 887.—The promotion of Jemadar Narain Singh and Havildar Lehna Singh should have effect from the 1st August 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 771, dated the 28th August 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 888.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th July 1914:—

Conductor George Bagg, India Miscellaneous List.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 889.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to confer a Good Service Pension of £100 per annum on each of the undermentioned officers:—

FROM THE 2ND APRIL 1914, IN THE ROOM OF COLONEL R. N. CAMPBELL, C.B., I.M.S., RETIRED.

Surgeon-General T. Grainger, C.B., I.M.S.

Commissions.

Surgeon (ranking with Lieutenant), 1st October 1885.

Surgeon (ranking with Captain), 1st October 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th May 1898.

Colonel, 3rd December 1909.

Surgeon-General, 25th May 1914.

Appointments.

Arrived in India, 27th April 1886.

General duty, Allahabad, 29th April [illegible] to 5th June 1886.

Attached, 23rd Pioneers, 6th June 1886 to 12th August 1886.

Officiating Medical charge, 40th Bombay Infantry, 13th August 1886 to [illegible] January 1887.

Attached, 38th Bombay Infantry, 8th January 1887 to 17th April 1887.

Officiating Medical charge, 4th Bombay Infantry, 18th April 1887 to 27th February 1888.

Attached Field Hospital, Sikkim Field Force, 28th February 1888 to 31st August 1889.

Medical charge, 32nd Pioneers, 1st September 1889 to 28th May 1892.

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, 29th May 1892 to 17th December

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Noakhali, 18th December 1894 to 31st Dec[illegible]

Civil Surgeon, Khulna, 1st January 1895 to 31st December 1897.

Attached, No. 43 Native Field Hospital, Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1st January 1898 to 9th April 1898.

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, 10th April 1898 to 22nd September 1900.

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Motihari, 23rd September 1900 to 31st December 1900.

Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, 1st January 1901 to 1st February 1901.

Civil Surgeon, Dharbanga, 2nd February 1901 to 30th April 1901.

Civil Surgeon, Morshedabad, 1st May 1901 to 31st December 1902.

Civil Surgeon, Dharbanga, 1st January 1903 to 25th December 1904.

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Mozaffarpore, 26th December 1904 to 17th June 1908.

Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Kohat Brigade, 18th June 1908 to 18th October 1908.

Civil Surgeon, Mozaffarpore, 19th October 1908 to 1st August 1909.

Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Burma Division, 2nd August 1909 to 2nd December 1909.

Principal Medical Officer, Burma Division, 3rd August 1909 to 31st December 1911.

Assistant Director of Medical Services, 5th (Mhow) Division, 1st January 1912 to 30th April 1914.

Officiating Deputy Director, Medical Services, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, 1st May 1914.

War services and rewards.

Sikkim Expedition, 1888—

Medal with clasp.

Hazara Expedition, 1891—

Clasp.

Tirah, 1897-98.—Action at Dargai. Capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes. Operations in the Bara Valley, 7th to 14th December 1899. Despatches, London Gazette, 5th April 1898. Promoted Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.—Medal with two clasps.

C. B., 20th June 1911.

FROM THE 20TH APRIL 1914, IN THE ROOM OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. A. BROWNLOW R.E., DECEASED.

Major-General F. J. Aylmer, V.C., C B., R.E.

Commissions.

Lieutenant, 27th July 1880.

Captain, 2nd October 1889.

Brevet Major, 18th October 1893.

Major, 14th March 1899.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd January 1896.

Substantive Colonel, 25th July 1901.

Major-General, 19th February 1909.

Appointments.

Posted to Indian Establishment, 3rd March 1883.

Arrived in India, 1st April 1883.

Regimental duty, Bengal Sappers and Miners, 7th April 1883 to 3rd October 1895.

Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Fyzabad, 4th October 1895 to 8th March 1896.

Attached Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, 9th March 1896 to 11th May 1897.

Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, 12th May 1897 to 7th July 1897.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Rangoon District, 8th July 1897 to 7th August 1898.

(Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General and Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, 20th September 1897 to 8th December 1897).

Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, 8th August 1898 to 31st October 1899.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District, 1st November 1899 to 24th July 1901.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Command, 25th July 1901 to 10th August 1904.

Commanded Bannu Brigade, 11th August 1904 to 18th March 1906.

Commanded Quetta Infantry Brigade, 19th March 1906 to 3rd April 1910.

Unemployed, 4th April 1910 to 24th March 1912.

Adjutant-General in India, 25th March 1912.

War services and rewards.

Burmese Expedition, 1886-88—

Despatches, London Gazette, 2nd September 1887, Medal with clasp.

Hasara Expedition, 1891—

Despatches, London Gazette, 20th October 1891—Clasp.

Hunza Nagar Expedition, 1891-92—

As Commanding Royal Engineer—(wounded). Despatches, London Gazette, 21st June 1892—V. C. Brevet of Major.

Isazai Expedition, 1892.

Operations in Chitral, 1895—

With the relief force, storming of the Malakand Pass. Action near Khar on descent into Swat Valley. Passage of the Swat River; actions at Panjkōra River and Mamazai. Despatches, London Gazette, 15th November 1895. Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Medal with clasp.

Granted *C. B.* in 1907.

FROM THE 25TH MAY 1914, IN THE ROOM OF SURGEON-GENERAL A. M. CROFTS, C.I.E., I.M.S., RETIRED.

SURGEON-GENERAL G. F. A. HARRIS, C.S.I., V.H.S., I.M.S.

Commissions.

Surgeon (ranking with Lieutenant), 30th September 1878.

Major, 30th September 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th September 1898.

Colonel, 1st March 1910.

Surgeon-General, 1st April 1912.

Appointments.

Arrived in India, 6th April 1879.

General duty, Allahabad, 8th April 1879 to 5th May 1879.

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail, Hardoi, 6th May 1879 to 14th September 1879.

Officiating Medical charge, 16th Bombay Infantry, 15th September 1879 to 20th September 1879.

General duty, Jhansi, 21st September 1879 to 31st December 1879.

Officiating Medical charge, 16th Bombay Infantry, 1st January 1880 to 30th January 1881.

Medical charge, 14th Madras Infantry, 31st January 1881 to 17th December 1881.

Civil Surgeon, Barisal, 18th December 1881 to 18th March 1882.

Officiating 2nd and 1st Residency Surgeon, General Hospital, Calcutta, 19th March 1882 to 7th April 1883.

2nd Residency Surgeon, General Hospital, Calcutta, 8th April 1883 to 30th September 1885.

Officiating Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, and Medical charge, Army Headquarters Staff, 1st October 1885 to 31st December 1885.

Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, 1st January 1886 to 3rd November 1890.

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur, 4th November 1890 to 4th June 1898.

Officiating Principal Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, 15th June 1898 to 20th February 1900.

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur, 21st February 1900 to 27th May 1900.

Officiating 2nd Physician, Medical College, Calcutta, 28th May 1900 to 31st December 1900.

Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine and 2nd Physician, Medical College, Calcutta, 1st January 1901 to 6th August 1909.

(Appointed Honorary Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.)

Officiating Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, 7th August 1909 to 31st December 1909.

Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, 1st January 1910 to 28th February 1910.

Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, 1st March 1910.

War services and rewards.

Afghan War, 1880.—Medal.

C.S.I., 12th December 1911.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 890.—Alexander Edwin Baird to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 891.—James Robert Robertson Silver to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 892.—Bridson Kermode Goldsmith to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd August 1914.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 893.—Sidney Keith Scott to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 894.—Charles Ernest Low to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Donald Stuart Mackay to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 895.—Maurice Lionel McNamara to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th May 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 896.—Lieutenant Francis Willoughby Luxton to be Captain, *vice* K. H. H. Kennedy, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Second Lieutenant Eustace Meredith Rice to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. W. Luxton, promoted. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Ernest Bennett to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. H. Klosz, resigned. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Verner White Livingston Macassey to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Henry [illegible]nan Brock to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st Jun[illegible]

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 897.—George Washington Talbot to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 898.—The Hon'ble Captain Nicholas Dodd Beatson-Bell, C.I.E., resigns his commission. Dated the 14th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 23rd and 29th September 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
27th Light Cavalry.	Major Arthur Francis Henderson.	12th September 1914.	France.	Killed in action.
2nd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment.	Captain Hargrave Tindal Raleigh Curtis-Raleigh.	27th September 1914.	Deolali.	

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 82.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 24th September 1914 :—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer Walter Richardson.

LEAVE.

No. 83.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant E. H. Marsden, Royal Indian Marine, two months (medical certificate).

Engineer H. Ellis, Royal Indian Marine, three months (medical certificate).

RETIREMENTS.

No. 84.—Lieutenant E. J. Constant, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September, 1914.

No. 245.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except Section 135, to the Pattipooker Belgatchia Extension of the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway.

No. 246.—Mr. Kanchi Pershad, Qualified Student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineering Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 13th September 1914, and is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 30th September, 1914.

No. 247.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 225, dated the 28th August 1914, Mr. H. W. Meakins, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 14th September 1914.

No. 248.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on behalf of the Central Provinces Railways Company, of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge, from Pulgaon on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Arvi, a distance of 21·75 miles.

2. The railway will be known as the Pulgaon-Arvi Railway.

The 1st October, 1914.

No. 249.—The undermentioned gentlemen who have been appointed Assistant Engineers, State Railways, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are posted as follows:—

Mr. E. P. Gordon,
Mr. F. C. Judges, } to the North Western Railway.

Mr. H. M. Jameson,
Mr. A. Lister-Jackson, } to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. J. M. Salusbury-Trelawny, to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 250.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 76, dated the 8th April 1914, Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 14th September 1914.

The 2nd October, 1914.

No. 251.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the North Western Railway, for a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Shahdara on the North Western Railway to Narowal, a distance of about 48 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Shahdara Narowal Railway.

No. 252.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the North Western Railway to the Indo-Burma Connection Survey:—

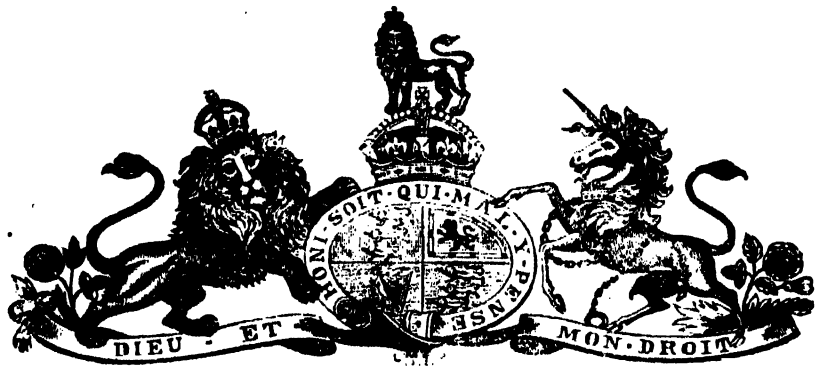
A. E. B. Sullen, Executive Engineer.
R. McLean, Executive Engineer.
C. O. C. Reilly, Assistant Engineer.
„ F. R. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent.

No. 253.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 146, dated the 8th June 1914, Mr. W. R. R. M. Bennet, Assistant Signal Engineer, was, on relief of his duties as Officiating Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, re-transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 254.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 127, dated the 21st May 1914, Mr. F. H. L. Strange, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 15th September 1914.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 40. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 1st October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The rainfall of the week occurred chiefly in Lower Burma, northeast India and the south of the Peninsula, and was below the average over the greater part of the country. A disturbance from the west gave fairly widespread rain for one day in the southwest Punjab.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was comparatively scanty. It was most widespread on the 24th, 25th and 30th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell in Assam on the 24th, 25th and 26th, in Bengal on the 25th, and in Chota Nagpur on the 25th and 26th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was practically dry in the United Provinces; a few falls occurred in the rest of the division, chiefly in Central India West and the east of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain in the southwest Punjab on the 24th, and a few falls were reported during the week from Kashmir, the North Frontier Province, south Rajputana and Gujarat.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general on the west coast as far south as Karwar on the 27th and from Mangalore southwards on the 30th. It also occurred at most stations in Hyderabad on the 25th, in Mysore on the 30th, and in the Madras Deccan on the 24th, 25th and 26th.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows :—

September 24th. Tezpur 1·78″, Dhubri 2·71″, Silchar 1·49″, Shillong 1·26″, Cherrapunji 2·11″, Barisal 1·45″, Mymensingh 1·40″, Chaibasa 2·10″, Khushab 0·87″, Bijapur 0·97″, Parbhani 1·01″, Raichur 0·90″, and Cuddapah 2·03″.

„ 25th. Mergui 1·85″, Dibrugarh 1·05″, Cherrapunji 3·75″, Shillong 1·02″, Dinajpur 2·86″, Darjiling 0·99″, Hazaribagh 1·94″, Jagdalpur 2·20″, Poona 1·32″, Hyderabad 1·37″, Cuddapah 1·98″ and Kodaikanal 1·26″.

„ 26th. Akyab 3·14, Sibsagar 1·85″, Cherrapunji 2·60″, Cox's Bazar 2·55″, Chittagong 1·32″, Mymensingh 2·03″, Darjiling 2·00″, Hazaribagh 1·04″ and Nellore 1·87″.

„ 27th. Victoria Point 1·92″, Mymensingh 5·34″, Dinajpur 2·00,″ Cuttack 1·12″, Jagdalpur 1·30″ and Nellore 2·10″.

„ 28th. Salem 1·25″.

„ 29th. Port Blair 1·65″, Silchar 1·07″ and Chitaldrug 1·70″.

„ 30th. Victoria Point 1·48″, Mandalay 0·91″, Tezpur 1·33″, Chitaldrug 1·22″, Mysore 1·37″, Cochin 2·52″, Ootacamund 1·52″ and Kodaikanal 2·23″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Southwest, Rajputāna East, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North ; and differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Central India West, Mysore and Malabar. No rain usually falls at this time of the year in Baluchistan and Sind, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in only Kashmir and Mysore. It is 20 per cent or more in excess in Orissa, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North ; and is within 20 per cent of the normal in all the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 1st October 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 1st October 1914.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·5	3·5	—1·0	90·4	85·8	+ 4·6	+ 5	+ 7
Lower Burma	1·9	3·7	—1·8	146·9	129·8	+17·1	+ 13	+ 15
Upper Burma	0·7	1·5	—0·8	39·7	35·4	+ 4·3	+ 12	+ 15
Assam	2·9	2·1	+0·8	65·2	71·9	— 6·7	— 9	— 11
Bengal	2·4	2·1	+0·3	60·2	64·3	— 4·1	— 6	— 7
Orissa	0·9	1·8	—0·9	62·4	52·1	+10·3	+ 20	+ 22
Chota Nagpur	2·0	1·5	+0·5	42·8	46·8	— 4·0	— 9	— 10
Bihar	0·3	1·3	—1·0	46·1	47·0	— 0·9	— 2	0
United Provinces, East	0	1·1	—1·1	37·2	36·7	+ 0·5	+ 1	+ 4
United Provinces, West	0	0·8	—0·8	38·3	38·2	+ 0·1	0	+ 2
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	25·5	21·2	+ 4·3	+ 20	+ 22
Punjab, Southwest	0·4	0·1	+0·3	13·0	7·9	+ 5·1	+ 65	+ 62
Kashmir	0	0·3	—0·3	5·2	8·1	— 2·9	— 36	— 33
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·1	0	7·0	5·9	+ 1·1	+ 19	+ 19
Baluchistan	0	0	0	4·0	2·4	+ 1·6	+ 67	+ 67
Sind	0	0	0	4·7	4·9	— 0·2	— 4	— 4
Rajputana, West	0	0·2	—0·2	10·6	11·5	— 0·9	— 8	— 6
Rajputana, East	0·3	0·2	+0·1	22·9	22·7	+ 0·2	+ 1	0
Gujarat	0·3	0·3	0	30·8	23·1	+ 7·7	+ 33	+ 34
Central India, West	0·6	0·6	0	28·1	29·0	— 0·9	— 3	— 3
Central India, East	0·2	1·1	—0·9	44·1	39·7	+ 4·4	+ 11	+ 14
Berar	0·5	1·5	—1·0	30·1	29·3	+ 0·8	+ 3	+ 6
Central Provinces, West	0·1	1·2	—1·1	40·6	43·2	— 2·6	— 6	— 4
Central Provinces, East	0·2	1·3	—1·1	41·0	45·8	— 4·8	— 10	— 8
Konkan	0·6	1·7	—1·1	115·8	92·3	+23·5	+ 25	+ 27
Bombay Deccan	0·7	1·5	—0·8	32·0	23·6	+ 8·4	+ 36	+ 41
Hyderabad, North	0·4	1·0	—0·6	40·4	31·0	+ 9·4	+ 30	+ 33
Hyderabad, South	0·9	1·2	—0·3	35·1	26·8	+ 8·3	+ 31	+ 34
Mysore	1·9	1·7	+0·2	15·2	20·0	— 4·8	— 24	— 27
Malabar	1·6	1·6	0	90·2	83·2	+ 7·0	+ 8	+ 9
Madras, Southeast	0·5	1·2	—0·7	11·5	13·3	— 1·8	— 14	— 9
Madras Deccan	2·4	1·2	+1·2	20·0	18·2	+ 1·8	+ 10	+ 4
Madras Coast, North	1·5	1·2	+0·3	31·1	23·1	+ 8·0	+ 35	+ 35

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 1st October 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th September 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall was general and favourable. Transplanting of winter rice has been completed and replanting in flooded areas is progressing in Upper Burma. Agricultural operations in connection with winter rice and miscellaneous crops and harvesting of early sesamum are proceeding Standing crops are generally satisfactory. Agricultural stock is healthy. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon is stationary while that of rice continues to decline.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable and favourable to standing crops. Moderate rain has fallen in all districts facilitating transplantation of winter rice which is nearly finished and improving prospects of crops. Plucking and manufacture of tea and steeping of jute are going on. Harvesting of autumn rice is nearly finished and the outturn is fair. Prospects of winter rice, cotton, tea and sugarcane are fair to good. The average price of common rice is practically unchanged. There is no cattle disease.

Bengal.—During the week under review seasonable rain fell throughout the Province, doing much good to the standing crops. Harvesting of autumn paddy has been finished in most places and that of jute is nearing completion. Transplantation of winter rice is over. The crop is thriving well and its prospects are promising. Injury by insect pests is reported from Midnapur. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·4 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain was general over the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues and that of jute is approaching completion. More rain is wanted for steeping of jute in Purnea. Sugarcane and winter paddy are doing well. More rain is wanted in several districts of Bihar and in parts of Palamau and Singhbhum. Insects are causing some damage to paddy in parts of Balasore. The average price of common rice has fallen appreciably as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—General rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except in the Rampur State. More rain is needed for rice in Jaunpur and in places in Mirzapur where falls have been scanty. Floods have damaged crops in parts of the Upper and Central Doab, central submontane and south Oudh districts and insects have injured crops in the Bansdih tahsil of the Ballia district. Harvesting, reaping, weeding and threshing of autumn crops and of *sawan*, rice, maize and millets continue and land is being prepared for spring crops. Picking of cotton has commenced in places and irrigation of late rice and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are generally favourable. Cattle disease continues to be reported from many districts of the Provinces but the condition of agricultural stock on the whole is good. Fodder and water are adequate. Markets are well stocked. Prices are generally fluctuating.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Light rain fell in Jhansi. Aided works are still in progress in the Jhansi district. The number of persons on aided works in Jhansi on the last day of the week was 200. The public health is generally good. Charitable relief is being given and takavi is being advanced. Fodder and water are sufficient. Market supplies are ample. The price basis is 10 seers per rupee.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain fell in parts of the southeast and in a few districts on the west. More rain is wanted in a few tracts in the north of the Province. The condition and expected yield of standing irrigated crops is generally good and that of unirrigated crops fair. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops continue with yield average to good. Ploughings for spring crops are well in hand. Gram and spring oilseeds are being sown and the sowings are normal. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell generally throughout the Province. The weather is clear and temperate. Standing crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. Crops have been slightly damaged by floods in certain villages of the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. The Paharpur Canal is running. Reaping of rice and picking of cotton continue in some places in the Peshawar district. Spring sowings are in progress in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and stationary but are tending to fall in Bannu and in the case of wheat are rising in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—There was no rain. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 15 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was insignificant. Prospects are good and crops are being harvested. Cattle disease is reported in Sripartabsinghpura. Water and fodder are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Rajputana.—Good rain is reported in parts of the Jaipur Residency and in the Eastern States of the Agency. The maximum fall was 175 cents in Tonk and the minimum 106 cents in Kishengarh. The weather was generally hot and clear. Standing crops are doing well and have improved in Tonk by recent rains. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. The pasturage and water-supply are sufficient. Prices are generally high and stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and the Southern States of the Agency and slight in Indore, Bundelkhand and Malwa. More rain is wanted in the Lughasi State of the Bundelkhand Agency. Weeding of autumn crops and preparation of land for spring crops are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are generally good. Cattle disease prevails in the Naraingarh *mahal* of Indore and the Khilchipur State of Bhopal. Elsewhere their condition is good. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are rising in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and in the Charkhari and Banka Pahari States of the Bundelkhand Agency, are fluctuating in Indore and in the Sarila State of the Bundelkhand Agency and are steady elsewhere. In Bundelkhand the average numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Sarila 13, Garrauli 31 and Gaurihar 72.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear with slight showers. Three districts only received more than one inch of rain. Harvesting of minor autumn crops and preparation of land for spring crops are still in progress. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are excellent. Cattle are in good condition. There is little fluctuation in prices.

Feudatory States :—The States received light to moderate rain. Standing crops are flourishing. The price of rice fell in Raigarh and Sarangarh and that of gram rose in Udaipur by 2 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week throughout the Presidency Proper. More rain is still needed in two talukas of Karachi and Poona and in one taluka of Belgaum. Crops are generally good except for slight damage done by insects in three talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier, by locusts in three talukas of Thar and Parkar, by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and by excessive rain in five talukas of East Khandesh, three talukas of West Khandesh and two talukas of Ahmednagar. Harvesting generally continues. Spring sowings are progressing in Sukkur, Larkana, Kaira, Broach, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Inundation in Sind is satisfactory. Irrigation water is generally adequate. Prices have fallen in Gujarat and the Deccan and are generally steady elsewhere. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 26th September were :—Bijapur 255.

Hyderabad.—During the week the rainfall was heavy and general except in the Usmanabad, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts. The average fall was 1 inch 56 cents. The highest fall was 4 inches 71 cents in Seram. Autumn crops are being harvested but they have suffered heavily in parts owing to excessive rain. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being weeded. Lands are being prepared for spring crops and sowings are progressing but operations have been retarded owing to heavy rain. Cattle disease prevails in eleven talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. White *juar* sells at 12 and coarse rice at 6½ seers per rupee in the Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is *juar* 8½ seers in Mahbubnagar and the lowest 21 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Bangalore and light to fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Shimoga and Chitaldrug. Weeding and transplanting operations are in progress. Sugarcane and gingelly are being harvested in parts. Standing crops generally are in fair condition. The prospects of the season are fair but more rain is needed in all districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available except in parts of Bangalore and Mysore where fodder is insufficient.

Coorg.—The rainfall was light. Transplanting of rice has been completed. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was light to fair in Tanjore, Tinnevelly and the West Coast except Travancore and good to heavy elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but have been affected by floods in parts of Kistna and require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding in parts and the outturn is fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient for irrigation in the Circars, Chingleput, Tanjore, East Coast and the Nilgiris. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices show a very slight tendency to rise.

L. J. KERSHA

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 19th September 1914.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST.	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous
					Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.					BOMBAY.				
1	Bijapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						UNITED PROVINCES.				
1	Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	650	
2	Hamirpur...	2,292	465,223	26	...	...		26	...	...
	Total United Provinces.	5,926	1,145,911	26	...	...	...	26	650	
						CENTRAL INDIA.				
1	Panna ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6
2	Orchha ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	Datia* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Baoni ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Sarila ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Dhurwai	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Gaurihar ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Bijna ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Tori Fatehpur.*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Bihat* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Jigni ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Bitheri ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Beri* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Bijawar* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Chhatarpur*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Garrauli ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Lughasi ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Ajaigarh*...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Naigawan-Rebai.	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Banka Pahari*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Samthar*...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Alipara* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Charkhari*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Central India.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,3

* Figures not reported.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 1st October, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 26th September 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	8	6
		Ahmedabad District	1	1
		Bulsar Port	2	2
		Surat Town and Port	3	
		Surat District	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	1	1
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Thana District	3	4
	Central	Nasik District	64	55
		East Khandesh District	13	11
		Poona Town	6	7
		Poona District	37	25
		Satara ,,	93	61
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag ,,	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri ,,	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	60	12
		Dharwar ,,	93	59
		Bijapur ,,	14	10
		Karwar ,,	...	...

In the return for the week ending 19th September 1914, against the Ratnagiri district read 1 case and 1 death for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana ,,	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	35	31
		Cutch ,,	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	5	3
		Kathiawar Agency	21	15
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	230	160
		Surat Agency	...	...
		TOTAL	694	495
Madras Presidency	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	21 (*a*)	16
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	11 (*b*)	4
		Mangalore Town and Port	2	2
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem ,,	2	1
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	14	8
		Nilgiris ,,	1	1
		Kistna ,,	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		Sandur State	...	...
		TOTAL	51	32

(*a*) One imported. (*b*) Two Imported.

In the return for the week ending 12th September 1914 against the Larkana district *read* 1 case, 1 death (imported) *for nil*.

In the return for the week ending 19th September 1914 against the Kistna district *read nil* case, *nil* death for 17 cases, 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	1	1
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	...	1
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	4	4
		Palamau ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bihar and Orissa	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	6	4
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		Total	11	10
United Provinces	Meerut	Saharanpur District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar „	...	...
		Meerut District	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	...	...
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Muttra „	...	...
		Etah „	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	2	...
		Budaun „	...	...
		Moradabad „	...	...
	Allahabad	Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah „	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur „	...	...
		Allahabad „	1	1
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	...	...
		Jaunpur „	...	...
		Ghazipur „	7	6
		Ballia „	3	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	2	5
		Basti „	...	1
		Azamgarh „	8	10
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao „	1	1
		Rae Bareli „	...	...
		Sitapur „	...	...
		Hardoi „	...	...
		Kheri „	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	...	...
		Gonda „	...	...
		Bahraich „	...	...
		Sultanpur „	...	...
		Partabgarh „	...	...
		Bara Banki „	...	...
		TOTAL	24	24
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	...	...
		Karnal „	...	...
		Ambala „	...	...
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	3	1
		Ludhiana „	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	...	...
		Gurdaspur „	...	...
		Sialkot „	...	...
		Gujranwala „	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Gujrat „	...	...
		Jhelum „	19	8
		Rawalpindi „	19	9
		Attock „	7	11
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...
	NATIVE STATES	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	12	12
		TOTAL	61	42
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	8	6
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	1	1
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	4	5
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	...	...
		Myaungmya „	...	...
		Maubin „	2	2
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	1	...
		Thaton „	...	...
		Toungoo „	2	2
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Magwe District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
	Moiktila	Kyaukse District	1	1
		Moiktila „	1	1
		Myingyan „	...	...
		TOTAL	21	19
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
	Norbudda	Hoshangabad Town	18	10
		Hoshangabad District	...	...
		Radnur Town	1	1
		TOTAL	19	11
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	18	16
		Bangalore City	10	6
		Bangalore District	32	25
		Mysore City	33	25
		Mysore District	44	20
		Hassan „	1	...
		Kadur „	39	25
		Kolar „	32	24
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	1
		Tumkur District	19	9
		Shimoga „	33	14
		Chitaldroog „	...	...
		TOTAL	261	165
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	5	6
		Bidar „	188	136
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	193 (a)	142 (a)

(a) From the 14th to the 20th September 1914.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	478	323
		TOTAL	478 (a)	323 (a)
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Udaipur City	...	...
		Jodhpur „	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	...	...
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh „	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Alwar „	...	...
		Ajmer Town	...	...
		Shahpura „	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,813	1,263

(a) For the week ending 19th September 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	During official year 1912-13	1913.	1914	19th September 1913.	19th September 1914.	1913.	1914	19th September 1913.	19th September 1914.			
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ıd Guaranteed Railways.												
;pur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	319	2,569	2,678	7,70,153	6,45,000	300	241	1,83,42,197	1 82,13,000	...	1,29,197	
xtension	356	21	21	6,653	6,800	317	324	1 94,301	2,07,000	12,699	...	
aroda and Central India	666	946	958	5,91,854	4,24,000	626	425	1,58,32,101	1,49,77,600	...	8,55,101	
ıgal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge	430	1,572	1,578	10,97,149	6,65,000	698	421	1,55,87,674	1,45,45,000	...	10,42,674	
ın Peninsula (including Indian	793	2,551	2,549	22,25,069	18,42,000	872	723	4,72,58,157	4,88,74,000	15,85,843	...	
-Delhi Chord	626	2,537	2,537	13,68,082	8,33,000	516	328	3,57,74,105	3,36,22,000	...	21,52,105	
n-Kotah	339	126	126	37,525	52,100	314	413	9,56,816	13,55,000	3,98,184	...	
al-Itarsi	86	40	40	2,173	2,500	54	62	75,942	74,900	...	1,042	
Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½"	586	57	57	24,905	17,800	439	312	8,15,359	5,65,000	...	2,50,359	
es)	269	2,585	2,585	6,39,619	5,78,000	247	224	1,78,06,803	1,80,97,000	2,90,197	...	
ern (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	446	3,927	4,012	14,58,137	15,80,000	371	394	4,26,22,511	4,10,06,000	...	16,16,511	
Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore 3' 3½" link)	295	1,600	1,601	3,92,770	2,93,000	245	183	1,12,04,555	1,00,47,000	...	11,57,555	
npore-Banda (*a*)	..	33	77	662	3,000	20	39	(*a*) 20 252	67,000	46,748	...	(*a*) From 21st April 1914.
lwar-Dehra	267	32	32	8,359	6,000	261	187	2,22,827	2,22,000	...	827	
gal	158	805	851	1,56,408	1,33,000	195	156	28,93,712	30,79,000	1,85,288	...	
aroda and Central India	328	1,828	1,828	4,98,073	3,97,000	272	217	1,30,90,982	1,29,67,000	...	1,23,982	
derabad (British Section)	280	1,552	1,552	4,15,108	2,96,000	267	191	1,03,48,291	1,09,34,000	5,85,709	...	
reilly	209	124	124	23,390	15,300	188	123	7,01,787	4,69,000	...	2,32,787	
lading Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	153	287	287	28,588	24,600	100	86	10,78,984	9,23,000	...	1,55,984	
a (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge	172	411	411	65,640	57,100	159	139	17,36,577	17,85,000	48,423	...	
	379	1,451	1,454	5,40,810	4,70,000	373	323	1,35,40,414	1,38,35,000	2,94,586	...	
ncore Branch	147	108	108	18,450	16,000	171	148	4,28,966	4,42,000	13,034	...	
		791	788	1,87,040	1,36,000	236	173	44,39,617	47,48,000	3,08,383	...	
ovincial)	76	30	30	3,723	2,200	124	73	58,300	54,600	...	3,700	

Doab	...	99	133	4,635	8,000	47	60	94,645	1,86,000	91,355	...	
Chachran		22	22	1,736	800	79	36	18,806	17,900	...	906	
Dhuri-Jakhal		79	79	21,271	9,000	269	114	3,39,655	3,34,000	...	5,655	
ain		34	34	4,669	4,500	136	132	1,34,357	1,37,000	2,643	...	
uaranteed State	341	334	334	1,02,649	78,900	307	236	28,23,539	26,06,000	...	2,17,539	
nhay	172	34	34	4,487	4,200	132	124	1,42,405	1,47,000	4,595	...	
atinda	348	108	108	41,439	20,000	384	185	8,78,714	6,04,000	...	2,74,714	
unjab	230	425	425	89,121	74,000	210	174	24,50,298	24,97,000	46,702	...	
rn Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	142	155	155	25,796	21,000	166	135	6,56,489	5,49,000	...	1,07,489	
ley	47	208	208	10,619	13,000	51	63	3,01,113	2,76,000	...	25,113	
ey	176	155	155	21,070	20,500	136	132	5,86,274	5,71,000	...	15,274	
	333	22	22	6,319	5,100	287	232	1,78,322	1,99,000	26,678	...	
d-Dholka	70	34	34	2,030	2,000	61	59	61,913	61,700	...	213	
d-Parantij (including Brahmakhed n)	76	89	89	6,685	6,000	75	67	1,82,947	1,96,000	13,053	...	
North-Western	182	1,239	1,240	2,19,754	1,49,000	127	120	51,27,073	52,23,000	95,927	...	
ears	181	153	153	37,614	29,900	246	195	6,98,525	6,93,000	...	5,525	
asulipatam	124	52	52	5,841	5,800	113	112	1,63,597	1,88,000	24,403	...	
(including Dhrangadra)	150	223	227	28,327	18,300	127	81	6,92,141	7,74,000	81,859	...	
ar	163	33	33	5,428	4,700	164	121	1,17,505	1,31,000	13,495	...	
ya	299	86	86	27,871	25,600	324	298	6,26,661	6,23,000	...	3,661	
Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-												
rbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	78	184	184	12,936	12,600	70	68	3,82,838	3,98,000	15,162	...	
-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli	121	211	220	27,430	16,000	130	73	6,31,561	6,61,000	29,439	...	
	192	442	442	58,826	37,200	133	84	17,33,650	21,43,000	4,09,350	...	
	87	73	73	4,935	4,800	68	66	1,41,603	1,43,000	1,397	...	
kaner	90	54	54	5,155	4,300	95	80	1,40,014	1,46,000	5,986	...	
	107	995	1,074	1,00,699	63,200	101	59	26,90,650	21,66,000	...	5,24,650	
	93	113	114	10,546	4,900	93	43	2,77,732	2,93,000	15,268	...	
as-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	210	29	29	4,712	3,300	162	114	1,47,562	1,48,000	438	...	
uding Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	40	100	100	3,539	3,200	35	32	93,430	1,12,000	18,570	...	
gh-Jamalpur Jagannathganj	148	93	93	14,546	9,700	156	104	3,70,106	3,62,000	...	8,106	
and Kumaon	132	55	55	12,647	9,100	229	165	2,08,781	2,11,000	2,219	...	
	143	268	268	32,929	27,400	123	102	10,11,436	8,58,000	...	1,53,436	
ochin	146	5	5	501	400	100	80	17,671	18,300	629	...	
strict Board	187	65	65	11,478	9,900	177	152	3,09,305	3,12,000	2,695	...	
itorgarh	175	103	103	17,813	15,600	173	151	5,21,310	5,00,000	...	21,310	
	95	67	67	5,592	4,500	89	67	1,30,495	1,23,000	...	7,495	
	96	116	116	11,984	7,600	103	66	4,81,449	5,39,000	57,551	...	
ala-amba (*b*)	...	...	14	...	300	...	21	...	2,000	2,000	...	(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
-Kolar (*c*)	...	...	11	...	600	...	55	..	17,800	17,800	...	(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
-Shivrajpur	92	20	20	1,526	1,300	84	65	46,133	33,900	...	6,233	
amati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	2,300	...	85	...	27,500	27,500	...	(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
Dahod	89	118	142	9,968	9,500	84	67	2,93,205	3,19,000	25,795	...	
navada (*e*)	...	...	26	...	700	...	27	...	18,900	18,900	...	(*e*) Opened from 5th December 1913.
ankhvav	14	26	26	371	400	14	15	12,767	12,000	...	767	
-Ellichpur (*f*)	...	...	48	...	3,300	...	69	...	1,10,000	1,10,000	...	(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1913.
padvanj	...	28	28	1,757	1,400	63	50	48,784	58,300	9,516	...	
	62	37	37	1,582	1,500	42	41	61,397	60,600	...	797	
m Himalayan	430	51	51	26,964	25,000	529	490	5,64,629	5,76,000	11,371	...	
g-Himalayan Extension (*g*)	...	...	21	...	1,000	...	48	...	14,000	14,000	...	(*g*) Opened from 16th June 1914.
lara	...	25	25	517	400	21	16	12,672	14,600	1,928	...	
TOTAL	163	7,388	7,687	11,54,830	8,67,400	156	113	2,92,47,035	2,90,82,300	...	1,64,735	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 1401-F., dated Simla, the 17th September 1914.

Reports on the administration of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1913-14, with a review, dated the 21st July 1913, by the Controller of Currency.

ORDERED that the foregoing be published in the Gazette of India.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Review of the Reports on the Administration of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1913-14.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS.

Receipts of Gold.

The following statement compares the value and nature of the tenders at the two mints in 1913-14 with those of the last three years :—

Year.	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Total.
	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light weight and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Total.	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light weight and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Total.	Total value of the receipts.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1910-11 . .	2,37,32,790	59,370	2,37,92,160	10,43,21,250	51,64,907	10,94,86,157	13,32,78,317
1911-12 . .	5,88,46,980	6,26,850	5,94,73,830	20,40,29,250	76,94,460	21,17,23,710	27,11,97,540
1912-13 . .	1,70,49,315	3,48,045	1,73,97,360	21,68,82,600	1,44,72,570	23,13,55,170	24,87,52,530
1913-14 . .	1,95,84,645	4,05,240	1,99,89,885	7,59,59,610	57,29,055	8,16,88,665	10,16,78,550

The above figures exclude 8,143 sovereigns, which were tendered as current weight but were found on detailed examination to be reduced, soldered, fraudulently defaced, counterfeit or of foreign mintage and were withdrawn by the tenderers.

2. Since the middle of November 1913, the detailed examination of gold tendered at Bombay by the Exchange Banks and other importers, which was formerly made by the Mint staff, has been carried out at the Currency Office.

Coinage of Silver.

3. The following statement shows the details of the silver coinage executed for the Government of India in the two mints during 1913-14 :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees	6,01,00,000	6,12,60,506	12,13,60,506
Half-rupees	13,61,706	9,12,394	22,74,100
Quarter-rupees	31,71,616	19,87,193	51,58,809
One-eighth-rupees	17,02,736	10,72,386	27,75,122
TOTAL .	6,63,36,058	6,52,32,479	13,15,68,537

4. New rupee coinage was again necessary, and the outturn from R6,75 lakhs worth of silver was 10,19 lakhs of rupees. The figures in the above statement also include the usual re-coinage of withdrawn and uncurrent coins, and, in addition, the re-coinage into Government rupees of Chaubisania coins of the exchange value of R5¼ lakhs received from the Kishangarh Durbar in connection with the conversion of the currency of the State.

5. Besides the above, the mints coined British dollars and silver coin of other Governments to the extent shown below :—

	Calcutta.		Bombay.	
	No. of pieces.	Nominal value.	No. of pieces.	Nominal value.
		R		R
Ceylon 50-Cents	200,000	1,00,000	...	...
„ 25 „	400,000	1,00,000	...	...
„ 10 „	2,000,000	2,00,000	...	...
British Dollars	...	...	1,566,693	35,54,975
Straits 20-Cents	...	...	191,802	58,454
TOTAL .	2,600,000	4,00,000	1,758,495	36,13,429

Nickel Coinage.

6. Nickel one-anna coins numbering 46,320,000 pieces and of the nominal value of R28,95,000 were coined at the Bombay Mint against 39,776,000 pieces of the nominal value of R24,86,000 coined in the preceding year.

Bronze and Copper Coinage.

7. The bronze coinage, which was as usual carried out entirely at the Calcutta Mint, consisted of pice, half-pice and pie-pieces of the aggregate value of R20,85,439 as compared with R19,18,461 in the previous year. The copper coinage consisted of cents to the value of R30,000 for the Ceylon Government.

Operative Losses.

8. *Silver.*—The loss on the silver coined at the Calcutta Mint amounted to 90·2 and at the Bombay Mint to 95·3 standard tolas of silver for each lakh coined, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 88 and 104·38 respectively.

9. *Bronze and Copper.*—The operative loss on account of bronze coinage at the Calcutta Mint included a melting loss of ·425 per 100 maunds melted and a coining loss of ·060 per 100 maunds of new coins coined, the total loss amounting to 136 maunds.

The loss on the copper coinage executed for the Ceylon Government amounted to 5 maunds.

10. *Nickel.*—The operative loss on nickel coinage was ·454 per 100 maunds of metal rolled as compared with ·290 in 1912-13.

Premelting.

11. Uncurrent Government silver coin received for re-coinage, old subsidiary coins received from the Straits Government, bar silver tendered by the Exchange banks, fine silver purchased by the Secretary of State and a small proportion of Chaubisania coins received from the Kishangarh Durbar were taken into direct alligation.

Revenue and Expenditure.

12. The revenue and expenditure (including interest on Capital outlay and other *pro formâ* charges) of the two mints in 1913-14 compare as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	16,15,389	26,78,575	42,93,964	16,17,437	12,43,720	28,61,157
1913-14	15,96,991	14,39,621	30,36,612	14,85,219	11,64,695	26,49,914

13. The large decrease of revenue in the case of Bombay is chiefly due to smaller receipts on account of seigniorage on new rupee and dollar coinage.

14. The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two mints compares as follows with that incurred during 1912-13:—

	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase + or Decrease − in 1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase + or Decrease − in 1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase + or Decrease − in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Establishment	2,01,964	1,90,683	−11,281	2,13,571	2,16,365	+2,794	4,15,535	4,07,048	−8,487
Temporary Establishment and overtime pay.	1,81,704	1,80,913	−791	1,76,734	1,43,827	−32,907	3,58,438	3,24,740	−33,698
Total .	3,83,668	3,71,596	−12,072	3,90,305	3,60,192	−30,113	7,73,973	7,31,788	−42,185

Miscellaneous Work.

15. The receipts on account of the miscellaneous work done in the two mints and the cost, were as follows:—

Year.	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13 . . .	56,901	83,873	26,972	10,125	10,769	644	67,026	94,642	27,616
1913-14 . . .	41,125	58,587	17,462	10,417	11,025	608	51,542	69,612	18,070

16. The miscellaneous work consisted of the striking of medals for the Army Department, for Colleges and for other public and private institutions, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights, and some miscellaneous work undertaken for Government departments and the public.

Counterfeit Coins.

17. *Treasuries.*—The number of counterfeit silver coins of the several denominations cut at the Indian Treasuries during 1913-14 compare as follows with the figures for the previous year:—

	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	⅛ Rs.	Total.
1912-13	126,312	4,929	5,474	4,290	141,005
1913-14	119,664	5,344	6,931	4,850	136,789

18. The following statement gives the provincial distribution of the figures for the year 1913-14:—

Provinces.	Rs.	½Rs.	¼Rs.	⅛Rs.	Total.
India	26,725	1,281	1,701	865	30,572
Central Provinces . .	2,375	61	47	41	2,524
Burma	6,523	145	688	215	7,571
Assam	3,635	176	252	29	4,092
Bengal	10,609	798	807	306	12,520
Bihar and Orissa . .	1,304	10	22	15	1,351
United Provinces . .	17,386	497	680	725	19,288
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	16,049	888	868	400	18,155
Madras	15,732	973	1,084	1,645	19,434
Bombay	19,326	565	782	609	21,282
TOTAL .	119,664	5,344	6,931	4,850	136,789

Of the total number of 119,664 counterfeit rupees, 51,294 were detected in Railway Cash offices, the most important figures being 8,370 from the North Western Railway, 6,589 from the East Indian Railway, 5,809 from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and 4,737 from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

19. *Mints.*—Counterfeit silver coins numbering 11,971 pieces were received at the two mints during the year against 14,365 pieces in the previous year. The following statement compares the details for the two years:—

	Received in remittances of uncurrent coin from Treasuries.		Received from Treasury and other officers under standing orders.		Received at the Mints for examination.	
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Rupees	4,483	4,447	2,798	4,594	2,668	2,988
Half-rupees	163	103	98	91	66	35
Quarter-rupees	509	579	150	305	77	83
One-eighth-rupees . . .	691	989	205	82	63	69
TOTAL .	5,846	6,118	3,251	5,072	2,874	3,175

20. There was thus a decline in the number of counterfeit coins brought to light during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1912-13. Of the counterfeits received at the Bombay Mint for examination, 582 coins from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur-Bikaner Railways and 12 coins from other sources are reported to have been exceptionally well executed.

Offences against coinage.

21. The number of cases of offences against coinage brought to trial during the calendar year 1913 was less by 39 than in the previous year. The following table which gives the comparative figures for the two years in detail by Provinces and Administrations shows that there was a decline in the number of cases in Madras, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma and Assam, and an increase in the Central India Agency and in Central Provinces and Berar :—

	Number of cases brought to trial.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Madras	50	42	71	58	28	32
Bombay	40	42	49	51	34	33
Bengal	79	58	101	76	59	45
Bihar and Orissa	11	15	13	17	12	12
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	61	55	88	74	70	55
Punjab	94	81	107	130	54	74
Burma	91	77	125	113	59	58
Central Provinces and Berar	20	26	22	30	12	13
North-West Frontier Province	8	7	14	8	11	3
Assam	12	8	14	9	10	5
Delhi	...	4	...	5	...	
Baluchistan	3	3	3	3	2	
Central India Agency	7	18	7	12	5	12
Rajputana Agency	13	12	19	26	8	12
Hyderabad	3	4	5	8	2	6
Mysore	6	4	11	6	5	5
Baroda	4	7	4	7	2	3
TOTAL	502	463	653	633	373	373

II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES.

Number of Assays.

22. The number of gold and silver assays made compares as follows with the figures for the previous year :—

Year.	Calcutta Assay Office.		Bombay Assay Office.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1912-13	423	31,313	858	38,926
1913-14	358	23,211	832	20,107

23. In March 1913, a change was introduced in the Calcutta Assay Office, in the system of gold assaying, this being brought into conformity with that used in the Royal Mint, London, and elsewhere.

Meltings for standard silver coinage.

24. The average fineness *per mille* of silver meltings for coinage during the year was as follows :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	916·079	915·982
Half-rupees	915·992	916·042
Quarter-rupees	915·751	915·686
One-eighth-rupees	915·668	915·672
British Dollars	...	899·113

Gold in Silver Coins.

25. The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins in the two mints is shown below :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	·143 *per mille*	·539 *per mille*
Half-rupees	·517 „	·228 „
Quarter-rupees	·336 „	·326 „
One-eighth-rupees	·331 „	·155 „
British Dollars	...	·254 „

26. The total silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint during the year is computed to contain 4,122 Troy ounces of gold of the value of about £17,477 and of the Bombay Mint, 2,013 Troy ounces of the value of £8,535.

Pyx trials of silver coins.

27. The following statement gives a summary of the results of the pyx trials in the two mints :—

	Trials for weight.			Trials for fineness.				
	Number of trials made.	Total No. of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins assayed.		Average fineness *per mille* of coins assayed.	
					Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
Calcutta.								
Rupees	601	6,010	180·044	600	3,470	14,530	916·388	916·635
Half-rupees	30	300	90·007	30	270	1,245	916·539	916·613
Quarter-rupees	87	870	45·010	87	730	8,700	916·516	916·613
One-eighth-rupees	74	740	22·522	74	740	14,800	916·509	916·585
Bombay.								
Rupees	622	12,440	180·022	635	3,180	15,875	916·629	916·675
Half-rupees	23	460	90·049	23	115	1,150	916·711	916·608
Quarter-rupees	84	840	45·018	84	420	8,400	916·739	916·637
One-eighth-rupees	92	920	22·531	92	460	18,400	916·838	916·790
British Dollars	20	400	416·015	20	100	300	900·021	899·945

28. In pyx trials of rupees one coin was found in Calcutta to be above the legal remedy for weight. In Bombay in one trial only were single coins found to be outside remedy and the fresh pyx called for in that case disclosed no coin beyond legal remedy.

29. In October 1913 an alteration was made in the Calcutta Assay Office in the number of single coins taken for Assay in pyx trials and also in the number melted up, in order to bring the Calcutta system into line with that of the Bombay Assay Office.

30. The Gay Lussac volumetric system of silver assay as employed in the Royal Mint has been introduced in Calcutta as a subsidiary method to the gravimetric system ordinarily employed there. Though the latter has proved to be the most convenient and satisfactory for general use, the volumetric system has been found to be useful where prompt and confirmatory assays are required.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

The 21st July 1914.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 1391, dated Calcutta, 1st June 1914.

From—Captain H. J. K. WALLIS, I. A., Offg. Master of the Mint, Calcutta,

To—The Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Calcutta Mint for the official year 1913-14.

2. Captain G. H. Willis, M.V.O., R.E., Officiating Mint Master, held charge of the Mint up to the afternoon of the 19th February 1914, on which date I took over charge.

GOLD.

3. *Receipts.*—The value of Mint certificates issued during the year for sovereigns and half sovereigns tendered mainly through the Presidency Bank amounted to ₹1,99,89,885 and was made up of—

Classification.	Value in Rupees.
Sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight	1,95,84,645
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value	4,02,900
Sovereigns of defective mintage, nominal value	2,340
TOTAL	1,99,89,885

4. The above receipts were more than the year previous by ₹25,92,525.

5. The current weight sovereigns were as usual remitted to the Currency Office, Calcutta.

6. Under sanction of Government the Mint purchased locally 266·65 tolas of fine gold for ₹6,400 for the purpose of replenishing the Mint gold balance kept for the manufacture of medals and decorations.

7. The receipts of gold coin and bullion received into the Mint from Treasuries and other Government Departments amounted in value to ₹879 and were classified as follows :—

Classification.	Value in Rupees.
Received from Treasuries.	
Sovereigns and half sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value	60
Sovereigns of current weight defective in mintage and unfit for re-issue, nominal value	45
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value	69
From other Government Departments.	
Bullion	705
TOTAL	

8. There was no remittance of gold from Mint balances to England during the year under review.

SILVER.

9. *Receipts.*—The receipts of silver into the Mint consisted of silver purchased by the Secretary of State for India for rupee coinage and uncurrent silver coins from Treasuries for recoinage into new coin.

10. The value of the receipts in the case of the former amounted to standard tolas 4,52,35,845 for which a purchase price of ₹2,99,48,490 was adjusted in the Mint Accounts. The entire receipts consisted of bar silver.

11. In the case of the latter, the nominal value of the receipts amounted to ₹2,08,89,770 details of which are shown in the following table :—

Classification.	In thousands of Rupees.
Government Rupees and half rupees of 1835	5,38·3
Do. do. 1840 1st issue	12,49·0
Do. do. do. 2nd issue	41,10·8
Do. do. shroff marked defective and dumb coins	17,58·3
Do. do. worn	99,23·1
Do. do. reduced	16·0
George V. 1911	1,61·4
Murshidabad, Furrakhabad, Benares & Patna Coins	31,32·8
Total	2,08,89·7

12. The Murshidabad rupees were received under orders of Government from the Nepal Durbar at Re. 1 per tola.

13. *Coinage.*—The silver coinage executed for the Government of India amounted to 8,91,31,763 pieces valued at ₹6,63,36,058 as compared with 10,48,58,423 pieces valued at ₹8,37,58,651 in the previous year. In addition to this 26,00,000 pieces valued at ₹4,00,000 were coined for the Ceylon Government, making an aggregate silver coinage of 9,17,31,763 pieces valued at ₹6,67,36,058.

14. *Percentage of good coins.*—The percentages of good coins obtained from the weight of metal operated on are furnished below :—

	Weight of ingots rolled lakhs of tolas.	Percentage of good coins.
Rupees	886·57	60·2
Half Rupees	20·48	66·4
Quarter Rupees	38·46	67·0
Eighth Rupees	22·25	64·5
Fifty cents	1·59	63·6
Twenty-five cents	1·68	59·5
Ten cents	3·67	54·4

15. *Pyx Trials.*—The weight and fineness of the coins were as usual maintained at the proper standards as will be seen from the annexed report of the Assay Master on the year's work.

16. *Silver Operative Losses.*—I append the usual balance statement showing the nett operative loss sustained during the year on the coinage operations.

Opening balances	28,26,052	Issues		6,68,65,822
Receipts	6,63,56,197	Closing balances		22,59,366
		Operative losses	B. I. G. coins	56,813
			Ceylon Cents.	248
Total	6,91,82,249	Total		6,91,82,249

17. This gives a rate of 92·0 per lakh on a coinage of 665·39 lakhs of good coins coined in the case of British India Coinage and 61·9 per lakh on a coinage of 4 lakhs of good coins coined in the case of Cents Coinage.

18. A recovery of 1,095 tolas of standard silver was made in the Melting Department in the current financial year towards the work done during the year under review. This recovery reduced the above rate of loss to 90·4 per lakh. In addition to this, surplus silver amounting to standard tolas 1,870 was recovered during the year and credited to Government.

19. R5,579 worth of silver recovered and brought to account in the year under review represents the actual value of the silver which was estimated at 5,000 standard tolas, *vide* sub para. 14 of the previous report. The above amount is included in the figure R7,449 "other items" silver in statement No. 1 attached to this report.

Bronze and Copper.

20. The total Bronze Coinage executed for the Government of India in the year under report amounted to 14,96,82,090 pieces as compared with 14,65,29,134 pieces valued at R19,18,462 in the previous year resulting in an excess of 31,52,956 pieces valued at R1,66,977. In addition to this 30,00,000 of pieces of copper coins valued at R30,000 were coined for the Ceylon Government.

21. It was necessary to replenish the stock of new copper owing to the heavy coinage executed. The Mint therefore purchased maunds 16,515·25 valued at R6,44,264.

22. Purchases of tin were also necessary, the total quantity purchased amounted to maunds 818 valued at R86,536.

23. *Operative Losses.*—The Bronze operative losses written off the accounts amounted to maunds 136 as detailed below:—

Melting loss mds. 121 at ·425 per 100 mds. melted.
Coining loss „ 15 „ ·060 „ 100 „ of new coins coined.

24. The operative loss on the copper coinage amounted to mds. 5 and was met by the charges for coinage recovered from the Ceylon Government.

Miscellaneous.

25. The frontispiece to this report illustrates the various medals designed and struck during the year under review.

26. Special reference may be made to the two medals No. 1 for His Excellency the Viceroy of India and No. 2 for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The work in connection with both these medals was done entirely in the Mint. The reverse design for the latter was prepared by the Head Engraver of this Mint.

27. The miscellaneous work done during the year was confined to the striking of medals, etc., for the Army Department, Colleges, and other private institutions and kept the Die, Engraving, and Workshop Departments fully engaged.

28. In December 1913, the President of the Weights and Measures Committee referred to this Mint for an opinion as to the practical feasibility of altering the weight of the present rupee from 180 grains to 175 grains troy without diminishing the amount of fine silver contained in the present coin. A series of experiments with a view to produce a silver-copper alloy in the proportion of 165 silver and 10 copper were carried out with the result that the metal was not (1) sufficiently hard to warrant its use for coinage, (2) metallurgically adaptable to ease in minting, (3) conducive to facility in Chemical analysis. Additions of (*a*) aluminium and (*b*) nickel were experimented with. In the case of (*a*) a small proportion produced an alloy that could be minted but was softer than the present standard alloy of 11-12ths fine, while in the case of (*b*) the very small proportion of nickel that the silver took up also produced a softer metal. As a final test the Committee requested that alloy in the proportion of 165 silver, 5 copper and 5 zinc, might be tried. The metal of this mixture showed, however, clear indications during the minting operations of softness. Tests for hardness were also conducted independently of this Mint by means of a Brunnell's Scleroscope by the courtesy and kind assistance of the Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House, Alipore.

Plant and Machinery.

29. There were no additions or alterations of any importance to plant and machinery made during the year under review. The Electric Installation worked successfully throughout the year.

30. The following figures show the cost of working the Power Station during the financial year under report :—

	R
B. T. Units generated	7,44,004
Fuel, Establishment and Stores	38,000
Depreciation at 5 per cent. on plant and 3 per cent. on buildings, and provision for pensions	27,290
TOTAL	65,290
The cost per unit works out to be—	Annas.
Fuel, Establishment and Stores	·8172
Depreciation and interest	·5870
Total cost per unit	1·4042

The increased cost per unit as compared with the previous year's results is chiefly attributable to the fact that the contract price for Rubble Coal for the year under review was in excess of the price paid in 1912-13 by about 38 per cent.

The annual recoveries in payment for power and light used in the Mint residential quarters was R1,847.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

31. *Charges levied.*—The seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage amounted to R9,04,717. The revenue under this head of account was also augmented by R1,303 being the value of assay fees realised through the Assay Office. The amount of R377 credited to this account represented premelting fees realised from Government Departments.

32. *Gain on Coinage Operations.*—The assay benefit amounting to R21,230 represented the difference between the fineness of the silver as invoiced and the finenesses at which it was found necessary to operate the silver. The increased gain by overstandard value of uncurrent silver coins received for recoinage is attributable entirely to the receipt of the Murshidabad coins, etc., received for recoinage from the Nepal Durbar during the year. The total revenue under this head of account (*vide* Statement No. 1 appended to this report) amounted to R1,32,060.

33. *Cash and Transfer Receipts.*—The receipts amounted to R68,872 as against R79,975 for the year 1912-13. The amount of R12,316 "Miscellaneous" under Cash Receipts includes R11,989 paid by the Corporation of Calcutta as rebate of rents, rates and taxes referred to in paragraph 42 of the previous report.

Expenditure.

34. *Loss on Coinage.*—This amounted to R4,05,176 of which R57,061 representing operative losses are referred to in detail in paragraph 16 of this report. The increased loss on the withdrawal of old silver coins as compared with the previous year is due to the increased receipts, *vide* paragraph 11.

35. *Copper used as alloy.*—The value of copper used as alloy amounted to R48,316 and is more than that of the previous year by R2,627.

36. *Salaries and Establishment.*—The total debit at this head of account amounted to R3,71,597 and is less than the amount expended in 1912-13 by R12,071. The reduction in expenditure occurs both against fixed as well as temporary establishment. The compensation in lieu of private assay fees amounting to R2,040 appears in this report for the first time.

37. *Local and English Stores.*—The expenditure under these heads amounted to R2,02,965 as compared with R2,02,865 in the preceding year.

38. *Contingent and Transfer charges.*—These amounted to R83,391 and were in excess of last year's expenditure by R5,496.

39. Pro formâ *Receipts and Charges.*—The receipts amounted to R4,89,580 and represented a credit at R3-4-4 *per* thousand pieces of all denominations of new Bronze coins coined during the year. On the charge side the interest at 3½% on balances and value of capital account amounted to R3,30,210 as compared with R3,74,663 in the year 1912-13.

40. *Balances sunk in the Mint.*—The average silver bullion balance exclusive of silver on Currency Account amounted to R22,79,136. The minimum daily balance was R7,44,315 which occurred on 28th April 1913 and the maximum was R39,53,268 on 29th January 1914.

41. *Capital Account.*—The value at debit of this account at the close of the year was R65,05,117 as compared with R66,73,519 in the previous year.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

42. The Assay Master reports as follows:—The total number of coins received for examination during the year was 34, of which 17 (all base castings) were from the District Magistrate, Jullundur, and 17 from the Mint.

43. Of the latter, one was genuine, one struck counterfeit, ten were counterfeit castings and five on which no opinion was expressed. The amount of silver present in the counterfeits ranged from 21·6 to 934·1 per mille.

44. The Mint, during the course of examination of uncurrent silver coins received from Treasuries, eliminated counterfeit R2,992, half Rupees 102, quarter Rupees 332, and one-eighth Rupees 430. These are detailed in Statement IV attached to this report.

OFFENCES AGAINST COINAGE.

45. The usual statement of offences against coinage appended to this report shows that the number of cases brought to trial was less than the previous year by 39.

46. It will be noticed that there is a considerable decline in the number of convictions relative to the number of cases brought to trial in the following provinces:—

Bengal, Punjab, Burma, and Rajputana Agency as compared with the previous year.

47. The ratio of the number of persons convicted to the number of persons brought to trial was 58·9 as compared with 57·1 on the figures of the previous year.

No. I.

Account of the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Calcutta Mint during the year 1913-14.

Revenue.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
TO CHARGES LEVIED :—						
SILVER.						
Percentage on new rupee coinage	9,04,716	14	5			
Seigniorage on Dollar coinage	...					
Do. Subsidiary coinage for Colonial Governments	...					
Premelting fees	377	6	6			
Assay and melting fees (Private)	1,302	15	0			
				9,06,397	3	11
GOLD.						
On Bullion from Government Departments	8	6	10			
				8	6	10
TO GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS :—						
SILVER.						
Gain by Assay benefit	21,229	11	3			
Gain by under standard weight and fineness of new coins issued	...					
Gain by overstandard value of uncurrent silver coins withdrawn from circulation	1,03,381	3	1			
Other items	7,449	6	5			
				1,32,060	4	9

Expenditure.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
BY WORKING EXPENSES :—						
SILVER.						
Operative losses	57,060	8	10			
Loss by overstandard weight and fineness of new coins issued	3,012	12	3			
Loss by understandard value of uncurrent Silver Coins withdrawn from circulation	...					
Loss on withdrawal of uncurrent Silver Coins	3,45,102	11	1			
				4,05,176	0	2
GOLD.						
Loss in melting	...					
Other items	...					
				...		
BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES :—						
Pyx coins to Royal Mint	206	6	0			
Other items	284	6	5			
				490	12	5
BY COPPER, BRONZE AND NICKEL :—						
Used as alloy	48,315	9	2			
Used for contingent purposes	2,179	3	0			
				50,494	12	2

Miscellaneous			72	15	3				
						72	15	3	
CASH RECEIPTS :—									
For scales, weights, and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals			19,077	13	11				
For old Stores, etc., sold			9,879	8	1				
Rents recovered from residential quarters			600	0	0				
Cost of Electric current consumed			1,846	12	0				
Miscellaneous			12,315	13	0				
						43,719	15	0	
Carried over			...			10,82,258	13	9	

BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT :—								
Fixed Establishment		1,88,643	5	1				
Compensation in lieu of private assay fees		2,040	0	0				
Extra Establishment and overtime pay		1,80,913	4	9				
					3,71,596	9	10	
BY LOCAL STORES :—								
Coke, Coal, Charcoal, etc.		71,227	0	3				
Liquid fuel		...						
Oil, Grease and Tallow		13,294	13	9				
Acids		610	6	3				
Iron, Brassmongery, etc.		5,628	13	3				
Metals		96	15	0				
Wood for Boxes		14,090	6	2				
Bullion Trunks, Moulds, etc.		...						
Electrical Stores		1,144	0	6				
Miscellaneous		10,858	9	9				
					1,16,951	0	11	
BY ENGLISH STORES :—								
Value of Stores used		88,649	14	1				
Less 1/5 freight charged as below		*2,635*	*12*	*8*				
					86,014	1	5	
Carried over		...			10,30,723	4	11	

No. I—*continued.*

Account of the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Calcutta Mint during the year 1913-14—*continued.*

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Brought forward	...			10,82,258	13	9
Transfer Receipts :—						
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for other Government Departments	21,002	6	5			
For War medals for Military Departments	2,613	2	6			
For charges in connection with Colonial coinages	1,536	9	9			
				25,152	2	8

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Brought forward	...			10,30,723	4	11
By Contingent Charges :—						
Books and Periodicals	283	2	0			
Cart, Coolie and Boat-hire	198	9	0			
Postage and Telegrams	849	10	0			
Inspection of Boilers	76	0	0			
Rents, Rates and Taxes	34,883	14	7			
Electricity and Gas	630	3	3			
Freight on Europe Stores	2,635	12	8			
Cleaning and Sweeping	1,423	6	6			
Plague and other Allowances	182	10	0			
Furniture	57	4	0			
Scales and Weights	2,427	11	11			
Livery of Peons	225	0	0			
Miscellaneous	19,944	11	1			
				63,817	15	0
By Transfer Charges :—						
Coin Bags	11,909	11	7			
Landing and Shipping	6,073	12	3			
Articles supplied and work done by other Government Departments	1,589	4	0			
				19,572	11	10

Total	...		11,07,411	0	5	Repairs and Alterations to Buildings	7,822	0	0
To Balance	...		18,203	12	4	By Miscellaneous Charges external to Mint :—			
Total	...		11,25,614	12	9	Stationery	2,198	13	0
						Printing	1,980	0	0
Total Brought down	...		11,07,411	0	5				
						Total	...		
						By Balance	...		
						Total	...		
pro formâ Receipts :—						Total Brought down	...		
Percentage on value of Bronze Coins manufactured	4,89,580	2	9			By *pro formâ* Charges :—			
Medals for Royal Army Temperance Association	...					1/6 of salaries of superior servants	29,198	0	0
Weights supplied to Treasuries	...					1/16 of salaries of inferior servants	196	0	0
			4,89,580	2	9	Interest on—			
						Capital account valued at	65,05,117	0	0
						Average Silver balance	22,79,136	0	0
						„ Bronze „	4,56,419	0	0
						„ Nickel „	...		
			15,96,991	3	2	Europe Stores	1,93,890	0	0
							94,34,562	0	0
To Balance	...		...			At 3½ per cent. on	...		
						By Balance	...		
GRAND TOTAL	...		15,96,991	3	2	GRAND TOTAL	...		

		7,822	0 0
			4,178 13 0
			11,25,614 12 9
			...
			11,25,614 12 9
			11,25,614 12 9
			29,294 0 0
			3,30,210 0 0
			14,85,218 12 9
			1,11,772 6 5
			15,96,991 3 2

Abstract of Capital Account of the Calcutta Mint to the end of year 1913-14.

	Land.	Building.	Plant.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total Expenditure on Capital Account brought forward from last year	12,67,676	31,54,928	22,50,915	66,73,519
Expenditure during the year—				
By P. W. D.	...	7,322	...	7,322
Other Items	...	...	...	...
Lathe	...	...	318	...
Double Helical Machine	...	...	1,900	...
Combustion Recorder	...	...	488	...
Sawing Machine	...	...	1,011	...
Shaping Machine	...	...	1,127	...
Coining Presses	...	...	17,348	...
Rooster Regulator	...	...	3,373	...
Striking up press	...	...	4,788	...
Steel Safe	...	...	443	...
Union	...	...	674	...
			31,470	31,470

	Land.	Building.	Plant.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Value of Stores lost or destroyed	...	...	...	...
Value of Building demolished	...	...	...	...
Depreciation at 5 per cent. on Plant and 3 per cent. on Building	...	94,648	1,12,546	2,07,194
	...	94,648	1,12,546	2,07,194
Balances	12,67,676	30,67,602	21,69,839	65,05,117

No. II.

Statement of the coinage of the Calcutta Mint for the year 1913-14.

	Tale of pieces.	Nominal value.			Total. Tale.	Total. Value.			Remarks.
		₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.	
Silver—									
Rupees	6,01,00,000	6,01,00,000	0	0					
Half rupees	27,23,412	13,61,706	0	0					
Quarter rupees	1,26,86,464	31,71,616	0	0					
Eight rupees	1,36,21,887	17,02,735	14	0					
					8,91,31,763	6,63,36,057	14	0	
Ceylon 50 cents	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0					
„ 25 „	4,00,000	1,00,000	0	0					
„ 10 „	20,00,000	2,00,000	0	0					
					26,00,000	4,00,000	0	0	
Bronze—									
Single pice	12,26,36,891	19,16,201	6	9					
Half pice	1,08,96,672	85,130	4	0					
Pie pieces	1,61,48,527	84,106	14	7					
					14,96,82,090	20,85,438	9	4	
Nickel—									
One anna									
Copper—									
Ceylon cents	30,00,000	30,000	0	0					
Ceylon half-cents									
Ceylon quarter cents									
Straits cents	*Nil*	*Nil*			30,00,000	30,000	0	0	
Straits half-cents									
Straits quarter cents									
Grand Total					24,44,13,853	6,88,51,496	7	4	

STATEMENT No. V.

Statement of offences against coinage for 1913.

	Counterfeiting coin, sections 231 and 232, Indian Penal Code.			Making, buying and selling instruments for counterfeiting coins, sections 233 and 234, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing instruments or material for counterfeiting coins, section 235, Indian Penal Code.			Abetting in India the counterfeiting of coins, section 236, Indian Penal Code.			Importing or Exporting counterfeited coins, sections 237 and 238, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing and delivering counterfeited coins, sections 239, 240, 241, 242 and 243, Indian Penal Code.			Causing coins to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by Law, sections 224, 246 and 247, Indian Penal Code.			Taking coining instruments from a Mint, section 245, Indian Penal Code.			Fraudulently altering appearance of any coins, sections 248 and 249, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing and delivering altered coins, sections 250, 251, 252, 253 and 254, Indian Penal Code.			TOTAL.		
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
1. Madras	11	16	3	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	3	0	18	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	5	42	58	32
2. Bombay	4	6	6	2	2	2	7	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	30	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	42	51	33
3. Bengal	2	4	0	0	0	0	12	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	51	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	58	76	45
4. Bihar and Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	15	17	12
5. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh including Kumaon (Tehri State) and Rampur	2	7	6	0	0	0	5	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	50	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	5	5	4	55	74	55
6. Punjab	9	25	23	0	0	0	10	17	10	1	2	2	0	0	0	59	84	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	81	130	74
7. Burma	7	15	6	0	0	0	24	35	17	0	0	0	1	1	0	44	61	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	77	113	58

8. Central Provinces and Berar		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	7	3	26	30	13
9. North-West Frontier, Peshawar		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	3
0. Assam		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	9	5
1. Delhi		1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	3
2. Ajmer-Merwara		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Baluchistan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2
4. Coorg		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Central India Agency		5	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	18	12	12
6. Rajputana Agency		1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	8	12	26	12
7. Hyderabad		2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	8	6
8. Mysore		1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	5
9. Kashmir		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0. Baroda		1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	7	3
TOTAL		47	91	58	3	3	2	70	103	57	2	6	4	4	5	1	292	369	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	9	34	44	27	463	633	373
Total of 1912		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	653	373

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

No. 12, dated Calcutta, the 29th April 1914.

From—Lt.-Col. F. CUNYNGHAME HUGHES, I. A., Offg. Assay Master, Calcutta,
To—The Controller of Currency.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Assay Department, Calcutta, for the official year 1913-14.

2. The appended statement gives the number of assays made during the year :—

DESCRIPTION.	1913-14.		1912-13.	
	Number.	Total.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.				
Assays on gold from all sources	228		239	
Check assays	130		184	
		358		423
SILVER.				
Assays on silver alligated for standard coinage—				
Assays on silver for Rupees 10,044 Assays on silver „ ½ Rupees 248 Assays on silver „ ¼ Rupees 1,272 Assays on silver „ ⅛ Rupees 720	12,284		14,458	
Assays on silver alligated for—				
Do. Ceylon 50 cents 22 Do. „ 25 cents 44 Do. „ 10 cents 92	158		...	
Do. pyx coins	7,619		13,609	
Do. miscellaneous	2,284		2,476	
Check assays	866		770	
		23,211		31,313
BRONZE.				
Assays on bronze meltings for coinage	36		42	
Do. pyx coins	36		36	
Do. miscellaneous	...		...	
		72		78
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Parting assays	82		104	
Assays on various metals and ores	418		316	
Assays on Mint drosses	16	516	51	471
Total for the year		24,157		

3. *Gold assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year amounted to 228, of which 42 were done for the Mint. From March 1913, I instituted a change in the system of gold assaying in the Assay Office to bring it into conformity with the system used in the Royal Mint, London, and elsewhere. Whereas formerly the basis of assays of gold was 12 grains, it is now ·5 gramme and the method of carrying out the assay is in accordance with the instructions laid down by Dr. Ross, Assayer of the Royal Mint.

4. *Average fineness per mille of Silver meltings for coinage.*

	Rupees.	½ Rupees.	¼ Rupees.	⅛ Rupees.	Ceylon 50 Cents.	Ceylon 25 Cents.	Ceylon 10 Cents.
Average for the year 1913-14 . .	916·079	915·992	915·751	915·668	799·670	799·020	799·019
Average for the year 1912-13 . .	916·064	916·024	915·799	915·743			

5. *Gold in Silver coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins was :—

	Per mille.
For Rupees	0·133
„ ½ Rupees	0·517
„ ¼ Rupees	0·336
„ ⅛ Rupees	0·331
„ 50 Cents (Ceylon)	0·310
„ 25 Cents „	0·355
„ 10 Cents „	0·267

The coinage of the year was computed to contain 4,122 troy ounces of gold in value about £17,477.

6. *Pyx trials of silver coins.*—The following tables give the details of the pyx trials of silver coins for *weight and fineness* :—

Trials for weight.

Description of coins.	Number of trials.	Total number of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of coins above the legal remedy for weight.	Number of coins below the legal remedy for weight.
Rupees	601	6,010	180·044	1	*Nil.*
Half-rupees	30	300	90·007	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Quarter-rupees . . .	87	870	45·010	14	5
One-eighth-rupees . .	74	740	22·522	11	9
Ceylon 50 cents . . .	2	20	90·013	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Ceylon 25 cents . . .	3	30	45·069	1	*Nil.*
Ceylon 10 cents . . .	12	120	18·023	4	*Nil.*

Trials for fineness.

Description of coins.	Number of trials.	Total number of coins assayed.		Average fineness per mille of coins assayed.		Average fineness per mille of single coins melted after assay.	Number of coins above the legal remedy for fineness.	Number of coins below the legal remedy for fineness.
		Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.			
Rupees . .	600	3,470	14,530	916·388	916·635	916·676	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Half-Rupees . .	30	270	1,245	916·539	916·613	916·500	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Quarter-Rupees .	87	730	8,700	916·516	916·613	916·650	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
One-eighth-Rupees .	74	740	14,800	916·509	916·585	916·450	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Ceylon 50 cents .	2	10	90	799·830	800·500	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Ceylon 25 cents .	3	15	315	799·860	800·100	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Ceylon 10 cents .	12	120	2,400	800·703	801·025	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

7. From October 1913 I made, with the concurrence of the Mint Master, an alteration in the number of single coins taken for assay in pyx trials and the number melted up. This was done to bring our system into conformity with that of the Bombay Assay Office and also to reduce a certain amount of unnecessary work. Whereas formerly 10 coins were taken from each lakh of rupees and from each day's coinage of halves, quarters and eighths for single assay, 5 only are now taken as shown in the table below :—

Table showing coins taken for assay of pyx trials.

Denomination of coins.	Number assayed singly.	Number melted.	Remarks.
Rupees . . .	5 from each lakh . .	25	Remainders of single coins of each lot of 5 lakhs melted and assayed.
Halves . . .	5 from each day's coinage .	50	Remainders of single coins melted up once in each month and assayed.
Quarters . .	5 from each day's coinage .	100	
Eighths . .	10 coins cut up and 5 assays made.	200	

The results obtained under this method have been quite satisfactory.

8. The Gay-Lussac volumetric system of silver assay as employed in the Royal Mint, London, has been taken into regular use as a subsidiary to our ordinary gravimetric system and we have now a well arranged room for this purpose. Although I am still of opinion that the Indian method is most convenient and satisfactory for general use, the volumetric system has proved of great utility where confirmatory assays are required and when results are wanted in a short space of time.

9. During the last year an automatic shaker for bottles has been set up and works very efficiently. It produces more regular results than the old hand-shaking process and is a considerable saving in time and labour. Two new fume chambers have been installed, which are of great service in mitigating the nuisance of poisonous acid and other fumes in our laboratory.

10. *Bronze meltings and pyx coins.*

DESCRIPTION.	Copper per cent.	Tin per cent.	Zinc per cent.
Average fineness of bronze melting for 1913-14 . . .	94·657	4·162	0·930
Ditto for 1912-13 . . .	94·798	4·226	0·943
Ditto pyx coins for 1913-14 . . .	94·772	4·085	0·922
Ditto for 1912-13 . . .	94·841	4·192	0·975

11. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 418 assays under the head "Assays on various metals and ores" 113 assays were made on counterfeit and suspected coins, 70 on Gold and Silver lace, wire, etc., 146 on coal, coke, etc., 56 on various metals and 33 on various ores.

12. *Verification of Weight pieces.*—The following verification was made during the year :—

Mint Working Standard Avoirdupois set.

13. The post of Assay Master was held by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cunynghame Hughes, I.A., throughout the year.

The post of Deputy Assay Master was held by Capt. H. J. Wallis, I.A., from 12th November 1913 to 19th February 1914 and for the remaining portion of the year under report by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Hughes in addition to his own duties of Assay Master.

APPENDIX.

Experimental work as detailed below was carried out in the Assay Office laboratory during the last twelve months.

The first experiments were made with a view to determining accurately the composition, particularly the average silver and gold contents of rupees of different issues.

This work was carried out chiefly to assist the Mint Master in constructing alligation tables for standard meltings when different issues of uncurrent coins are used, the values previously taken not always proving satisfactory.

They are also of interest in indicating the varying amounts of gold and other constituents found in the different issues of rupees.

To estimate the silver contents 100 coins were taken in each case, laminated into thin straps, cut up into small pieces and thoroughly mixed. Twenty assays were made gravimetrically and 12 volumetrically. Half the original weight of the cut up pieces was melted and assayed gravimetrically and volumetrically, six assays being taken in each case. From the melted portions two samples from each were taken for the estimation of gold. Copper and lead were estimated from suitable quantities of the metal remaining over from these assays, both by the electrolytic method.

Denomination of Coins.	Constituents in parts per mille.				
	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Lead.	Iron and other impurities (not estimated).
Rupees 1835	918·3	1·34	76·2	2·9	1·26
„ 1840 (1st issue) . . .	916·9	1·81	77·4	2·5	1·39
„ 1840 (2nd issue) . . .	916·8	0·34	80·8	1·0	1·06
„ Victoria (Queen and Empress) .	915·8	0·18	82·4	1·6	0·02
„ Edward VII and George V. .	916·2	0·14	81·8	1·4	0·46

The second lot experiments taken up were for the purpose of testing the effects of annealing and pickling on the fineness of rupee blanks and afterwards the amount of refining these blanks undergo on melting. Van Reimsdijk, Assayer of the Netherlands Mint, has clearly proved by numerous and exhaustive experiments made as far back as 1868 that coinage blanks take up oxygen in the form of copper oxide on annealing which is not all eliminated by the pickling process. This accounts for a fact well known and established that single coins will assay generally ·2 to ·3 per mille lower than the same coins melted up. In some cases the difference between the average fineness of a batch of single coins and melted ones from the same lakhs will amount to 1 per mille. On melting under charcoal the oxygen is again liberated by reduction of copper oxide. For the purpose of this experiment 100 unannealed rupee blanks were obtained from the Mint. These were assayed in the usual manner in batches of 10 by having their centres punched out. They were then returned to the Mint where they went through the usual process of annealing and pickling. They were then assayed again and the remainders of the blanks were melted up and further assays made. The results are given in the table below :—

Description.	Batches of ten blanks.										Mean of whole.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Unannealed blanks .	916·36	916·22	916·24	916·46	916·34	916·06	916·15	916·27	916·15	915·91	916·216
Annealed blanks .	916·38	916·49	916·51	916·60	916·53	916·32	916·35	916·40	916·50	916·19	916·427
Remainders melted up.	916·9	916·9	916·4	916·6	916·5	916·9	916·8	916·9	916·8	916·3	916·70

The above results show that whereas the process of annealing and pickling results in a refinage of ·21 per mille, melting under charcoal produces a further refinage of about ·27 per mille, undoubtedly due to reduction of copper oxide.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MINT.

No. 492, dated Bombay, the 30th May 1914.

From—Major A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., Master of the Mint, Bombay,

To—The Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operation of the Bombay Mint for the financial year 1913-14, together with the prescribed statements.

2. Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., who was officiating as Master of the Mint at the beginning of the year, handed over charge of this Mint to Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, R.E., on the 27th June 1913. Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, R.E., was in charge till the 3rd October inclusive when Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., again assumed and remained in charge till relieved by me on the 31st October 1913.

Captain R. E. Stace, R.E., was appointed to act as Deputy Mint Master and posted to the Bombay Mint which he joined on the 23rd March 1914.

GOLD.

3. *Receipts.*—

(*a*) The value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in respect of which certificates were issued during the year amounted to Rs. 8,17,75,044 as compared with Rs. 23,13,94,384 in 1912-13 and consisted of the following:—

Classification.	Value in Rupees.
Sovereigns of current weight	7,59,59,610
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	58,08,810
Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	(*a*) 6,510
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	(*b*) 86
Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	(*b*) 28
TOTAL	8,17,75,044

(*a*) Includes receipts from Government Treasuries.
(*b*) Received from Government Treasuries.

(*b*) In addition to the above, 8,143 sovereigns tendered as current weight were found to be reduced, soldered, fraudulently defaced, counterfeit or of foreign mintage, on detailed examination at the Mint, and were withdrawn by the tenderers.

(*c*) With the exception of gold of the value of Rs. 114 used for medal work, the whole of the gold received was transferred to the Currency Gold Coin Account.

(*d*) No remittances were shipped to London during the year by the Mint.

(*e*) At the close of the year the balance of the Currency Gold Coin Account amounted to Rs. 66,95,970 and consisted of sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

(*f*) Up to the middle of November 1913 the examination of sovereigns imported by the Exchange Banks, had been done at the Mint, but since November this examination has been carried out at the Currency Office under orders of the Comptroller General, conveyed in his letter No. B. R. and C. 644-112-13, dated 17th October 1913, to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

SILVER.

4. *Receipts.*—The silver receipts comprised :—

(*a*) Bar silver purchased for rupee coinage amounting to 5,66,61,694 standard tolas and invoiced at Rs. 3,75,29,945. Of this amount 57,17,496 standard tolas (invoice value Rs. 38,34,501) were purchased by the Secretary of State from Banks for delivery by them in India.

(*b*) Withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins received for re-coinage of the nominal value of Rs. 87,22,816, classified as follows :—

Classification.	Value in Rupees.
Government rupee and half-rupee of 1835 . .	2,07,434
Do. Do. 1840 (1st issue) .	7,63,142
Do. Do. 1840 (2nd issue) .	23,48,486
Government shroff marked, defective and dumb coins	10,42,731
Do. worn coins	41,45,741
Do. reduced coins	29,073
Do. rupee of George V (1911) . . .	1,82,153
Fraudulently defaced coins from Railways . .	2,237
Arcot coins	1,788
Confiscated coins	31
TOTAL	87,22,816

(*c*) Chaubisania coins from the Kishangarh Durbar of the exchange value of Rs. 5,26,040 (after deducting 1 per cent. on account of cost of coinage, amounting to Rs. 2,643) and yielding 6,72,755 standard tolas, received for recoinage into British Indian Government Rupee in connection with the conversion of the currency of the State.

(*d*) Tenders of silver bullion from the Exchange Banks amounting to 32,74,423 tolas of the outturn value of Rs. 35,65,359.

(*e*) A consignment of old subsidiary silver coins of the Straits Government of the outturn value of Rs. 63,731 received from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, and brought to account for recoinage into 20 cent pieces.

The description and weight of the silver tendered for coinage into British Dollars and for subsidiary coins for the Straits Government is given below :—

Description of silver tendered.	Amount in lakhs of tolas.
Bar silver	32·62
Mexican Dollars	·12
Old 20 cent pieces	·18
„ 10 „ „	·41
„ 5 „ „	·14
TOTAL	33·47

5. *Silver Coinage* :—

(*a*) The Government coinage carried out during the year consisting of rupees, half, quarter, and eighth rupees, amounted to 79,613,156 pieces valued at Rs. 6,52,32,479. The amounts paid were distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Reserve Treasury, Bombay	2,71,77,311	4	3
Paper Currency Department, Bombay	3,75,29,945	7	0
Kishangarh Durbar	5,26,039	10	9

The largest monthly outturn of coin during the year occurred in the months of November and December 1913, necessitating the Mint working overtime.

(*b*) 1,539,205 British Dollars of the nominal value of Rs. 34,92,602 were issued to Exchange Banks for export during the year ; these were all shipped to Hongkong. The number of British Dollars struck in the Mint was 1,566,693.

(*c*) 191,802 twenty cent pieces were manufactured for the Straits Government—the amount of coin shipped to Singapore being 209,117 twenty cents.

(*d*) The whole of the coinage examined by the Assay Master during the year was found to be within legal remedy for weight and fineness.

Silver branch of the Gold standard Reserve.—The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve stood at Rs. 4,50,00,000 at the beginning of the year and Rs. 1,35,00,000 at its close.

6. *Meltings.*—Uncurrent Government silver coin remitted by Treasuries as well as old subsidiary coins from the Straits Government, bar silver tendered by the Exchange Banks and fine silver received from the Secretary of State and purchased from the local Banks, and a small proportion of Chaubisawia coins from the Kishangarh Durbar were taken into direct alligation.

7. *Percentages of good Coin.*—The percentages of good coin calculated on the amounts laminated were as detailed below :—

Description of coins.	Weight of ingots laminated.	Percentage of good coin.
	Tolas.	
Government Rupees	8,96,04,152	68·37
Do. Half-Rupees	15,15,105	60·22
Do. Quarter-Rupees	32,87,514	60·45
Do. Eighth-Rupees	19,14,267	56·02
British Dollars	57,23,054	63·27
Twenty Cents	2,14,105	41·71

8. *Silver Operative Losses.*—The silver operative losses for the year 1913-14, as detailed below, amounted to Rs. 65,709-13-0 ; all silver being valued at the uniform rate of rupee one per standard tola :—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance .	7,89,001	4	10	Issues .	6,87,96,696	11	8
Receipts . .	6,95,61,252	14	0	Closing Balance .	14,90,339	10	2
Refined silver of 1912-13 recovered in 1913-14 . .	10,294	0	0	Refined silver of 1913-14 recovered in 1914-15	7,802	0	0
				Operative loss for the year :—			
				B. I. G. Coin . .	62,551	13	0
				Dollars . . .	3,078	0	0
				Cents . . .	80	0	0
	7,03,60,548	2	10		7,03,60,548	2	10

This gives a rate of loss of Rs. 95·30 per lakh of tolas coined, or if distributed according to the various coinages, Rs. 95·88 per lakh on British India Government coin, Rs. 85·00 per lakh on Dollars and Rs. 89·60 per lakh on Cents.

3,71,56,031 tolas and 87,47,334 tolas of bar silver were put into alligation at ·7 and ·8, respectively, higher than the invoiced fineness. Had all the bar silver been put into alligation at half a millieme or ·5 higher than the invoiced fineness as is customary, the rate of loss for British India Government coins would have been reduced to Rs. 79·07 per lakh and the combined loss to Rs. 79·39 per lakh, which latter figures are more correct for comparison.

NICKEL.

9. The number of nickel one-anna pieces coined during the year was 46,320,000 of the value of Rs. 28,95,000 being more by Rs. 4,09,000 than that of the previous year.

The total operative loss written off the books during the year amounted to 35¼ maunds, giving a percentage of ·454 per 100 maunds of metal rolled, which is higher than last year as no recoveries were made during the early portion of the year.

BRONZE.

10. No bronze coinage was carried out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. *Miscellaneous Work* :—

(*a*) This consisted of the recurring supply of dies, medals, etc., to various public institutions, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights, and miscellaneous supplies and repairs undertaken for Government Departments and the public, the profit made being Rs. 502. In addition, 33 war medals with 33 clasps were issued.

(*b*) The disposal of applications for the replacement of lost decorations hitherto carried out by the Mint was transferred to Army Department under their letter No. 3945-2 (A. D.), dated 7th July 1913.

12. *Treasure Trove Coins.*—During the year 31 gold and 652 silver coins were received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, These consisted of coins of Pratap Deva Raja, Venetian Ducats, Akbar. Aurangzib, Mahammad Shah I, Muzaffer Shah II, Tipu Sultan and Larins, etc. The amount realised by the sales of Treasure Trove Coins during the year was Rs. 412, the metal value at which the coins were credited in the Mint accounts being Rs. 301. After defraying postage and other charges, the profit on the sale of these coins amounted to Rs. 106.

13. *Mint Working Standards.*—The weights in all the Departments were periodically compared with the standards and any differences found carefully adjusted.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

14. *Revenue.*—(*a*) Charges levied, Mint seigniorage.—

The seigniorage on silver tendered for British Dollar coinage and for which outturn certificates were issued during the year amounted to Rs. 71,035, and the seigniorage recovered from the Straits Government for subsidiary coinage to Rs. 1,464. The charge of 2 per cent. on the total amount of purchased silver brought to account during the year, including 2 per cent. on the coinage for the Kishangarh Durbar and ½ per cent. on account of cost of coinage recovered from that State amounted to Rs. 11,49,332.

(*b*) Gain on Coinage Operations :—

The gain on this head was Rs. 47,865 being less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 77,070.

(*c*) Cash and Transfer Receipts :—

These receipts amounted to Rs. 18,255 as against Rs. 18,406 for 1912-13.

(*d*) *Pro formâ* Receipts :—

A *pro formâ* credit at 5 per cent. on the value of nickel coin turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,750 being more by Rs. 20,450 than that of the previous year.

15. *Expenditure.*—(*a*) Loss on Coinage, Silver :—

The difference between the par and weight values of uncurrent coins received from Government Treasuries for recoinage amounted to Rs. 1,68,109 as against Rs. 1,25,444 in the preceding year.

(*b*) Salaries and Establishment :—

The total expenditure on salaries and establishment for the year as compared with that of the preceding 12 months is shown in the margin.

1913-14.		1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Establishment . .	2,16,365	2,13,571
Extra Establishment and over-time pay.	1,43,827	1,76,734
TOTAL .	3,60,192	3,90,305

(*c*) Copper used for alloy and for contingent purposes :—

The amount expended under this head was Rs. 67,187 as against Rs. 84,375 for 1912-13.

(*d*) Local and English Stores :—

The expenditure under these heads amounted to Rs. 1,67,330 as compared with Rs. 1,70,901 in the preceding year.

(*e*) Contingent Charges : —

These charges amounted to Rs. 31,509 and showed an increase of Rs. 10,253 on last year's figures.

(*f*) Transfer Charges :—

These amounted to Rs. 11,423 as against Rs. 11,179, in the preceding 12 months.

16. *Résumé of Revenue and Expenditure.*—The result of the transactions of the year as summarised in Statement No. 1, shows that, including interest on capital outlay, the net profit from Mint operations during the year was Rs. 2,74,927.

17. *Balances Sunk in the Mint.*—The balances of silver bullion belonging to Government valued at Rupee one per tola of standard fineness, stood at the beginning of the year at Rs. 7,89,001 and at its close at Rs. 14,90,340. The average daily balance, exclusive of silver belonging to tenderers, was Rs. 20,46,252. The minimum daily balance was Rs. 7,89,001 on the 1st April 1913 and the maximum was Rs. 28,15,272 on the 26th January 1914.

18. *Capital Account.*—Rs. 4,014 on account of buildings and Rs. 7,062 on account of machinery were added to their respective heads during the year. The balance at debit of this account at the end of the year after allowing for depreciation on buildings and plant stood at Rs. 36,91,036.

19. *Extensions.*—No original works were carried out by the Public Works Department during the year under review.

OFFENCES AGAINST COINAGE.

20. *Return of Counterfeit Coins.*—The usual return of counterfeit coins is appended to this Report.

(*a*) 3,233 counterfeit coins (2,957 rupees, 79 half-rupees, 103 quarters and 94 one-eighths) were received for examination during the year as against 3,110 in 1912-13, and were classified as follows :—

(*i*) 582 coins (castings) received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur-Bikaner Railways and 12 coins (10 castings and 2 struck) from other sources were retained as exceptionally well executed specimens.

(*ii*) 87 coins (81 castings and 6 struck) were sufficiently good to deceive the public as regard colour and finish.

(*iii*) The remaining 2,552 (2,523 castings and 29 struck) were in the majority of cases inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal and noticeably false.
(The second and third classes above include coins which were returned to the Railways).

(*b*) 1,990 counterfeit coins (1,491 rupees, 61 half-rupees, 177 quarters and 261 one-eighths) were discovered in remittances of uncurrent coins to the Mint as against 1,930 in the previous year.

(*c*) During the year under report 45,600 counterfeit coins were cut at treasuries and Railways as against 48,345 in 1912-13.

(*d*) 357 one-anna pieces received during the year were found to be palpable cast counterfeits of lead and tin or other similar alloys.

(*e*) 2 palpable cast counterfeit sovereigns were received during the year in a counterfeit coining case from the Treasury Officer, Poona.

GENERAL.

21. During the year a post of Artist Engraver and Die Sinker to the Mint was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and Mr. G. Lemonnier joined the appointment on the 14th November 1913. Previously, owing to the rough and unfinished nature of the engraving work which could be performed in the Bombay Mint, it was necessary for the Mint to depend entirely on London or Calcutta for designs and also for matrices and punches.

22. The twelve new automaton weighing machines expected from Europe failed to arrive but it is hoped that they will be received early next year.

23. One of the batteries of the two annealing furnaces mentioned in last year's report was duly converted into a battery of three furnaces with satisfactory results and the work of converting the second battery is in hand. The copper barrels containing the annealed blanks are now revolved both in the pickling solution and clean water trough by engine power, superseding the old system of manual labour.

24. Complaints were received during the year from some of the residents in the new buildings recently erected near the Mint boundaries in respect of the fumes emanating from some of the cupellation furnaces in use in the Mint, and arrangements are being made to conduct all such fumes into one of the taller chimney shafts attached to the Melting Department.

25. Complaints were also received from the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality that mosquitoes were breeding in the large Mint tank which supplies all the water necessary for the Mint engines. The tank was accordingly cleared of all vegetation as far as possible and re-stocked with a special variety of fish recommended by the Bombay Natural History Society. It was also explained to the Health Officer that the tank would be filled in as soon as the existing Mint engines were replaced by electric power and that the whole question of such replacement was under the consideration of the Government of India.

Account of the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Bombay Mint during the year 1913-14.

Revenue.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CHARGES LEVIED —			BY WORKING EXPENSES :—		
SILVER.			*SILVER.*		
ercentage on new rupee coinage . .	11,46,688 15 8		Operative losses	63,217 13 0	
per cent. of coinage (Kishangarh State conversion)	2,643 6 7		Loss by overstandard weight and fineness of new coins issued	3,406 10 0	
ignioage on Dollar coinage . . .	71,035 0 0		Loss by understandard value of uncurrent Silver Coins withdrawn from circulation .	...	
Do Subsidiary coinage for Colonial Governments	1,463 12 7		Other items	1,663 0 0	
emelting fees	1,749 8 0		Loss on withdrawal of uncurrent Silver Coins	1,68,108 13 0	
say and melting fees (Private) . .	5,170 15 0				2,36,396 4 0
		12,28,751 0 10	*GOLD.*		
GOLD.			Loss in melting	9 6 3	
a Bullion from Government Departments .			Other items	...	
GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—					9 6 3
SILVER.			BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES :—		
ain by Assay benefit	41,103 0 0		Pyx coins to Royal Mint	166 8 4	
ain by understandard weight and fineness of new coins issued	...		Other items	4,988 14 0	
ain by overstandard value of uncurrent Silver Coins withdrawn from circulation .	5,227 8 0		BY COPPER, BRONZE AND NICKEL :—		5,155 6 4
ther tems	1,382 8 4		Used as alloy	67,058 10 11	
		47,713 0 4	Used for contingent purposes . . .	128 3 9	
					67,186 14 8

GOLD.

Miscellaneous	152 0 0		
		152 0 0	
To CASH RECEIPTS :—			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals	8,781 11 0		
For old stores, etc., sold	1,052 10 5		
Rents recovered from residential quarters .	...		
Cost of Electric current consumed . .	...		
Miscellaneous	6,108 2 9		
		15,942 8 2	
Carried over .	...	12,92,559 2 4	

By SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—		
Fixed Establishment	2,06,968 1 10	
Compensation in lieu of private asay fees .	9,397 0 0	
Extra Establishment and overtime pay .	1,43,826 10 11	
		3,60,191 12 9
By LOCAL STORES :—		
Coke, coal, charcoal, etc.	50,350 15 4	
Liquid fuel	...	
Oil, grease and tallow	5,410 14 6	
Acids	111 8 0	
Iron, brassmongery, etc.	2,280 6 9	
Metals	2,956 11 9	
Wood for boxes	251 2 6	
Bullion trunks, moulds, etc.	3,077 14 6	
Electrical stores	1,004 4 0	
Miscellaneous	18,544 14 9	
		83,988 2 1
By ENGLISH STORES :—		
Value of Stores used	85,111 14 3	
Less $\frac{1}{5}$th freight charged as below . .	1,771 2 0	
		83,340 12 3
Carried over .	...	8,36,269 4 4

No. I—*continued.*

Account of the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Bombay Mint during the year 1913-14.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward	...			12,92,559	2	4
TRANSFER RECEIPTS :—						
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for other Government Departments	2,243	7	6			
For War medals for Military Department	14	6	10			
For charges in connection with Colonial coinages	54	2	0			
				2,312	0	4
TOTAL	...			12,94,871	2	8

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward	...			8,36,269	4	4
BY CONTINGENT CHARGES :—						
Books and periodicals	251	12	1			
Cart, coolie and boat hire	404	7	0			
Postage and telegrams	490	0	3			
Inspection of boilers	250	0	0			
Rents, rates and taxes	14,758	9	6			
Electricity and gas	4,301	6	3			
Freight on Europe stores	1,771	2	0			
Water-supply	3,127	6	0			
Plague and other allowances	658	14	9			
Furniture	494	10	0			
Scales and weights	507	10	0			
Livery of peons	361	3	0			
Miscellaneous	24,132	4	4			
				51,509	5	2
BY TRANSFER CHARGES :—						
Coin bags	7,820	0	0			
Landing and shipping	434	14	6			
Articles supplied and work done by other Government Departments	3,167	12	4			
				11,422	10	10

To Balance	...	...		By P. W. D. Charges :—			
				Repairs and Alterations to Buildings	..		6,900 12 10
Total	...	12,94,871 2 8		By Miscellaneous Charges external to Mint :—			
				Stationery	1,139 15 7		
Total Brought down	...	12,94,871 2 8		Printing	826 4 9		1,966 4 4
				Total	...		9,08,068 5 6
				By Balance	...		3,86,802 13 2
				Total	...		12,94,871 2 8
				Total Brought down	...		9,08,068 5 6
				By *pro formâ* Charges :—			
o formâ Receipts :—				$\frac{1}{6}$ of salaries of superior servants	34,331 4 0		
centage on value of Nickel Coins manufactured	1,44,750 0 0			$\frac{1}{16}$ of salaries of inferior servants	756 0 0		35,087 4 0
				Interest on			
lals for Royal Army Temperance Association	...			Capital account valued at	36,91,036 0 0		
ghts supplied to Treasuries	...			Average Silver balance	20,46,252 0 0		
				„ Bronze „	1,30,715 0 0		
		1,44,750 0 0		„ Nickel „	3,02,128 0 0		
To Balance	...	...		Europe Store „	1,59,565 0 0		
				At 3½ per cent. on	63,29,696 0 0		2,21,539 0 0
				By Balance	..		2,74,926 9 2
GRAND TOTAL	...	14,39,621 2 8		GRAND TOTAL	...		14,39,621 2 8

Abstract of Capital Account of the Bombay Mint to the end of the year 1913-14.

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.		Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
al Expenditure on Capital Account brought forward from last year . . .	12,66,995	16,73,374	8,30,834	37,71,203	Value of Stores lost or destroyed . . .	...	...	...	...
penditure during the year 913-14 by Public Works Department . . .	...	...	...	...	Value of Building demolished . . .	...	...	...	...
ıer Items . . .	...	4,014	7,562	11,576	Depreciation at 5 per cent. on Plant and 3 per cent. on Building . .	..	50,201	41,542	91,743
					Balance .	12,66,995	16,27,187	7,96,854	36,91,036
TOTAL .	12,66,995	16,77,388	8,38,396	37,82,779		12,66,995	16,77,388	8,38,396	37,82,779

II.

Statement of the coinage of the Bombay Mint for the year 1913-14.

	Tale of pieces.	Nominal value.			Total. Tale.	Total. Value.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
SILVER—									
Rupees	61,260,506	6,12,60,506	0	0					
Half rupees	1,824,788	9,12,394	0	0					
Quarter rupees	7,948,774	19,87,193	8	0					
Eighth rupees	8,579,088	10,72,386	0	0					
British Dollars	1,566,693	*35,54,975	0	0					
Twenty Cents	191,802	†58,454	0	0					
					81,371,651	6,88,45,908	8	0	
BRONZE—									
Single pice									
Half pice		*Nil.*							
Pie pieces									
NICKEL—									
One anna	46,320,000	28,95,000	0	0					
					46,320,000	28,95,000	0	0	
COPPER—									
Ceylon cents									
Ceylon half-cents									
Ceylon quarter cents		*Nil.*							
Straits cents									
Straits half-cents									
Straits quarter cents									
GRAND TOTAL	...	...			127,691,651	7,17,40,908	8	0	

* This figure represents the outturn value of the Dollars in standard tolas.
† Do. do. Cents do.

III.

Statement showing the Cost of Miscellaneous Work done in the Bombay Mint during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Receipt.			
Receipt for Medals, Seals, Stamps, etc.	4,704 9 0		
Adjusting weights	2,031 14 0		
Sale-proceeds of Treasure Trove coins	411 15 0		
Miscellaneous	3,876 12 6		
		11,025 2 6	
Expenditure.			
Engraver's Labour	125 13 0		
Workshop do.	3,634 12 3		
Jeweller's do.	59 1 0		
Stores used (including gold, silver, nickel and copper)	6,597 9 4	10,417 3 7	
Net Profit Rs.		607 14 11	including Rs. 105-15-4 profit on sale of Treasure Trove coins.

Statement of Counterfeit Coins received at the Bombay Mint, showing also those cut and broken at the Treasuries, compiled from the Quarterly Returns furnished by Treasury during 1913-14.

Name of Province.	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of rupees.	Counterfeits received at the Mint.												Counterfeit coins cut at several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Art. 591, C. A. Code, and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.				Remarks.
		In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other Officers under Art. 531, C. A. Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A, dated 21st February 1901.				Received at the Mint for examination.								
		Rs.	½R	¼R	⅛R	Rs.	½R	¼R	⅛R	Rs.	½R	¼R	⅛R	Rs.	½R	¼R	⅛R	
mbay . . .	*23,28	521	13	48	67	134	1	18	4	1,264	15	9	36	19,326	565	782	609	* Includes current weight coins received for special examination.
lia	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
otta (Baluchistan) .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
dras . . .	*24,79	335	7	83	89	52	14	12	24	59	1	...	3	15,662	963	1,079	1,639	
njab . . .	*35,95	417	10	45	102	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	654	11	16	3	
ited Provinces of gra and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	4	2	1	
tral Provinces .	339	77	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1,497	26	20	7	
derabad (Deccan) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	9	12	14	
putana . . .	1,521	126	30	...	...	436	24	19	5	936	24	45	22	1,418	52	35	27	
ral India . .	49	8	...	...	..	12	...	...	...	26	...	..	...	955	23	12	16	
na	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
h-West Frontier ovince.	28	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
TOTAL .	10,341	1,491	61	177	261	639	39	49	83	2,318	40	54	61	39,673	1,653	1,958	2,316	

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 84, dated Bombay, 26th May 1914.

From—LT.-COL. J. LLOYD JONES, I.M.S., Assay Master,

To—The Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Bombay, for the official year 1913-14.

2. *Number and description of assays.*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 21,329 as against 40,218 in the previous financial year.

The details are shown in the following table :—

Description.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	712	
Check assays on fine gold	120	832
SILVER.		
Assays on silver received for coinage	611	
Do. alligated for silver standard coinage . . .	10,167	
Do. pyx coins	7,303	
Do. miscellaneous	1,089	
Check assays on fine silver	937	20,107
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	54	
Assays on various metals and ores	191	
Do. on Mint drosses	145	390
Total for the year .	...	21,329

3. *Gold and silver assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year was 832 as against 858 in the previous year. Of these 4 assays were done for the Mint.

The total number of silver assays from all sources was 20,107 as against 38,926 in the previous year; of these 19,060 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for silver standard coinage.*—Silver meltings for Rupees were assayed from June 1913 to January 1914 and in March 1914; for Half Rupees in June and October 1913 and in January 1914; for Quarter Rupees in April, May, September, October 1913 and in February and March 1914; for One-eighth Rupees in April and from July to September 1913 and in March 1914; for British Dollars in April, May, and July 1913; and for 20 Cents in January and February 1914.

The average fineness of the Silver meltings was :—

For Rupees	915·982	*per*	*mille.*
„ Half rupees	916·042		„
„ Quarter rupees	915·686	„	„
„ Eighth rupees	915·672		
„ British Dollars	899·113	„	
„ Twenty cents	597·224	„	

as shown in the following table :-

Months.	Rupees.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	Eighth Rupees.	British Dollars.	Twenty Cents.
April 1913	...	...	915·750	915·887	899·168	...
May	...	...	915·605	...	898·910	...
June	915·884	915·968	...	...	...	...
July	916·060	...	...	915·497	898·973	...
August	915·836	...	...	915·561	...	...
September	915·765	...	915·458	915·617	...	...
October	915·954	915·945	915·625	...	...	...
November	915·995	...	...	...	...	...
December	916·011	...	...	...	...	...
January 1914	915·923	916·100	...	...	...	597·306
February	...	...	915·726	...	...	596·800
March	916·040	...	915·845	915·764	...	...
Average for the year	915·982	916·042	915·686	915·672	899·113	597·224

5. *Gold in silver coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins was :—

For Rupees	·539	*per*	*mille.*
„ Half rupees	·228	„	„
„ Quarter rupees	·326	„	„
„ One-eighth rupees	·155	„	„
„ British dollars	·254	„	„
„ Twenty cents	·076	„	„

The coinage of the year was computed to contain 2,013 Troy ounces of gold of the value of £8,535-2*s*.-5*d*.

6. *Pyx trials, Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 622, the total number weighed being 12,440. The average weight of all was 180·022 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 179·10 and 180·90 grains.

The trials for fineness were 635 ; 3,180 coins having been assayed singly and 15,875 in groups of 25 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 914·8 to 918·6 and the average fineness of 3,175 coins was 916·629 *per mille*. In one trial only were single coins found to be outside remedy, and the fresh pyx called for in this case disclosed no coin beyond remedy. The 15,875 coins assayed in groups of 25 after melting gave an average fineness of 916·675, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being respectively 916·1 and 917·4 *per mille.*

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx Rupees in grains.	Average fineness of pyx Rupees *per mille*.		Gold *per mille*
		Single.	Melted.	
June 1913	179·985	916·600	916·566	·520
July	179·986	916·477	916·700	·560
August	180·030	916·260	916·450	·682
September	180·910	916·492	916·500	
October	180·058	916·643	916·716	·078
November	180·036	916·670	916·708	·017
December	179·966	916·607	916·667	·020
January 1914	180·013	916·502	916·612	·090
February	180·100	916·327	916·283	·112
March	180·021	916·646	916·716	·280
Average	180·022	916·629	916·675	·539

7. *Half Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 23, the total number weighed being 460. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 90·049 grains ; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 89·50 and 90·40 grains.

The trials for fineness were 23 in number. 115 coins were assayed singly ; 1,150 in groups of 50 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915·3 to 918·6 and the average fineness of 115 coins was 916·711 *per mille*. No coin was found beyond remedy. The 1,150 coins assayed in groups of 50 after melting gave an average fineness of 916·608 the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being respectively 916·3 and 916·9 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx half rupees in grains.	Average fineness of pyx half rupees *per mille*.		Gold *per mille*.
		Single.	Melted.	
June 1913	90·015	916·940	916·900	·362
July	90·048	916·767	916·750	
October	90·076	916·380	916·566	·552
February 1914	90·045	916·745	916·623	·089
Average	90·049	916·711	916·608	·228

8. *Quarter Rupees.*—The trials of these coins amounted to 84, the total number weighed being 840. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 45·018 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 44·70 and 45·30 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 84 in number, 420 coins having been assayed singly and 8,400 in groups of 100 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915·5 to 918·8 *per mille*, and the average fineness of 420 coins was 916·739 *per mille*. The 8,400 coins assayed in groups of 100 after melting gave an average fineness of 916·637, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 916·5 and 917·0 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table:—

Months.	Average weight of pyx ¼ rupees in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX ¼ RUPEES *PER MILLE*.		Gold *per mille*.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1913 . . .	44·98	917·074	916·886	·118
May	45·03	916·668	916·660	·449
June	45·03	916·778	916·689	·561
October	45·00	916·665	916·741	·499
March 1914 . . .	45·00	916·721	916·680	·210
Average	45·018	916·739	916·637	·326

9. *One-eighth Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 92, the total number weighed being 920. None of these coins was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 22·531 grains; the lightest end heaviest coins weighed respectively 22·30 and 22·40 grains.

The trials for fineness were 92 in number, 460 coins having been assayed singly and 18,400 in groups of 200 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915·6 to 918·8 *per mille*, and the average fineness of 460 coins was 916·833 *per mille*. The 18,400 coins assayed in groups of 200 after melting gave an average fineness of 916·790; the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 916·3 and 918·0 *per mille*.

The averag e results are shown in the following table:—

Months.	Average weight of pyx ⅛ rupees in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX ⅛ RUPEES *PER MILLE*.		Gold *per mille*.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1913 . . .	22·52	917·416	917·412	·101
May	22·52	917·165	916·900	·106
July	22·57	916·806	916·820	·380
August	22·53	916·788	916·689	·078
September	22·52	916·683	916·685	·159
October	22·51	916·890	916·850	·336
Average	22·531	916·833	916·790	·155

10. ***British Dollars.***—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 20, the total number weighed being 400. The average weight of all was 416·015 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 414·40 and 417·60 grains.

The trials for fineness were 20 in number, 100 coins having been assayed singly and 300 in groups of 15 after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 898·8 to 901·8 *per mille*, and the average fineness of 100 coins was 900·021 *per mille*. The 300 coins assayed in groups of 15 after melting gave an average fineness of 899·945, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 899·4 and 900·2 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx British dollars in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX BRITISH DOLLARS *PER MILLE*.		Gold *per mille*.
		Single.	Melted.	
May 1913	415·938	900·123	899·933	·320
July	416·039	900·126	900·030	·232
August	416·072	899·605	899·750	·149
Average	416·015	900·021	899·945	·254

11. ***Twenty Cents.***—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 4, the total number weighed being 40. None of these coins was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 83·687 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 83·50 and 84·00 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 4 in number, 20 coins having been assayed singly and 200 in groups of 50 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 598·2 to 603·8 *per mille* ; and the average fineness of the 20 coins was 601·105 *per mille*.

The 200 coins assayed in groups of 50 after melting gave an average fineness of 601·050 ; the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 600·3 and 602·0 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx twenty cents in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX 20 CENTS *PER MILLE*.		Gold *per mille*.
		Single.	Melted.	
February 1914 . . .	83·71	601·080	601·000	·076
March	83·62	601·180	601·200	...
Average	83·687	601·105	601·050	

12. *Cupro-nickel assays.*—The cupro-nickel assays done during the year are given in the following table :—

Months.	Description of coins.	Number of coins.	Fineness present.		
			Copper.	Nickel.	Iron.
April 1913	Nickel one-anna pieces.	50	74·9	25·1	A trace but undetermined.
May		90	74·8	25·2	do.
June		130	74·8	25·2	do.
July		110	74·7	25·3	do.
August		55	74·8	25·1	do.
September		105	74·4	25·6	do.
October		95	74·8	25·1	do.
November		110	74·9	25·0	do.
December		35	74·7	25·3	do.
January 1914		95	74·6	25·4	do.
February		115	74·9	25·0	do.
March		70	74·9	25·1	do.

13. *Summary of pyx trials.*—The results detailed in paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are summarised in the following table :—

Denominations.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (*per mille*).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting *per mille*.	Proportion of gold in pyx coins *per mille*.
Rupees	12,440	3,180	15,875	180·022	916·629	916·675	·539
½ Rupees.	460	115	1,150	90·049	916·711	916·608	·228
¼ Rupees.	840	420	8,400	45·018	916·789	916·637	·326
⅛ Rupees.	920	460	18,400	22·531	916·833	916·790	·155
British Dollars.	400	100	300	416·015	900·021	899·945	·254
20 Cents.	40	20	200	83·687	601·105	601·050	·076

14. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 191 assays under the "Assays on various metals and ores" in paragraph 2 of this report, 64 were assays on counterfeit coins, and samples of nickel and copper received from the Mint Master.

15. *Verification of weight pieces.*—During the year the following Assay Office weights have been verified :—*viz.*, the Reference Standard and the Working Standard Tola sets.

16. The posts of Assay Master and Deputy Assay Master were held by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lloyd-Jones, I.M.S., and Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., respectively throughout the financial year.

Captain R. E. Stace, R.E., was attached to the Assay Office from 23rd March to the end of the year.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

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(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	
(7)	"	" 1911-12	"	" 2-8	
(8)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership, and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. . . . . B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal	2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
2.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Bahram Khan, Officers' Munshi, Murree Bazar, Murree.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance—on no account drugs are sent per V.P. Post—and are obtainable from the* Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published early in September next by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and will be procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
528—1914	Jayanand Meghji Tarwadi, Amratlal Meghji Tarwadi and Valji Meghji Tarwadi.	Hindu	Gaiwadi	Carrying on business in partnership as cloth merchants at Chira Bazar under the name of Jayanand Meghji.	21st	August	1914	1st	September	1914
552—1914	Kanji Morarji Thucker and Dharamsy *alias* Bachu Morarji Thucker.	"	Chukla Street	Lately doing business in partnership as dealers in cotton waste in the name of Tricumlal Kanji and Kanji Morarji in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and now unemployed.	2nd	September	"	2nd	"	"
553—1914	Sakharam Chandrooji *alias* Sakharam Krishnaji Sawant.	"	Elphinstone Road	Muccadum in the Jamshed Mills	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
554—1914	Mahomed Abdul Hai, Amiralli Shaik and Gulam Mahomed Abdul Karim Shaik.	Mahomedan	Sandhurst Road	Lately proprietors of Humaun Hotel in partnership with Nanabhai Moorjan and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
555—1914	Grenville Ellis Bamber	European	Rose Cottage, Maragon	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"
556—1914	Rama Mahadoo Nigday	Hindu	Chichpogli	Jobber in the Bombay Cotton Mills	"	"	"	"	"	"
557—1914	Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim	Mahomedan	Chowpatty	Carrying on business in partnership with Kaikhusru Mancherji Colah in the name, firm and style of of Ebrahim Colab and Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"

558—1914	Jewraj Govindji Sootar	Hindu	Bhundari Street	Lately building contractor in the name of Jewraj Govindji & Sons and now unemployed.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
559—1914	Kenneth Boardman	Anglo-Indian	Parel Road, Byculla	Electrical Engineer in the B. E. S. and T. Company, Ld.	"	"	"	"	"	"
560—1914	Gopilal Sahebram Joshi	Hindu	2nd Fanaswadi	Lately speculator in silver and now unemployed.	5th	"	"	5th	"	"
561—1914	David Isaac	East Indian	Byculla, Haines Road	Motor-car driver in the G. I. P. Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"
562—1914	Ganpat Kashinath Madan	Hindu	Grigaum Back Road	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"
564—1914	Bomanji, Hormusji Wadia	Parsi	No. 20, Parsi Bazar Street	Lately Estate and Insurance Broker and now unemployed.	7th	"	"	7th	"	"
565—1914	Mahadeo Jivdaprasad Tewari	Hindu	Mahalakshmi	Servant in the employ of Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas.	"	"	"	"	"	"
568—1914	Burjorji Byramji Patel	Parsi	New Charni Road	Fitter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Coy.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
566—1914	Purshotum Narotum Sha	Hindu	Hamnan Lane	Lately carrying on business as cloth merchant in partnership with Mathurdas Thakersy and Vasanji Valabdas in the name of Vasanji Mathurdas and now servant in the employ of Hormusji Bezonji.	"	"	"	"	"	"
569—1914	Jusab Musa Memon and Cassum Jusab Memon.	Mahomedan	No. 57, 59, Colsa Molla	Lately doing business in partnership as dealers in onions and potatoes in the name of Cassum Jusab and now unemployed.	9th	"	"	9th	"	"
570—1914	Jamsedji Fakirji Mistry	Parsi	Cowasji Patel Street	Lately building contractor and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
—1914	Jusab Musa Memon	Mahomedan	Byculla	Lately dealer in potatoes and onions and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
572—1914	Ahmed Oosman Momon . .	Mahomedan .	Gowli Molla . . .	Lately building materials supplier and also building contractor and now servant in the employ of Ebrahim Mahomed.	9th	September .	1914	10th	September .	1914
574—1914	Jalal Fakrudin *alias* Alli Fakrudin Belmi.	„ . .	No. 498—500, Pydhowri, Chuna Chati.	Servant in the employ of Peer Mahomed Nurmahomed.	10th	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
575—1914	Essak Haji Adam Memon, Ahmed Essak Memon and Musa Essak Memon.	„ .	Memon Molla . . .	Lately dealers in glassware, crockery, etc., in partnership under the name of Esak Haji Adam and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
576—1914	Haji Ebrahim Haji Nurmahomed Memon.	„ . .	Chowky Molla Cross Lane .	Lately Estate Broker and also Hundi Broker and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	11th	„ .	„
577—1914	Mahomed Esuf Abdul Rehman Shaik.	„ . .	Parel . . .	Turner in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Co. .	11th	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
578—1914	Balaram Ramkrishna Vagal .	Hindu . .	Kumbhartukda . . .	Lately Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
579—1914	Anant Vyankaji Khot . .	„ . .	Laxminarayen Temple, Chunabhuti, Lamington Road.	Lately teacher in Chanda Raniji Girl's High School and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
580—1914	Dhondi Kushaba Tornebhundare and Rama Pandu Tornebhundare.	„ . .	Elphinstone Road . .	Labourers	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
581—1914	Kashinath Hari Dastane . .	„ . .	Bhole's wada, Kalyan .	Clerk in the Carriage and Waggon Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Matunga.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

582—1914	Pomerji Adamji Patel . .	Mahomedan .	Byculla	Lately dealer in milk and now unemployed .	14th	„ .	„	14th	„ .	„
583—1914	Babul Pandoo Moray *alias* Bhandari and Nana Pandoo Moray *alias* Bhundari.	Hindu . .	Dadar Agar Bazar . .	Carpenters in the G. I. P. Railway and the Fazalbhai Mills, respectively.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
584—1914	Mahadoo Bapoo Daraday . .	„ . .	Colaba	Contractor for supplying labour in partnership with Sankar Mohada Daraday, Condia Sakharam Patkar, Narayen Raghoo Chowdhury and Bapoo Ghati in the name of Mohadoo Bapoo and now a contractor for supplying labour on his own account.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
585—1914	Sadanand Yeshwant Dabholkar .	„ . .	Girgaum Back Road . .	Estate Broker	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
586—1914	Hassum Miyaji Sooni Vora and Salum Miyaji Sooni Vora.	Mahomedan .	Jacob Circle . . .	Lately doing business in partnership as milk vendors and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
587—1914	Madhouji Manji Thucker . .	Hindu . .	No. 222, Mody Street .	Clerk in the employ of Assur Verji Mills Company.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
588—1914	Nowroji Rustomji Vakilna .	Parsi . .	Chikalwadi, Sleater Road .	Formerly purveyor and Bazar supplier and latterly Assistant to J. F. Madan and now unemployed.	15th	„ .	„	15th	„ .	„
589—1914	Shivji Dayal Thucker . .	Hindu . .	Vudgadi	Lately Commission agent in grocery saffron and hosiery at Sangli and now dealer in Country coal at Bombay.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
at Bombay, this 16th day of September 1914.

11 B

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

With reference to Appendix I, Part I, Rule 20, of Public Works Department Code, Volume III, it is hereby notified that the undernamed graves in the Kyaukpyu Cemetery are in need of the repairs noted against them, and that if they fall into ruinous conditions and no one will take steps to restore them, they will be treated in such a manner as the officer in charge of the Cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent orders :—

Names of Graves.	Repairs needed.
1. Sarah, wife of C. J. Brown	½" lime plastering and white-washing two coats.
2. Lieutenant John Sheriden Henderson	Ditto.
3. Evelyn John George Bradford	Ditto.
4. William Dunlop	Whitewashing two coats.
5. Mrs. Lousia, wife of Dickson	½" lime plastering and white-washing two coats
6. Two graves names unknown	Ditto.
7. William Davey	Ditto.
8. Captain John Richard Lumsden	Ditto.
9. Miss Frances Lumsden	Ditto.
10. Captain John Swinton Brown	Ditto.
11. Lieutenant Richard Long	Ditto.
12. Mrs. Lousia Maclean and Baby Maclean	Ditto.
13. Baby Mary A. Ring Rose	Ditto.
14. Surgeon James Marton	Ditto
15. Ensign Thomas Robinson	Ditto.
16. Baby Modge L. Willson	Ditto.
17. Colonel W. H. Wood	Whitewashing two coats.
18. Lieutenant R. Franklin	Ditto.
19. Baby John W. Yates	Ditto.
20. Frances Paterson	Ditto.
21. Mrs. Ellon Anne Price	Ditto.
22. Lieutenant J. D. Harris	Ditto.
23. Baby Alexandra Thomas	Ditto.
24. Edward C. R. Stubes	Repairing broken cross in cement grouting.

MAUNG MYAT TUN AUNG,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd October 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1914.

	Total amount of Notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta	58,55,390	24,27,06,065	24,85,61,455	16,16,59,945	15,86,363	...	7,65,00,000		...	...	9,99,99,946 (a)	4,00,00,000 (b)	37,97,46,254	(a) Nominal value—R10,30,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Cawnpore	.	3,37,40,840	3,37,40,840	4,31,85,162	60,53,453	.	.			..	.	..	4,92,38,615	
Lahore	.	3,26,63,530	3,26,63,530	1,57,87,763	1,24,83,277	...						..	2,82,71,040	
Bombay	43,99,340	15,66,53,965	16,10,53,305	3,65,59,723	1,14,28,035	...			...	...		..	4,79,87,758	
Karachi	...	1,79,89,440	1,79,89,440	72,11,942	26,11,425	.			...			...	98,23,367	
Madras	70,60,935	6,23,27,670	6,93,88,605	2,77,36,112	14,37,455	.				...		..	2,91,73,570	
Rangoon	...	4,13,27,619	4,13,27,610	5,74,90,621	36,43,560	.			...			..	6,11,34,181	
	1,73,15,665	58,79,09,120	60,52,24,785	34,96,31,268	3,92,43,571	...	7,65,00,000		.	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,53,74,785	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									1,50,000	
Total Circulation ₹			60,52,24,785								Total Reserve ₹		60,52,24,785	

£715,000 (Rs. 1,07,25,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 30th September 1914. The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 30th September 1914, to 11,71 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the M. A. Examination held in July 1914 :—

ENGLISH (A).

FIRST CLASS.

In order of merit.

1	Datta, Rabindramohan...	...	Presidency College.
2	Bhattacharyya, Mohinimohan	...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

In order of merit.

1	Chaudhuri, Siddheswar ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Baksi, Rajendrabhushan	...	Ditto.
3	Sinha, Goshthahari		Ditto.
4	Sen, Manimohan ...		Non-Collegiate Student.
5	Bhattacharyya, Manilal		Presidency College.
6	Mitra, Panchanan ...		Ditto.
7	Sengupta, Jyotiprasad ...		University Student.
8	Datta, Achyutakumar ...		Ditto.
9	Dhar, Radharanjan ...		Presidency College.
	Kingsley, May M. ...		Non-Collegiate Student.
11	Bandyopadhyay, Bamacharan		Dacca College.
12	Mandal, Susilkumar ...		Presidency College.
13	Dasgupta, Sitesranjan ...		Dacca College.
	Senniyogi, Sureschandra		University Student.
15	Mitra, Chittatosh ...		Ditto.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Chintaharan		Non-Collegiate Student.
17	Das, Banbihari		Presidency College.
18	Maulik, Praphullanath ...	...	University Student.
19	Bhattacharyya, Hrishikes	...	Ditto.
20	Bandyopadhyay, Sisirkumar	...	Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.

In order of merit.

	Roy, Sudhirchandra ...	...	University Student.
	Chattopadhyay, Prophullakumar	...	Dacca College.
3	Gupta, Hemchandra		University Student.
4	Roy, Sachindrakumar		Presidency College.
5	Mitra, Satyacharan		University Student.
6	Basu, Jnanendranath		Ditto.
7	Bandyopadhyay, Manomohan	...	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Satindranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
9	Sanyal, Anilchandra ...	...	Presidency College.
10	Bandopadhyay, Makhamlal	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Majumdar, Kesabchandra	...	University Student.
12	Chakrabarti, Ramanikanto	...	Presidency College.
13	Ghosh, Sureschandra ...	...	Ditto.
14	Bhattacharyya, Satyaprasanna	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
15	Gangopadhyay, Kshirodmohan	...	University Student.
16	Ghosh, Dharmadas ...	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindramohan	...	Ditto.
18	Sen, Satyanjan ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
19	Mitra, Kalidas ...	...	Presidency College.
20	Sarkar, Nagendranath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Sengupta, Sailendubhushan	...	University Student.
22	Chattopadhyay, Bhagabandas	...	Ditto
23	Abdul Mannan ...	...	Dacca College.
24	Das, Nogendranath ...	...	Presidency College.
25	Mukhopadhyay, Amulyadhan	...	University Student.
26	Goswami, Anantaprasad	...	Ditto.

ENGLISH (B).

SECOND CLASS.

1	**Basu, Kiranchandra** ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

THIRD CLASS.

1	**Bandyopadhyay, Bishnupada**	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

SANSKRIT (A).

SECOND CLASS.

In order of merit.

1	**Bhattacharyya, Dineschandra**	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
2	**Dasgupta, Atulchandra**	...	University Student.
3	**Guha, Bipinbihari** ...	...	Ditto.
4	**Bhattacharyya, Tarakantha**	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Abhayacharan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
6	**Bhattacharyya, Bimalanath**	...	Ditto.
7	**Bhattacharyya, Mahendranath**	...	Ditto.
8	**Bhattacharyya, Satischandra**	...	Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

In order of merit.

1	**Mukhopadhyay, Jogeschandra**	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
2	**Chakrabarti, Madhabdas**	...	Ditto.
3	**Sengupta, Rohinikumar**	...	University Student.
4	**Mahanti, Artaballabh** ...	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT (B).

SECOND CLASS.

1	**Bandyopadhyay, Brajendusundar**	...	University Student.

SANSKRIT (D).

SECOND CLASS.

1	**Chakrabarti, Bhabataran**	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

THIRD CLASS.

1	**Mitra, Bibhutibhushan**	...	University Student.

SANSKRIT (I).

SECOND CLASS.

In order of merit.

1	**Ghosh, Nabadwipchandra**	...	University Student.
2	**Majumdar, Dineschandra**	...	Ditto.

PALI (A).

THIRD CLASS.

1	**Baruya, Apurbaranjan** ...	...	University Student.

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Mahammad Sana Ullah	...	University Student.

SECOND CLASS.

1	Majd Uddin Ahmed ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

THIRD CLASS.

1	Basu, Manindrakumar ...	...	University Student.

HISTORY.

FIRST CLASS.

In order of merit.

1	Gupta, Kisorimohan ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Sikdar, Jatindranath ...	...	Ditto.
3	Bandyopadhyay, Saileschandra	...	Ditto.
4	Panday, Raghunandan ...	...	University Student.
5	Chanda, Harendrachandra	...	Ditto.
6	Mitra, Kalipada ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
7	Talukdar, Jibanchandra	...	University Student, Dacca.
8	Gupta, Bhupendranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
9	Pantha, Saradakumar ...	...	Presidency College.
10	Chakrabarti, Bhupendranath	...	University Student, Dacca.

SECOND CLASS.

In order of merit.

1	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
2	Maitra, Jitendramohan	...	Ditto.
3	Ray, Khagendrabhushan	...	Ditto.
4	Guha, Jatindrachandra	...	University Student.
5	Basu, Sibnath ...	...	Ditto.
6	Sadhya, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
7	Mitra, Tarapada ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Hiranlal	...	Presidency College.
9	Sahay, Baldeva ...	...	University Student.
	Sinha Radhika Raman Prosad	...	Ditto.
11	Bardolai, Gopinath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
12	Chakrabarti, Surendrakisor	...	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Birendranath ...	...	University Student.
14	Sinha, Anugrah Narayan	...	Ditto.
15	Sen, Arunchandra ...	...	Ditto.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Anantadas	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
17	Saran, Sambhu ...	...	University Student.
	Nag, Kalidas ...	...	Ditto.
19	Ghosh, Ramapati ...	...	Ditto.
20	Guha, Nripeschandra ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
21	Basu, Kanakchandra ...	...	University Student.
22	Mukhopadhyay, Bhabanath	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Talukdar, Pareschandra	...	University Student Dacca.
24	Palit, Satyendranath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
25	Chaudhuri, Atulkrishna...	...	Presidency College.
26	Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
27	Datta, Nripendranath ...	...	University Student.
28	Palit, Susilchandra ...	...	Ditto.
29	Sarkar, Bipinbihari ...	...	Ditto.
30	Brajanandan, Prasad ...	...	Ditto.
31	Som, Jogeschandra ...	...	Presidency College.
32	Bhattacharyya Indubhushan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
33	Ghosh, Sureskumar ...	...	Presidency College.
34	Bandyopadhyay, Nirmalchandra	...	University Student.

35	Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	Non-College Student.
	Sarkar, Mahendralal ...	...	Ditto.
37	Bhattacharyya, Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.
38	Bhaduri, Satischandra ...	...	Ditto.
39	Ghosh, Bhimapada ...	..	University Student.
40	Sahay, Biswanath ...	...	Ditto.
41	Barman, Surendranath ...	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Nitaichandra ...	...	Presidency College.
43	Chakrabarti, Nripendranath	...	University Student.
44	Bandyopadhyay, Manomohan	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Gopalkinkar	...	Ditto.
46	Bonnerjee, Marie ...	..	Non-Collegiate Student.
47	Gupta, Amritalal ...	...	Ditto.
48	Fazlur, Ruhman ...	...	University Student.
49	Ray, Manmathanath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
50	Basu, Kiranchandra ...	...	University Student.
	Chaudhuri, Jnanendrakumar	...	Ditto.
52	Nandi, Narayanchandra	...	Ditto.
53	Basu, Hemendranath ...	..	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Mahadeva Prasada ...	...	University Student.
	Mukhopadhyay, Narendrakisor	...	Ditto.
	Nurul Haque ...	...	Ditto.
57	Ray, Debeschandra ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Ray, Gaursundar ...	...	Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

(In Order of Merit.)

1	Dinda, Dharanidhar ...	...	University Student.
2	Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
3	Sarkar, Jogendranath ...	...	University Student.
4	Dasgupta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
5	Bandyopadhyay, Annadacharan	...	Ditto Dacca.
	Basu, Satyendranath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
7	Krishnadeva Prasad ...	...	University Student.
8	Chandra, Amarendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
	Sanyal, Kshitischandra	...	Ditto.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Arunkumar	...	University Student.
11	Ghosh, Latmohan ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
12	Datta, Jogeschandra ...	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Anathnath ...	...	Ditto.
14	Datta, Indubkushan ...	...	University Student Dacca.
15	Sengupta, Nishikanta ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
16	Joardar, Kisorimohan ...	...	University Student.
17	Sadhu Saran, H ...	...	Ditto.
18	Majumdar, Jotindramohan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
19	Bandyopadhyay, Rameschandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Jyotirmay ...	...	University Student.
21	Chakrabarti, Manindranath	...	Presidency College.
22	Nag, Praphullachandra	...	University Student.
23	Sen, Amalendu ...	...	Ditto.
24	Sengupta, Anantamohan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
25	Ray, Kumar Santisekhareswar	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Kshirodmohan ...	...	Ditto.
27	Biswas, Mokshadakumar	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Kshitischandra ...	...	University Student Dacca.
29	Ghoshal, Ramprasad ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Mukhopadhyay, Radhacharan	...	Ditto
31	Mukhopadhyay, Rameschandra	...	Presidency College.
32	Ghosh, Narendraranjan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
33	Maitra, Makhanlal ...	...	University Student.
34	Dasgupta, Nalinikumar	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
35	Mukhopadhyay, Kalicharan	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

(In Order of Merit.)

1	Bhattacharya, Haridas	...	Scottish Churches College.
2	Roy, Rowland Thomas	..	Ditto.
3	Mukhopodhya, Birendra Chandra	...	University Student.

SECOND CLASS.

(In Order of Merit.)

1	Chakrabarti, Jitendrakumar	...	Scottish Churches College.
2	Basu, Rabindrakumar ...	...	Ditto.
3	Misra, Krupasindhu ...	...	University Student.
4	Datta, Aswinikumar ...	...	Ditto.
5	Gupta, Gaurgobinda ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
6	Ghosh, Sureschandra ...	...	University Student.
7	Raichaudhuri, Kalikacharan	...	Scottish Churches College.
8	Lahiri, Jatindranath ...	...	University Student.
9	Konar, Prabhakar ...	...	Scottish Churches College.
10	Bhattacharyya, Birendralal	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
11	Ghosh, Binodbihari ...	...	Scottish Churches College.
12	Ray, Upendrachandra ...	...	Ditto.
	Sinharay, Gadadhar ...	...	University Student.
14	Nag, Supatiranjan ...	...	Ditto.
15	Chakrabarti, Sureschandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
16	Bhattacharyya, Harisatya	...	Scottish Churches College.
17	Bandyopadhyay, Sasankasekhar	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
18	Pal, Brajendrakumar ...	...	Ditto.
19	Ray, Dineschandra ...	...	University Student.
20	Bandpoyadhyay, Akshayakumar	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Sarkar, Bijaygopal ...	...	Ditto.
22	Mukhopadhyay Trailokyakanta	...	Scottish Churches College.
23	Gohain, Siddheswar ...	...	Ditto.
24	Gangopadhyay, Dhirendranath	...	Ditto.
25	Ray, Charuchandra ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
26	Chaudhuri Kaminimohan	..	University Student.
	Dhar, Jogeschandra ...	...	Ditto.
28	Mallik, Girindranarain	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
29	Mukhopadhyay, Nanigopal	..	University Student.
	Sarkar, Jibankrishna ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
31	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Sudhirkumar	...	Ditto.
33	Sengupta, Premadaranjan	...	Ditto.
34	Chattopadhyay, Praphullacharan	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Nilmadhab ...	...	Scottish Churches College.
36	Basu, Kesabchandra ...	...	University College.
	Ghosh, Nrisinhachandra	...	Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

(In Order of Merit.)

1	Bhattacharyya, Satischandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Datta, Ganeschandra ...	...	Ditto.
3	Basu, Dwijendranath ...	...	Scottish Churches College.
4	Raychaudhuri, Rajendranath	..	University Student.
5	Bandyopadhyay, Gaurinath	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
6	Gangopadhyay, Jyotirmayi	...	Ditto.
7	Maitra, Muktalal ...	...	University Student.
8	Mitra, Pareschandra ...	...	Scottish Churches College.
9	Bandyopadhyay, Kaminikumar	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
10	Chattopadhyay, Kalidhan	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nagendrabhusan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
12	Chakrabarti, Kunjabihari	...	University Student.
	Chattopadhyay, Tripuracharan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Rudra, Nrityagopal ...	...	Scottish Churches College.
15	Chakrabarti, Jnanendramohan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Purnachandra	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Basu, Manmathanath ...	...	University Student.
18	Ghosh, Rameschandra ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
19	Saha, Mukundabihari ...	...	Ditto.
20	Nandi, Ranajitkumar ...	...	University Student.
21	Chattopadhyay, Taraknath	...	Ditto.
22	Bagchi, Kshitischandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
23	Bandyopadhyay, Dinabandhu	...	Ditto.
24	Sen, Pratapnath ..	...	Ditto.
25	Chakrabarti, Rajiblochan	...	Ditto.
	Guha, Jatischandra ...	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Matilal	...	University Student.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY (A).

FIRST CLASS.

	Das, Gobindacharan ...	...	University Student.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Ghosh, Lokendranath ...	...	University Student.
2	Saha, Surendranath ...	...	Presidency College.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindrakumar	...	University Student.
4	Chakrabarti, Dhirendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
5	Majumdar, Akshaykumar	...	University Student.
6	Goswami, Saurindramohan	...	Ditto.
7	Chaudhuri, Praphullachandra	...	Presidency College.
8	De, Satischandra ...	...	University Student.
9	Das, Durgacharan ...	...	Presidency College.
10	Saha, Sasimohan ...	...	University Student.
11	Chattopadhyay, Harisadhan	...	Presidency College.
12	Rakshit, Kisorimohan ..	...	University Student.
13	Pathak, Prabhaschandra	...	Ditto.
14	Guha, Satischandra ...	...	Ditto.
15	Ghosh, Srinath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyacharan	...	University Student.
2	Sengupta, Dhirendranath	...	Presidency College.
3	Ray, Niradbandhu ...	...	University Student.
4	Dasgupta, Surathanath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
5	Ghosh, Abanimohan ...	...	University Student.
6	Sinha, Sarojkumar ...	...	Ditto.
7	S. Lakshminarayan ...	...	Ditto.
8	Bhattacharyya, Gopalchandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
9	Bondyopadhyay, Chintaharan	...	University Student.
10	Das, Surendrakumar ...	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Nirmalchandra ...	...	Ditto.
12	Niyogi, Charuchandra ...	...	Ditto.
13	Ray, Jatindranarayan ...	...	Ditto.
14	Chakrabarti, Ganapati ...	...	Ditto.
15	Basu, Locananda ...	...	Ditto.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY (B).

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Basu, Hemendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
2	Chattoraj, Durgagati	...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Neates C. Leharry ...	...	University Student.
2	Seraj-ul Islam ...	...	Presidency College.
3	Basu, Harendranarayan	...	University Student.
4	Chattopadhyay, Bijalibhushan	...	Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of Merit).

1	Guha, Girijasankar ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Niyogi, Debendranath ...	...	University Student.
3	Najmuddin ...	...	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Basantabihari	...	Non-Collegiate Student
5	Namhata, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Kalicharan	...	Ditto.
7	Balantrapu Suryanarayana Rao	...	University Student.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	...	Presidency College.
9	Das, Nakulchandra ...	...	University Student.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Sarkar, Madhusudan ...	...	University Student.
2	Das, Bhubanmohan ...	...	Ditto.
3	Mandal, Jyotishchandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
4	Basavapatna Lakshman Rao	...	University Student.
5	Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
6	Ray, Karaliprasad ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
7	Jyotishi, Balbhadraprasad	...	University Student.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Haridhan	...	Ditto.
9	Abdur Rahman Khan ...	...	Ditto.
10	Pal, Balaram ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
11	Basu, Charuchandra ...	...	Ditto.
12	Basuray, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
13	Maitra, Nripendranath...	...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Charkrabarti, Satischandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
2	Pal, Debendrachandra ...	...	University Student.
3	Venkiah, Gogulapaty ...	...	Ditto.
4	Das, Harekrishna ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
5	Raychoudhari, Saratchandra	...	University Student.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Bhattacharyya, Kesabchandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
2	Chakrabarti, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
3	Gupta, Rameschandra ...	...	Ditto.
4	Bhima Raut ...	...	University Student.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Ghosh, Debaprasad ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Saha, Digindranath ...	...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Sen, Jitindraprasad ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Chaudhuri, Gopabandhu	...	Ditto.

PHYSICS.

SECOND CLASS.

1	Ray, Manindranath ...	...	Presidency College.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Sen, Kshirodmohan ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Pandit, Bankubehari ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

PHYSIOLOGY.

SECOND CLASS.

1	Das, Harendranath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

P. BRUHL,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th September 1914.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the M. Sc. Examination held in July 1914 :—

PURE MATHEMATICS.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Dasgupta, Pramathanath	...	University Student.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Makhanlal	...	Ditto.
3	Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasad	...	Ditto.
4	Chakrabarti, Jitendranath	...	Ditto.
5	Satishchandra ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
6	Ray, Nepalchandra ...	...	University Student.
7	Majumdar, Ramendramohan	...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Basu, Pulinkrishna ...	...	University Student.
2	Ray, Sailajaranjan ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
3	Biswas, Priyanath ...	...	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Bibhutibhusan	...	University Student.
5	Coari, Charuchandra ...	...	Ditto.
6	Sengupta, Jitendranath...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Ghosh, Sibakinkar ...	...	University Student.
2	Saha, Rakhalraj ...	...	Ditto.
3	Ghosh, Satyendramohan	...	Ditto.
4	Bhaduri, Amarendrakrishna	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Bandyopadhyay, Hemantokumar	...	Ditto.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Basu, Nalinimohan ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Bandopadhyay, Sudhansukumar	...	Ditto.
3	Dutta, Bibhutibhusan ...	...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Sarkar, Bansarilal ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Bhattacharyya, Maheschandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

PHYSICS.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Saha, Abinashchandra ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Chakrabarti, Mahadeb ...	...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Ray, Manomohan ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Chakrabarti, Kalidas ...	...	Ditto.
3	Chakrabarti, Binodlal ...	...	Ditto.
4	Mallik, Bhagyadhar ...	...	Ditto.
5	Sen, Prabodhchandra ...	...	Ditto.
6	Misra, Narayan ...	...	Ditto.
7	Ray, Jogendranath ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Ghosh, Jogendranath ...	...	Presidency College.
2	Dasgupta, Satyaranjan ...	...	Ditto.
3	Raychaudhuri, Praphullakumar	...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Sarkar, Arabinda ...	...	University Student (Dacca).
2	Sen, Haridas ...	...	Ditto.
3	De, Rajendralal ...	...	Presidency College.
4	Datta, Aswinikumar ...	...	Ditto.
5	Chanda, Hemendranath	...	Ditto.
6	Sen, Haridas ...	...	Ditto.
7	Das, Surendralal ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
8	Bhattacharyya Debendranath	..	Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Datta, Surendrakumar ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
2	Dasgupta, Surendrakumar	...	Ditto.
3	Sengupta, Dineschandra	...	University Student (Dacca).
4	Gupta, Nalinimohan ...	...	Non-Collegiate Student.

GEOLOGY.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Sen, Balaram ...	...	University Student.

SECOND CLASS

(In order of Merit.)

1	Lahiri, Harendramohan	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
2	Sanyal, Brajendrasaran	...	Ditto.
3	Bandyopadhyay, Bireswar	...	University Student.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

1	Niyogi, Manmathanath	...	Non-Collegiate Student.
	Majumdar, Nagendranath	...	University Student.

PHYSIOLOGY.

SECOND CLASS.

1 Mitra, Khageschandra ... University Student.

THIRD CLASS.

1 Mohamed Ali ... ... University Student.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th September 1914.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 37 OF 1914.

Kamruddin, son of Abdul Rehman, of Ajmer—Applicant Insolvent.

against

	Debts. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Banarsi Dass Khatri, Ajmer	150	0	0
2. Kalian Mal, Ajmer	500	0	0
3. Mool Chand and Seeta Ram of Ajmer	250	0	0
4. Povdu Ram Mahajan of Ajmer	300	0	0

Whereas the applicant Kamruddin, son of Abdul Rehman, has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by this Court at 10 A.M. on the 24th October 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 22nd day of September 1914.

No. 38 OF 1914.

Rahim Baxsh, son of Kajjoo, of Ajmer—Applicant Insolvent

against

	Debts. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chitar Mal of Ajmer	143	0	0
2. B. Kesri Mal Khatri of Ajmer	213	0	0
3. Behari Lal, Ajmer	60	0	0
4. Wazer Mohamed, Ajmer	225	0	0
5. Ganeshi Lal Saraagi, Ajmer	18	0	0

Whereas the applicant Rahim Baxsh, son of Kajjoo, of Ajmer, has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 A.M. on 1st November 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 22nd day of September 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 607 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 24th September 1914.

Re Stanislaus Hewett and Charles Hewett, of Bombay, Anglo Indian inhabitants, lately carrying on business as Bakers under the name and style of S. Spanion & Co., at Morland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Stanislaus Hewett and Charles Hewett, trading as S. Spanion & Co., have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 615 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 29th September 1914.

Re Aga Mirza Mahomedalli Sustri, Mahomedan inhabitant, a commission agent, residing and carrying on business near Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay; an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Aga Mirza Mahomedalli Sustri has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th September 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 2,13,63,553 15 5			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,10,54,800 1 0	3,24,18,354	0	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,29,33,068	11	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	23,71,327	15	6
Sundries	19,84,694	8	5
RUPEES	28,97,07,445	4	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,43,91,411	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,07,28,755	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,16,70,270	0	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,44,90,819	2	10
Bills discounted and purchased	1,95,11,293	6	0
Balances with other Banks	26,33,983	3	10
Bullion			
Dead Stock	25,65,996	2	8
Stamps	12,756	2	1
Sundries	3,66,976	6	4
Rs.	17,63,72,260	8	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *7,09,45,060 12 1	11,33,35,184	11	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,23,90,123 15 8			
RUPEES	28,97,07,445	4	0

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,88,770 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 10,78,702 8 0
Rs. 14,67,472 8 0

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 1st October 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 45·38.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 25th September 1914.

No. 2675-*D*.—Major W. M. Fenning assumed charge of the office of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, on the forenoon of the 8th September 1914, from Captain H. P. Pott, whose services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

By order,

H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th September 1914.

No. 566-*J*.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Captain J. H. G. Buller, I.A., Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment; and under Section 260 of the same Code to empower him to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the latter section.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th September 1914.

No. 3282-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872 (XV of 1872) as amended by Act II of 1891, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to license the Revd. Fredrick Richard Atkins, officiating Wesleyan Chaplain, Quetta, to solemnise marriages in British Baluchistan.

No. 3284-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the Revd. Fredrick Richard Atkins, officiating Wesleyan Chaplain, Quetta, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in British Baluchistan in respect of that class or classes of the community for which he is in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials.

By order,

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd September 1914.

No. 3088.—Captain J. H. G. Buller took over and Captain W. L. Meade, 95th Russell's Infantry, made over charge of the office of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, on the afternoon of the 15th September 1914.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th September 1914.

No. 3502—332-*II*.—Captain J. P. Stockley, Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 12th September 1914, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 573-332-II, dated the 21st March 1914, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 25th September 1914.

No. 1573—1292-*A*.—*Corrigendum.*—The words "five years" should be substituted for the words "three years" in Rules II(*d*) and III(2) (*d*) of the rules for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to act as auditors of companies, published in this office Notification No. 1422—1292-A, of the 8th September 1914, at page 2176 of Part II of the Gazette of India, dated the 12th idem.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, MAJOR,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th September 1914.

No. 6884-*Edn.*—On return from privilege leave the Reverend H. C. Carden, resumed charge of the duties of Chaplain, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1914, relieving the Reverend P. N. F. Young.

The 24th September 1914.

No. 6889-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 19th September 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	111	88	199	89	72	161	...	...	...	121	7	26	...	7	2	33	26	59	59·0	56·5
	Notified Area.	3,671	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	13·8
	Total	...	111	90	201	89	73	162	...	...	...	122	7	26	...	7	2	33	26	59	...	...

Delhi, the 30th of September 1914.

No. 6938—*C. & I.*—The Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Delhi, having reasonable cause to believe that the Rafique Company, Limited, Delhi, is carrying on no business at all and has become a defunct Company, it is hereby notified that at the expiration of 3 months from the date hereof, the name of the Company will unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

No. 6941-*Fincl.*—In exercise of the powers conferred under section 20 of the rules promulgated with the Government of India Finance Department notification No. 1140-F., dated 14th August 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner as the officer by whom the spoiled or misused stamps referred to in that rule shall be destroyed.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATION.

Delhi, the 30th September 1914.

No. 1964-*E.*—Mr. P. V. Chance, Assistant Engineer, attached to the II Circle, Delhi, passed the Departmental Professional Examination prescribed in paras 167-159 of the P. W. D. Code, Volume 1, on 18th September 1914.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the $\frac{28}{29}$ th September 1914.

No. 2920-G.—The following reversion of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 19th September 1914, the date on which Major K. H. Jackson resumed charge of his duties as Controller of Military Accounts, 1st Peshawar Division.

Mr. W. H. Johnston, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his own grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Regiment, dated at Lebong, this 26th day of September 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—10101, Corporal, John Ernest Atherton.
Age—23 years 8 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Cycle and motor repairer.
Date of enlistment—22nd July 1909.
Place of enlistment—Lancaster.
Parish and County in which born—St. Ignatius, Preston, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—24th September 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Lucknow.
Marks—*Birth mark Right Cheek.*
Slight fair moustache, front teeth decayed. Probably dressed in green striped suit. Rathar stiff walk.
Under 6 years' service.

A. R. S. MARTIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The King's Own (R. L. Regiment.)

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Regiment, dated at Lebong, this 26th day of September 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—10085, Lance-Corporal, Albert Edward Denby.
Age—23 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Fitter.
Date of enlistment—14th June 1909.
Place of enlistment—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parish and County in which born—Ancoats, Manchester.
Date of desertion or absence—24th September 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Lucknow.
Marks—*Nil.*
Under 6 years' service.

A. R. S. MARTIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The King's Own (R. L. Regiment.)

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, dated at Agra, this 25th day of September 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—8951, Lance-Corporal, Charles Barclay.
Age—28 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, freckled; hair, red; eyes, grey.
Trade—Chauffeur.
Date of enlistment—12th October 1904.
Place of enlistment—Glasgow.
Parish and County in which born—Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.
Date of desertion or absence—24th August 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Last known address—Calcutta.
Marks—Round scar over left knee cap.
Under 10 years' service.

K. ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Depôt, Seaforth Highlanders.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September 1914.

No. 1404s.—*Ap.*—The following promotions in the grades of Deputy Postmasters-General are made with effect from the 1st October 1914, consequent on the retirement of Mr. P. J. Gorman, Deputy Postmaster-General, 1st grade and Inspector-General, R. M. S., and Sorting, Southern Circle :—

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne to be promoted to the 1st grade ;

Mr. C. A. Stowell, on leave, to be promoted to the 2nd grade.

Simla, the 24th September 1914.

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Simla, the 25th September 1914.

No. 1467s.—*Ap.*—Mr. Mir Muzher-ud-din, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th September 1914.

Mr. C. R. Ranganatha Rao, clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Mir Muzher-ud-din, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 899.

Simla, the 7th October, 1914.

The following gracious message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the British and Indian Troops arriving in Europe from India, is published for general information :—

Message to British Troops.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, you have been recalled from service in India, together with your comrades from that country, to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire.

Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been devastated and France has been invaded by the same powerful foe.

I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done.

I shall follow your every movement with deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress; indeed your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

I pray God to bless you and guard you and bring you back victorious.

Message to Indian Troops.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the *izzat* of the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy.

I know with what readiness my brave and loyal soldiers are prepared to fulfil this sacred trust on the field of battle shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of the Empire.

Rest assured that you will always be in my thoughts and prayers.

I bid you go forward to add fresh lustre to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian Army whose honour and fame are in your hands.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,

125GI.

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th October, 1914.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

No. 83.-I.E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

To be Honorary Knights Commanders.

His Highness Sultan Ali Bin Ahmed, Sultan of Alhauta (Lahej).

His Highness Sultan Ghalib Bin Awadth Al-Kayti, Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla.

By order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

for *Secy. to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compil[illegible]

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901

It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of I*[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. & R 373.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first four months of 1914-1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JULY					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JULY			
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,84,77,000	34,94,33,000	10,34,48,000	9,57,58,000	...	76,90,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,38,38,000	2,75,86,000	94,46,000	86,54,000	...	7,92,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,15,62,000	5,15,53,000	1,70,36,000	1,78,13,000	7,77,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,78,88,000	8,05,74,000	2,73,52,000	2,75,54,000	2,02,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,32,67,000	13,74,28,000	4,42,08,000	4,58,17,000	16,09,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	11,32,30,000	10,85,52,000	3,42,50,000	3,57,49,000	14,99,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,09,16,000	8,00,60,000	2,32,29,000	2,20,37,000	...	11,92,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	82,92,78,000	83,51,86,000	25,89,69,000	25,33,82,000	...	55,87,000
319,400	285,700	151,900	86,000	...	65,900	Interest	1,35,12,000	1,63,74,000	32,98,000	29,78,000	...	3,20,000
4,800	5,000	1,600	1,900	300	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,57,10,000	5,96,58,000	1,72,01,000	1,72,31,000	30,000	...
1,600	1,600	300	200	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,06,66,000	2,15,35,000	60,48,000	63,60,000	3,12,000	...
102,600	71,500	51,700	24,100	...	27,600	Miscellaneous	68,21,000	98,94,000	21,04,000	20,08,000	...	96,000
77,000	47,800	75,600	42,500	...	33,100	Railways	56,18,77,000	56,62,55,000	18,89,64,000	19,11,08,000	21,44,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,50,59,000	4,40,69,000	2,04,10,000	1,92,53,000	...	16,57,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	42,88,000	35,91,000	13,23,000	11,20,000	...	2,03,000
351,200	351,600	92,400	70,400	...	22,000	Military Receipts	1,40,84,000	1,52,18,000	38,79,000	36,71,000	...	1,68,000
856,600	763,500	373,500	225,100	...	148,400	TOTAL REVENUE	1,55,15,75,000	1,57,17,64,000	50,26,56,000	49,71,11,000	...	55,45,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	10,00,000	10,00,000	...
2,765,300	...	1,670,400	1,023,800	...	646,600	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	26,72,000	26,72,000	...
2,765,300	...	1,670,400	1,023,800	...	646,600	TOTAL	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	36,72,000	36,72,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	4,135,000	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,84,91,000	4,70,94,000	2,99,62,000	4,69,82,000	1,70,20,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	12,45,06,000	2,65,81,000	70,83,000	1,51,33,000	80,50,000	...
...	41,000	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,05,95,000	...	1,22,29,000	82,26,000	...	39,84,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	37,82,000	29,60,000	20,66,000	18,22,000	...	2,44,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,61,03,000	2,09,79,000	68,17,000	64,94,000	...	3,23,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,07,000	1,11,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	12,19,58,000	4,42,01,000	...	...	...	...
29,050,800	20,000,000	6,282,100	3,103,300	...	3,178,800	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,050,800	24,176,000	6,282,100	3,103,300	...	3,178,800	TOTAL	21,54,02,000	14,19,26,000	5,81,43,000	7,86,67,000	2,05,19,000	...
32,672,700	24,939,500	8,326,000	4,352,200	...	3,973,800	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,76,99,77,000	1,71,46,90,000	56,08,04,000	57,94,50,000	1,86,46,000	...
9,789,600	7,457,000	9,789,900	8,157,500	...	1,632,400	Opening Balance	28,93,97,000	22,06,07,000	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	...	5,52,73,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	18,115,900	12,509,700	...	5,606,200	GRAND TOTAL	2,05,93,74,000	1,93,52,97,000	85,02,01,000	81,35,74,000	...	3,66,27,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JULY					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JULY			
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£		£		R	R	R	R	R	R
115,300	88,900	39,800	22,000	...	17,800	**Expenditure.** Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,86,51,000	13,87,82,000	4,64,62,000	4,81,30,000	19,63,000	...
2,087,900	2,225,000	989,600	1,043,200	53,600	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,28,14,000	6,16,88,000	2,03,63,000	2,20,59,000	16,96,000	...
278,400	287,800	76,900	95,300	18,400	...	Post-Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,41,40,000	4,74,97,000	1,36,96,000	1,38,81,000	1,85,000	...
461,800	484,500	144,500	160,400	15,900	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	25,89,36,000	28,96,28,000	7,89,39,000	8,13,98,000	24,59,000	...
2,667,800	2,676,100	981,500	1,033,100	51,600	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,24,82,000	4,16,03,000	1,24,73,000	1,27,44,000	2,71,000	...
16,600	35,700	1,900	4,500	2,600	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,12,47,000	1,44,65,000	23,89,000	53,23,000	29,34,000	...
9,000,100	9,081,500	4,201,300	4,208,000	6,700	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,54,79,000	31,96,51,000	9,60,57,000	11,64,02,000	2,03,45,000	...
119,800	120,900	63,700	60,700	...	3,000	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,17,87,000	3,42,90,000	91,44,000	99,87,000	8,43,000	...
101,200	82,200	29,500	43,000	13,500	...	Other Public Works	10,20,35,000	11,06,14,000	2,38,93,000	2,41,61,000	2,68,000	...
5,463,400	5,711,900	1,639,200	1,733,400	94,200	...	Military Services	23,53,37,000	24,23,14,000	7,61,21,000	7,85,62,000	24,41,000	...
20,312,500	20,794,500	8,167,900	8,403,600	235,700	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,22,29,08,000	1,30,54,41,000	37,95,37,000	41,29,47,000	3,34,10,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—4,80,89,000	...	...	...	...
20,312,500	20,794,500	8,167,900	8,403,600	235,700	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,22,29,08,000	1,25,24,52,000	37,95,37,000	41,29,47,000	3,34,10,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
3,057,000	2,688,400	1,063,800	971,700	...	92,100	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	13,36,01,000	12,25,14,000	3,56,46,000	2,96,14,000	...	60,32,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	962,200	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	5,03,000	2,30,000	1,27,000	...	...	...
36,400	102,000	3,700	39,500	35,800	...	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	60,10,000	84,70,000	14,20,000	12,62,000	...	1,27,000
3,093,400	3,752,600	1,067,500	1,011,200	...	56,300	TOTAL	14,02,04,000	13,12,14,000	3,71,93,000	3,08,76,000	...	1,58,000
												63,17,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Balances.						
1,781,200	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,041,000	...	55,100	17,700	...	37,400	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...	3,93,75,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	24,63,000	65,40,000	2,15,000	4,82,000	2,67,000	...
8,076,700	2,952,900	382,600	538,200	205,600	...	Remittances (net)	2,59,09,000	2,00,46,000	65,62,000	1,34,30,000	68,68,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	...	1,45,01,000	98,63,000	...	46,38,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	43,57,61,000	30,00,10,000	9,03,47,000	4,67,24,000	...	4,36,23,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	—20,35,000	—10,000	—2,24,000	—72,000	...	—1,52,000
10,898,900	2,952,900	387,700	555,900	168,200	...	TOTAL	46,20,94,000	36,59,61,000	11,14,01,000	7,04,27,000	...	4,09,73,000
34,304,800	27,500,000	9,623,100	9,970,700	347,600	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,82,52,10,000	1,74,96,27,000	52,81,31,000	51,42,50,000	...	1,38,81,000
8,157,500	4,896,500	8,492,800	2,539,000	...	5,953,800	Closing Balance	33,41,64,000	18,56,70,000	32,20,70,000	29,93,24,000	...	2,27,46,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	18,115,900	12,509,700	...	5,606,200	GRAND TOTAL	2,05,93,74,000	1,93,52,97,000	85,02,01,000	81,35,74,000	...	3,66,27,000

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 8th October 1914.

H. F. HOWARD,

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th October 1914.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The last issue of the Notices of the Patent Office appeared in the "Gazette of India," Part II, dated the 26th September 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

September 21.

1874. H. Kummer. *An improved reinforced concrete floor consisting of hollow concrete beams with continuous reinforcement.*

1875. A. A. Stoddard. *A radial flow module.*

1876. United Telegraph & Cable Co. *Improvements in telegraphy.*

1877. S. Milne. *An improved process and apparatus for producing fibre from suitable raw materials for paper-making and other purposes.*

1878. Nathoo. *Coloured bands for servants.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annar eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1705. Baij Nath Khanna. *A hand-power thrashing machine.*

1758. W. H. Deakin. *Improvements in railway signal control.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1506. G. A. Betulander. *Improvements in or relating to automatic telephone exchange systems.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta

1356. Donald.
1431. Sharafdin.
1481. Somasundaram.
1487. Tucker, Gaston and Miller.
1514. Hoffay.
1515. Hoffay.
1526. Knudsen.
1536. Jackson.
1540. Kerr.
1564. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ld. and Sykes.
1572. Flower, Bradley and Wichmann.
1580. Gayner.
1599. Mallott, Johnson and Moorby.
1610. K. Norris & Co.
1662. Black.
1670. Addis.
1671. Addis.
1672. Addis.
1674. Wood.
1681. Davidson.
1683. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1684. Standard Oil Co.
1685. Standard Oil Co.
1686. Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr Bayer & Co.
1687. Risdon.
1688. Julian.
1692. Bennett and Elbeshausen.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

79 of 1901. Iyer. (To 23 September 1915.)

241 of 1905. Irani. (To 20 October 1915.)

163 of 1908. Societe des Telegraphes Multiplex (Systeme E. Mercadier). (To 18 November 1915.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
„	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R.	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance—on no account drugs are sent per V.P. Post—and are obtainable from the* Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13	per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15	,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12	per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14	,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5	per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6	,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R	
For any quantity	4	per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R 3 a copy.
(2)	„	„	1903-04	„	„ 3
(3)	„	„	1904-05	„	„ 3
(4)	„	„	1908-09	„	„ 3
(5)	„	„	1909-10	„	„ 3-8
(6)	„	„	1910-11	„	„ 3-8
(7)	„	„	1911-12	„	„ 2-8
(8)	„	„	1912-13	„	„ 2-8

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership, and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 102 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Jawala Prasad, II.	B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq	Khazana Gate, Amritsar

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta..
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1. Abdul Ghani . . . . . C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal	2nd Bn. King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
2.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o [Kazi Bihram Khan,] Officers' Munshi, Murree Bazar, Murree.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Exami

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	6	...	6	2	..	2	...	...	14	5	19	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	2	...	2	2	..	2	2	...	13	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...

G H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint,
Calcutta, the 7th October 1914.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

A. W. DALDY, *Captain*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM ;
1ST OCTOBER 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th September 1914	29,56,600	1,06,20,800	5,78,86,500	1,61,32,900	81,02,400	19,06,900	9,46,49,500	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,76,56,633
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1914	..	...	2,65,000	...	...	...	2,65,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,65,000
	29,56,600	1,06,20,800	5,81,51,500	1,61,32,900	81,02,400	19,06,900	9,49,14,500	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,21,633
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Balance on 30th September 1914	29,56,600	1,06,20,800	5,81,51,500	1,61,32,400	81,02,400	19,06,900	9,49,14,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,21,133

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1914 Enfaced from India. 12.307 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12.675 lakhs.
„ 1st August 1914 „ 15th August „ ditto 3 „ ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 5 lakhs.
„ 1st September „ „ „ 15th September „ ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 3 lakhs ditto ...
12,313 lakhs 12,682 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 1st October 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th October 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,75,64,704 10 6			
Public Deposits at Branches 96,33,045 15 11	2,71,97,750	10	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,78,34,128	6	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	13,10,276	15	2
Sundries	22,15,386	5	10
RUPEES	28,85,57,542	5	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,42,67,040	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,07,50,730	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,12,31,366	14	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,69,05,933	6	9
Bills discounted and purchased	1,85,41,204	14	6
Balances with other Banks	22,62,290	4	10
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	25,66,718	0	2
Stamps	12,424	8	11
Sundries	3,65,857	11	5
	17,69,03,565	13	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. *7,31,17,571 15 5	11,16,53,976	8	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,85,36,401 9 3			
RUPEES	28,85,57,542	5	11

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,83,565 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 10,08,675 0 0

Rs. 13,92,240 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th October 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 44·92.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
(*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published early in September next by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and will be procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 73 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th September 1914.

In the matter of M. Miranda, Restaurant-keeper, residing at No. 36, Lewis Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said M. Miranda an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of September 1914.

CASE No. 77 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th September 1914.

In the matter of Li Kan Shoo, residing at No. 56, Lewis Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Li Kan Shoo an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of September 1914.

CASE No. 139 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 22nd September 1914.

In the matter of Selvan Joseph, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Selvan Joseph, Butler, residing at No. 7, Prome Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Selvan Joseph.

CASE No. 140 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 23rd September 1914.

In the matter of Maung Pe Thet, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Pe Thet, Theatre Proprietor, residing at Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Pe Thet.

CASE No. 141 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 24th September 1914.

In the matter of V. Ponnusawmy Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by V. Ponnusawmy Pillay, Clerk, of No. 101, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said V. Ponnusawmy Pillay.

CASE No. 142 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 24th September 1914.

In the matter of T. E. Maduray Pillai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by T. E. Maduray Pillai, Clerk, of No. 85, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 24th day of September 1914 against the said T. E. Maduray Pillai.

CASE No. 143 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th September 1914.

In the matter of A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubhay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by B. Meyer of Rangoon, a creditor of A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubhay, carrying on business as a general trader at shops Nos. 140, 191 and 192, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubhay was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day.

CASE No. 144 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th September 1914.

In the matter of Ganta Adinarayanasawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ganta Adinarayanasawmy, Clerk, residing at No. 69, 31st Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ganta Adinarayanasawmy.

CASE No. 145 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th September 1914.

In the matter of C. Foke Twai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Foke Twai, Clerk, Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., residing at No. 40B, Latter Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of September 1914 against the said C. Foke Twai.

CASE No. 146 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th September 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Choe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Choe, Clerk, residing at No. 55B, 15th Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of September 1914 against the said Maung Po Choe.

CASE No. 147 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 29th September 1914.

In the matter of Douglas Daily, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Douglas Daily, Schoolmaster, residing at No. 53, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 28th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 29th day of September 1914 against the said Douglas Daily.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 60 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 3rd October 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohammed Usman, son of Mohammed Ishaq, caste Mughal, of Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohammed Usman to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 22nd October 1914.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

SURVEY OF INDIA—EASTERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 5th October 1914.

No. 8.—Mr. E. M. Kenny, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month from 10th October 1914 under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. L. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th October 1914.

No. 731.—Mr. T. A. Ferrier, Manager, Mathematical Instrument Office (on leave), is appointed to be Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office, with effect from the 2nd August 1914.

Mr. S. Woodhouse, Works Manager, Mathematical Instrument Office, is appointed to officiate as Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office, *vice* Mr. T. A. Ferrier on leave with effect from the above date.

The 9th October 1914.

No. 732.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 694, dated the 23rd October 1913, Mr. A. V. Dickson, Probationer in the Provincial Service, is granted privilege leave from 31st July to 31st August 1913, both days inclusive, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 733.—In this office Notification No. 697, dated the 4th November 1913, substitute "1st November 1913" for "2nd December 1913."

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd October 1914.

No. 7008-*A*.—With reference to section 7(1) of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, and section 2 of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, by virtue of the powers delegated to him under Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 1374-Political, dated 12th September 1914, to make the following rules in regard to persons entering British India after the 5th September 1914 :—

1. Every lumbardar shall forthwith report to the local police station or to the District Magistrate the presence in his village of any person who has entered, or is reasonably believed to have entered, British India whether by sea or by land after the 5th September 1914.

2. In all municipalities, cantonments and notified areas every householder shall forthwith report to the local police station or to the District Magistrate the presence in his house of any person who has entered, or is reasonably believed to have entered, British India whether by land or sea after 5th September 1914.

3. The report shall state the name, parentage, and present residence of such person, the date of his arrival, and the country from which he has come.

4. The District Magistrate shall within the limits of his jurisdiction be permitted to exercise, in respect of all such persons, all or any of the following powers :—

(*a*) to detain such person in any suitable place pending enquiry concerning the identity of such person, and pending the result of such enquiry, to restrain such person in such manner as he may deem necessary;

(*b*) to search such person and his effects;

(*c*) to register and record the identification of such person by means of fingerprints and photographs;

(*d*) to require such person to proceed to any given place in British India and to that end either—

(*i*) to require such person to travel to such place in accordance with the directions contained in a travelling permit to be given by him on that behalf, or

(*ii*) to forward such person under escort;

(*e*) to restrict the movements of such person to such place or places as may seem necessary, and to require such person to give security for his compliance with such restrictions;

(*f*) to require such person to report himself at such times and places and in such manner as may seem necessary;

(*g*) to require such person to refrain from such activities of a public character as may be prohibited by the District Magistrate;

(*h*) to require such person to refrain from all intercourse and communication with any person or class of persons with whom such communication or intercourse may be prohibited by the District Magistrate.

5. If as a result of any enquiry made or action taken under order 4 the District Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State that any person to whom these ordersapply should be interned or confined he shall, with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner, confine or intern such person in such manner and for such period as the Chief Commissioner may deem expedient.

6. These rules shall not apply in the case of any person entering British India from any Native State, provided that he has not entered British India by sea or directly or indirectly from any foreign country or possession after the 5th September 1914.

Delhi, the 3rd October 1914.

No. 7038-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 26th September 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	156	122	278	103	100	203	1	...	...	129	6	43	...	24	8	42	36	78	65·8	48·9
	Notified Area	3,671	1	...	1	3	...		...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	13·8	41·6
	Total .	...	157	122	279	106	100	206	1	...	...	132	6	43	..	24	8	45	36	81	...	...

Delhi, the 5th October 1914.

No. 7061-*R. & A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer and hereby confers upon Mr. S. M. Jacob, Assistant Commissioner, all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, such powers to be exercised within the local limits of Delhi Province : the Chief Commissioner further directs that in the exercise of these powers Mr. Jacob shall not be subject to the control of the Collector of Delhi.

Delhi, the 7th October 1914.

No. 7117-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi province during the half month ending 30th September 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	62	66	...	...	...	34	...	28	...	...	6	5	11	12	23
Nangloi	39	49	...	...	...	37	...	12	...	...	...	...	6	14	20
Najafgarh	51	75	..	...	...	33	2	35	1	...	4	3	16	12	28
Subzimundi	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Mehrauli	49	56	...	...	...	24	...	27	1	...	4	3	9	17	26
Baisina	17	8	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total of the District .	228	260	...	...	...	138	2	104	2	...	14	11	46	59	105

Delhi, the 7th October 1914.

No. 7118-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the head quarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head quarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 30th September 1914.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	4	0	0	Ghi	42	8	0
„ husked	6	7	0	Flour (wheat)	4	11	0
Wheat white	4	5	0	Tobacco Leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Barley	3	3	0	Turmeric (unground)	7	0	0
Oats	...			Salt, Sambhar	1	11	0
Jowar	3	8	0	Raw Hides (Cow)	40	0	0
Bajra	3	13	0	Bran (chokar)	2	8	0
Maize	3	1	0	Grass (dry)	1	2	3
Gram	3	12	0	Bengal coal	0	10	0
Arhar Dál	5	8	0	Bhusa, white	1	9	0
Linseed	6	0	0	Jowar Stalks	3	1	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6	0	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) Victoria.	2	8	6
Poppyseed	...			Plough Bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	8	8	0	Bejhur	3	2	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4	12	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Cotton (cleaned)	15	0	0	Cotton seed	2	8	0

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head quarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 30th September 1914.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.		Items.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chs.		Srs.	Chs.
Wheat, white	9	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	7	0
Barley	12	0	Firewood	70	0
Rice (Best sort)	3	0	Salt (Wholesale)	23	0
Rice (Common sort)	6	0	Salt (Retail)	22	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	11	0	Bengal coal	53	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	10	0	Gur	8	0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	10	0	Cotton (unginned)	7	8
Maize	12	8	Bejhar	12	0

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated, Central India Agency, Indore, the 30th September 1914.

No. 2694-*D*.—The Reverend R. G. Ledgard assumed charge of the office of Chaplain of Mhow from the Reverend A. B. Roberts on the forenoon of the 12th September 1914.

By order,

E. J. D. COLVIN,
For First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 6th October 1914.

No. 1029-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872 as amended by Act II of 1891) which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under Section 86 of the said Act, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to grant a license to Reverend J. Yakub of the Baptist Missionary Society, Dholpur, to solemnize marriages within the limits of the Dholpur State and to grant a license to the said Reverend J. Yakub authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians within the limits of the said State.

Provided that the powers conferred by this Notification shall be exercised in the case of Indian Christian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTICE.

Ajmer the 26th September 1914.

Under Section 15 (I) of the Ajmer Talukdars Loan Regulation (No. II of 1911) and with reference to the notice, dated the 6th November 1913 at pages 2058-2059 of the Gazette of India, part II of the 15th November 1913, it is hereby notified that the following liabilities of Thakur Naraian Singh, Istimrardar of Kanai Kalan in Ajmer were discharged on the date mentioned against them by a loan granted under Section 13 (I) (b) of the said Regulation :—

(1) Sanwal Ram, son of Ladu Ram, Mahajan of Nasirabad (2) Ghasi Lal, son of Hari Ram, Bohra of Dhanop. (3) Bhagirath, son of Deoba Bhsh, Kumhar of Kanai Kalan.	25th September 1914.

All the above debts have been discharged in full.

A. T. HOLME,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

(JUDICIAL),

Bangalore, the 5th October 1914.

No. 102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 of the Legal Practitioner's Rules published under Notification No. 2113 I.A., of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, dated the 14th May 1900, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in Rule 13 of the Rules published in Residency Notification No. 12, dated the 6th February 1901, *viz.*

The following clauses shall be substituted for clauses (*a*) and (*b*) :—

(a) In suits not exceeding Rs. 20 in value . .	Such fee not exceeding Rs. 5 as may be allowed by the Court.
(b) In suits exceeding Rs. 20 and not exceeding Rs. 100 in value	Rs. 5.
(c) In suits exceeding Rs. 100 in value . . .	Rs. 5 on Rs. 100 and Rs. 3 for every hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100.

H. DALY,
Resident.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October 1914.

No. 3038-*G.*—Mr. E. F. Gonsalves, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 17th September 1914.

No. 3039-*G.*—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 17th September 1914, vice *Mr. E. F. Gonsalves, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, granted privilege leave.*

Mr. N. deRozario, B.A., to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st October 1914.

No. 5361-*S.*—Mr. J. H. Field, Director, Aerological Observatory, Agra, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Articles 246 and 260 of the C. S. R., with effect from the 25th September 1914.

No. 5362-*S.*—Mr. W. A. Harwood, Assistant Director, Aerological Observatory, Agra, is appointed to act as Director, Aerological Observatory, Agra, during Mr. Field's absence on privilege leave from 25th September 1914.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
590—1914	Sultan Mahomed Shaik	Mahomedan	Parel	Shunter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	16th	September	1914	16th	September	1914
592—1914	Raghunandan Ganpat Lohar	Hindu	Jacob Circle	Lately knife sharpener and now servant in the employ of Ramburatt Lohar.	"	"	"	"	"	"
593—1914	Frank Thomas Jeffries	West Indian	Lower Parel	Driver in the B., B. and C. I. Railway.	"	"	"	17th	"	"
567—1914	Kaikhusroo Muncherji Colah	Parsi	Bellasis Road	Trading in partnership with Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim in the name and firm of Ebrahim Colah & Co. as woollen and cotton merchants.	8th	"	"	"	"	"
594—1914	Ratnoo Sabaji Chawan	Hindu	Parel	Fitter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	17th	"	"	"	"	"
84—1914	Mahomedalli Mulla Jiwaji Borah	Mahomedan	Islampura, Fulgulli	Formerly doing business as broker in Jewellry and now unemployed.	29th	January	"	19th	"	"
596—1914	Mahomed Huseni Haji Salemahomed *alias* Boodha Haji Salemahomed Memon.	"	Nos. 109 and 120, Nalbazar.	Lately salt merchant and now unemployed	21st	September	"	21st	"	"

597—1914	Kaloo Musa Ghachi *alias* Tai	„	Nizam Street	Lately hotel-keeper and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
598—1914	Chandulal Chaganlal Sha	Hindu	Pydhowni	Lately shroff and also doing insurance business in partnership with Premchand Chunilal at Bombay and Ahmedabad under the name of Abhechand Panachand and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
599—1914	Mahomed Rajab Sooni Vora and Allibhai Mahomed Sooni Vora.	Mahomedan	Jacob Circle	Lately doing business in partnership as milk vendors in the name of Mahomed Rajab and now unemployed.	22nd	„	„	„	22nd	„	„
600—1914	Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Muja	Mahomedan	No. 358-60, Memonwada	Lately Mahomeden Pir (Priest) and keeper of bullock carts and now Mahomed Priest	23rd	„	„	„	23rd	„	„
601—1914	Oomaji Mahadoo Gorsay, Limbalji Esooji Subhagdav and Sakubai, widow of Mahadoo Dhondiba Gorsay.	Hindu	New Hanuman Lane, No. 150.	Lately doing business in partnership as dealer in parched rice in the name of Oomaji Mahadhoo and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
602—1914	Ernest Frederick Lilly	European	Alexandra Terrace, Byculla	Engine driver in the G. I. P. Railway	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
603—1914	Chand Ismail Nagori	Mahomedan	Chandanwadi	Lately servant in the employ of Bibibai, widow of Haji Esak Abdul Rehman, and now unemployed.	24th	„	„	„	24th	„	„
604—1914	Abdul Azizkhan Mahomed Ashumkhan Pathan.	„	Chhas Molla	Lately motor car proprietor and speculator in horse races and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„		„
606—1914	Vithaldas Dharsy Joshi	Hindu	Sak Gate, Mandir	Lately dealer in flour in partnership with Parasram Jeynarain *alias* Tamboli Gendalal Mukundram in the name, style and firm of Vithaldas Dharsy and thereafter on his own account and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
605—1914	Lalji Harji Thaker	„	Mazagon	Dealer in firewood	„	„	„	„	25th	„	„
608—1914	Ramchandra Ganpat Peduekar	„	76, Umarkhadi	Lately clerk in the Bombay Port Trust and now unemployed.	25th	„	„	„	„	„	„
[illegible]—1914	Keshow Barick *alias* Moroba Babaji Saue.	„	Mahim	Carpenter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway	„	„	„	„	26th	„	„

otice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
609—1914	Vadilal Nagindas Sha . .	Hindu . .	Jugjiwan Keeka Street .	Lately broker in Jewellery and now unemployed.	25th	September .	1914	26th	September .	1914
610—1914	Vijpar Khengar Sha . .	„ . .	Bhat Bazar . . .	Lately carrying on business as commission agent under the name of Jrivraj Gangji and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
612—1914	Valabji Lalji Thaker. . .	„ . .	Dana Bunder, Mandir .	Lately doing business at Sapar Village, Zilla Thana, and at Bombay as dealer in grain under the name of Shivji Dayaram and now unemployed.	26th	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
613—1914	Francis Sebastian Preto . .	Portuguese .	Chapal Road, Bandra .	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway . . .	29th	„ .	„	29th	„ .	„
614—1914	George James Harrold . .	European . .	No. 17, Bellasis Road . .	Lately driver in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
616—1914	Ramji Mulji Sha . . .	Hindu . .	Bhendy Bazar Road . .	Lately cloth merchant in the name of Lakhimdas Ramji and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	30th	„ .	„
617—1914	Abdul Gafoor Foodan *alias* Ellahi Momin.	Mahomedan .	Nos. 269 and 270, Ripon Road	Jobber in the Hindustan Mills . . .	30th	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
618—1914	John Scott	European . .	Parel	Formerly Chargeman in the G. I.P. Railway and now temporarily employed in the Callander Cable Company, Bombay.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk,

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court
Fort Bombay, this 1st day of October 1914

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th October 1914.

No. 1514*s-Ap.*—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each and until further orders:—

Mr. J. C. O'Loughlin, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, on his own pay, from the 28th September 1914;

Mr. H. J. Nicholas, Sub-Postmaster, Bara Bazar, pay Rs. 200—300, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, from the 18th September 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October 1914.

No. 1718*s-E.*—The following promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the 22nd May 1914 and until further orders:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. C. H. Cooke . .	Inspecting Telegraph Master.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th October 1914.

No 38.—Captain L. M. Kent, R.E., Executive Engineer and Assistant Agent, is granted examination leave in India for two months, with effect from the 5th October 1914.

The 6th October 1914.

No. 39.—Mr L. O. McCurrich, Assistant Engineer, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India two months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the six months' combined leave granted to him with effect from the forenoon of 14th April 1914.

No. 40.—Major G. J. Watt Smyth, R.E., Executive Engineer, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate in continuation of the nine months' combined leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 6, dated 11th February 1914, with effect from the forenoon of 22nd January 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Rail

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, September 1914.

No. 12 of 1914.—Mr. H. McComas, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate, in continuation of leave granted, *vide* this office Notification No. 8 of 1914.

A. GARDINER, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

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The Gazette of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Six months April to September, of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	1,72	1,72	2,41	2,33	2,32	2,31	2,11	2,71	3,16	2,99
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,35	1,44	1,38	2,49	2,43	3,87	3,75	4,27	3,98	3,29
Spirits and liqueurs	38,59	34,34	44,24	45,77	45,03	51,43	50,74	49,52	54,33	55,11
Wines	1,75	1,60	1,75	1,73	1,62	2,17	2,30	2,29	2,46	2,18
Opium and its alkaloids*	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	4	2
Petroleum	19,33	17,01	22,24	26,84	22,87	26,72	36,64	34,27	39,57	40,21
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	15,36	21,93	26,95	35,74	31,88	96,95	50,67	63,28	45,76	79,39
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	1,48	1,41	1,79	1,69	2,23	13,84	12,30	12,76	14,29	13,19
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	8,10	8,16	10,16	11,58	10,32	10,93	10,72	11,99	12,96	11,97
Sugar (ordinary duties)	11,94	23,85	19,39	19,96	26,80	26,67	26,49	30,46	39,85	21,68
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	5,26	5,52	7,11	6,34	6,76	7,92	7,61	8,39	9,29	7,79
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	31,44	32,99	34,07	26,64	29,22	23,60	30,13	42,46	44,69	38,36
„ white	14,18	12,03	18,84	15,50	10,78	15,31	17,67	21,61	25,48	20,17
„ coloured	15,69	15,53	18,02	19,35	12,70	19,45	20,06	22,66	33,02	20,73
Other goods	2,78	2,70	2,99	3,12	2,71	3,74	3,69	4,03	6,02	3,42
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	14,93	15,13	19,14	25,29	20,73	24,54	24,54	23,14	33,75	32,46
Oils (excluding petroleum)	56	1,10	1,30	78	60	73	56	70	87	87
Manufactured articles	39,45	37,95	45,58	49,10	43,17	53,58	57,11	63,30	76,01	60,10
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	5,72	5,17	6,55	8,57	7,19	7,29	6,95	8,75	6,65	7,67
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,29,66	2,39,60	2,83,93	3,02,84	2,79,37	3,96,40	3,64,07	4,06,78	4,43,16	4,21,51
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	11,42	10,96	13,64	13,68	15,06	15,93	18,43	20,81	21,78	17,91
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	53,11	48,34	45,69	32,89	39,57	52,40	59,43	66,31	56,39	37,95
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	4,12	4,77	5,18	4,37	4,95	4,89	5,58	6,39	6,56	6,56
GRAND TOTAL	2,98,31	3,03,67	3,48,64	3,53,78	3,38,95	4,69,62	4,47,51	5,00,29	5,27,86	4,83,93
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	84,86	86,40	1,08,51	95,98	97,39	1,21,49	1,24,59	1,36,11	1,60,42	1,47,29
Bengal — Exports	10,79	5,55	4,26	2,03	4,99	8,43	10,34	13,56	9,24	5,41
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	64	13
Bombay — Imports	84,59	88,54	1,04,24	1,14,00	1,04,80	1,52,24	1,40,08	1,63,65	1,62,14	1,67,07
Bombay — Exports	82	79	77	99	1,42	92	60	82	99	1,09
Sind — Imports	19,67	23,20	22,61	31,44	25,93	33,95	35,90	39,69	40,70	34,60
Sind — Exports	59	1,65	1,93	76	1,12	79	89	81	1,60	1,04
Madras — Imports	19,38	18,74	22,28	27,81	24,80	27,43	30,79	31,21	35,74	37,87
Madras — Exports	2,50	3,80	5,73	5,47	2,33	2,96	4,12	3,31	4,23	4,26
Burma — Imports	21,16	22,72	26,29	33,61	25,95	31,29	32,76	38,12	44,18	34,61
Burma — Exports	38,41	36,55	33,20	28,64	28,71	39,30	43,49	47,29	39,69	26,03

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics
J. B. BRUNYATE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

SELECTED IMPORTS, JULY 1914 AND APRIL TO JULY 1914.

The following statements showing (in cwts.) the imports of certain selected articles into Calcutta, City of Bombay, Karachi and Madras ports have been compiled* in this Department from figures furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc. They include foreign seaborne trade, coasting trade and inland (rail and riverborne) trade statistics. The object is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce consigned to the exporting ports for comparison with the quantities exported out of India by sea from those ports as shown in the Seaborne Trade Accounts.

TABLE I.—Summary table.

The following table shows the imports of the articles specified therein into Calcutta, City of Bombay, Karachi and Madras ports during July 1914 and their ratio with the figures for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The fluctuations in the four months ending 31st July 1914 as compared with the corresponding four months of the preceding year have also been shown :—

(1) Articles.	(2) July 1914.	(3) April to July 1914.	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) as compared with July 1913.	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (3) as compared with four months, April to July 1913.
	cwts.	cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	454,236	5,892,696	+10·8	+34·8
Wheat	1,775,160	11,251,356	—62	—50·9
Rice (including paddy)	2,636,259	9,522,365	+28·8	+22·5
Gram and Pulse	487,807	2,751,467	—53·8	—31·6
Linseed	818,669	4,538,758	—39·7	—20·3
Rape and Mustard seed	229,345	1,694,717	—36·5	—23·7
Jute	494,400	1,984,476	—43·4	+2·5
Tea	237,711	501,992	+19·5	+34·2

It will be seen from the above table that there was an increase in the imports of rice (28·8 per cent.), Tea (19·5 per cent.), and Cotton raw (10·8 per cent.), while there was a decrease in the case of wheat (62 per cent.), gram and pulse (53·8 per cent.), jute (43·4 per cent.), linseed 39·7 per cent.), and rape and mustard seed (36·5 per cent.). The increase in the imports of cotton raw may be attributed to larger shipments, but the fall in the case of wheat is due principally to the absence of demand for shipment.

* Under the orders of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated the 26th July 1889.

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in July										
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—										
Assam	830	1,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	1,472
Bengal	12,416	9,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,416	9,063
Bihar and Orissa	1,335	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	1,560
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,151	586	2,452	6,486	...	...	...	...	4,603	7,072
Panjab	1,522	262	719	1,845	1,054	2,726	...	...	3,295	4,833
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	901	4,574	...	...	901	4,574
Raj. and C. India	...	959	38,318	39,574	...	1,469	...	...	38,318	42,002
Bombay	362	605	71,662	51,911	...	...	3,772	267	75,796	52,783
Central Provinces and Berar	4,497	2,359	3,794	11,091	...	...	...	...	8,291	13,350
Nizam's Territory	...	...	1,759	12,062	...	...	6,567	3,517	8,326	15,579
Madras	...	...	3,396	20,917	...	...	97,648	114,254	101,044	135,171
Mysore	...	...	...	3,421	...	...	1,291	1,000	1,291	4,421
TOTAL	23,113	16,766	122,100	147,307	1,955	8,769	109,278	119,038	256,446	291,880
By Sea—										
Bengal	4,701	3,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,701	3,473
Bihar and Orissa	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Bombay	2,679	922	...	...	2	32	3,808	245	6,489	1,199
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	308	2,030	...	...	...	...	308	2,030
Madras	3,098	7,237	16,051	7,200	...	...	...	...	19,149	14,437
Burma	5,291	7,243	551	72	...	...	...	...	5,842	7,315
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	112,040	131,829	...	...	...	...	112,040	131,829
Foreign countries	...	...	4,794	2,064	...	...	22	9	4,816	2,073
TOTAL	15,776	18,875	133,744	143,195	2	32	3,830	254	153,352	162,856
TOTAL IMPORTS	38,889	35,641	255,844	290,502	1,957	8,801	113,108	119,292	409,798	454,236
Imports from April to end of July.										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	8,082	5,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,082	5,704
Bengal	68,263	64,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,263	64,144
Bihar and Orissa	8,264	9,170	...	1	...	...	...	...	8,264	9,171
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,643	8,642	17,486	17,994	3	2,372	...	...	24,132	29,008
Panjab	5,470	1,168	12,598	13,523	108,957	292,018	...	...	127,025	306,709
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	163,016	192,955	...	...	163,016	192,955
Raj. and C. India	1,538	1,595	219,273	373,678	...	14,184	...	...	220,811	389,457
Bombay	669	998	1,273,311	1,747,675	...	...	10,974	4,660	1,284,954	1,753,333
Cent. Provs. and Berar	42,471	89,841	608,240	620,795	...	...	...	...	650,711	710,636
Nizam's Territory	466	1,400	136,271	340,150	...	...	15,479	16,362	152,216	357,912
Madras	606	2,134	32,213	92,354	...	...	616,225	750,881	649,044	845,369
Mysore	...	...	915	10,301	...	...	11,844	2,621	12,759	12,922
TOTAL	142,472	184,796	2,300,307	3,216,471	271,976	501,529	654,522	774,524	3,369,277	4,677,320
By Sea—										
Bengal	17,918	23,010	2,006	225	...	...	...	...	19,924	23,235
Bihar and Orissa	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
Bombay	6,845	4,842	2,438	11,709	362	890	22,914	13,729	32,559	31,170
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,057	...	55,013	28,178	...	...	...	...	56,070	28,178
Madras	13,727	30,647	73,579	37,322	...	...	3	...	87,309	67,969
Burma	34,837	30,695	10,791	893	...	...	10	422	45,638	31,510
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	728,784	1,026,420	...	...	...	...	728,784	1,026,420
Foreign countries	4	...	30,685	5,582	...	...	890	1,812	31,579	6,894
TOTAL	74,453	89,194	903,296	1,109,829	362	890	23,817	15,463	1,001,928	1,215,376
TOTAL IMPORTS	216,925	273,990	3,203,603	4,326,300	272,338	502,419	678,339	789,987	4,371,205	5,892,696

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara.

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in July								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7,147	8,559	...	...	...	...	7,147	8,559
Bihar and Orissa	38,716	65,404	...	...	...	...	38,716	65,404
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	368,226	35,099	33,383	9	77,157	27,465	478,766	62,573
Panjab	...	139,901	1,213	50,801	3,133,285	1,246,405	3,134,498	1,437,107
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	141,381	48,682	141,381	48,682
Raj. and C. India	23,660	279	310,599	5,828	400	...	334,659	6,107
Bombay	...	...	16,426	2,040	...	...	16,426	2,040
Cent. Provs. and Berar	70,965	8,094	447,279	7	...	...	518,244	8,101
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	409	...	...	...	...	...	409
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	508,714	257,745	808,900	58,685	3,352,223	1,322,552	4,669,837	1,638,982
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	98	...	6	2	4	2	108
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	134,589	...	...	...	134,589
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,991	1,480	...	...	1,991	1,480
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	98	2,103	136,076	2	4	2,105	136,178
TOTAL IMPORTS	508,714	257,843	811,003	194,761	3,352,225	1,322,556	4,671,942	1,775,160
Imports from April to end of July								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	21,072	23,699	3	...	...	...	21,075	23,699
Bihar and Orissa	119,218	288,139	...	...	...	...	119,218	288,139
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,190,410	537,302	401,427	87,828	3,079,071	57,427	5,670,908	682,557
Panjab	...	209,025	25,166	290,830	12,079,306	8,684,658	12,104,472	9,184,513
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	399,319	372,057	399,319	372,057
Raj. and C. India	64,421	2,073	2,037,970	150,727	9,721	331	2,112,112	153,131
Bombay	3	...	216,411	33,803	...	...	216,414	33,803
Cent. Provs. and Berar	419,660	93,388	1,505,391	40,912	1,548	...	1,926,599	134,300
Nizam's Territory	...	...	162	390	...	...	162	390
Madras	...	1,957	...	...	...	...	...	1,957
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,814,784	1,155,583	4,186,530	604,490	15,568,965	9,114,473	22,570,279	10,874,546
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	104	4,454	814	25	135	4,479	1,053
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	201,067	...	9	...	201,076
Madras	...	...	766	...	...	...	766	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	317,072	171,092	20,443	3,479	337,515	174,571
Foreign countries	...	79	1	1	...	30	1	110
TOTAL	...	183	322,405	372,974	20,468	3,653	342,873	376,810
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,814,784	1,155,766	4,508,935	977,464	15,589,433	9,118,126	22,913,152	11,251,356

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in July							
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—								
Assam	486	13	...	...	...	...	486	13
Bengal	360 925	238,746	...	...	2,168	451	363,093	239,197
Bihar and Orissa	79,174	23,658	...	...	5,169	790	84,343	24,448
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	333	19	...	...	...	...	333	19
Panjab	91	776	5,228	2,710	...	...	5,319	3,486
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	109,348	66,962	...	...	109,348	66,962
Raj. and C. India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	15	4	15
Central Provinces and Berar	8,160	2,426	...	...	165	...	8,325	2,426
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	267	505	267	505
Madras	2,586	2,610	...	...	407,288	367,888	409,874	370,498
Mysore	...	...	...	...	9	85	9	85
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	451,755	268,218	114,576	69,672	415,070	369,734	981,401	707,654
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	505	...	...	24,959	12,741	24,959	13,246
Bihar and Orissa	18,610	14,164	...	...	2,557	...	21,167	14,164
Bombay	...	...	359	562	...	...	359	562
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	2,336	...	36,572	3,710	38,908	3,710
Madras	...	370	...	...	1,392	375	1,392	745
Burma	509 947	1,606,372	...	...	467,172	256.507	977,119	1,862,879
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	1,592	33,282	1	...	3	17	1,596	33,299
TOTAL	530,149	1,654,693	2,696	562	531,655	273,350	1,065,500	1,928,605
TOTAL IMPORTS	981,904	1,922,941	117,272	70,234	947,725	643,084	2,046,901	2,636,259
	Imports from April to end of July							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4,046	55	...	...	...	...	4,046	55
Bengal	1,963,085	1,662,847	...	...	31,544	6,059	1,994,629	1,668,906
Bihar and Orissa	384,530	211,107	...	...	102,863	2,559	487,393	213,666
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,719	755	383	80	...	...	2,102	835
Panjab	804	2,084	38,759	13,328	3	...	39,566	15,412
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	4	559,064	391,801	...	...	559,064	391,805
Raj. and C. India	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	1	2	...	1	72	328	73	331
Cent. Provs. and Berar	17,817	7,750	...	...	8,371	40	26.188	7,790
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	989	1,360	989	1,360
Madras	5,519	11,275	...	...	1,258,175	1,505,281	1,263,694	1,516,556
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,091	372	1,091	372
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	2,377,521	1,895,882	598,206	405,210	1,403,213	1,515,999	4,378,940	3,817,091
By Sea—								
Bengal	1,568	520	22	22	180,242	96,405	181,832	96,947
Bihar and Orissa	90,961	30,011	...	...	7,626	...	98,587	30,011
Bombay	...	50	1,494	2,048	18,741	42,103	20,235	44,201
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	16,878	2,810	99.270	119,898	116,148	122,708
Madras	...	922	3	...	30,118	29,594	30,121	30,516
Burma	910,937	3,639,346	436	...	2,036,832	1,659,037	2,948,205	5,298,383
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
Foreign countries	1,794	78,575	5	...	343	3,915	2,142	82,490
TOTAL	1,005,260	3,749,424	18,838	4,880	2,373,172	1,950,970	3,397,270	5,705,274
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,382,781	5,645,306	617,044	410,090	3,776,385	3,466,969	7,776,210	9,522,365

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in July							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Bengal	197,363	84,100	...	...	...	...	197,363	84,100
Bihar and Orissa	126,230	144,255	...	...	...	...	126,230	144,255
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	298,265	44,001	13,064	2,737	3,124	3,367	314,453	50,105
Panjab	87	10,289	20,399	19,369	226,944	44,383	247,430	74,041
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	12,792	5,097	12,792	5,097
Raj. and C. India	2,326	107	9,639	1,580	6,221	...	18,186	1,687
Bombay	1	...	22,511	24,623	...	7	22,512	24,630
Cent. Provs. and Berar	44,618	12,832	62,735	30,535	...	...	107,353	43,367
Nizam's Territory	306	...	48	1,103	...	...	354	1,103
Madras	3,538	1,873	...	...	...	...	3,538	1,873
Mysore	...	...	267	...	...	...	267	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	672,752	297,457	128,663	79,947	249,081	52,854	1,050,496	430,258
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	463	...	463
Bihar and Orissa	...	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	1,540
Bombay	...	...	9	87	436	8,438	445	8,525
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	889	3,051	...	55	889	3,106
Madras	820	2,075	...	...	...	...	820	2,075
Burma	995	9,358	1,221	18,072	...	...	2,216	27,430
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	469	184	...	...	469	184
Foreign countries	18	11	723	14,215	...	...	741	14,226
TOTAL	1,833	12,984	3,311	35,609	436	8,956	5,580	57,549
TOTAL IMPORTS	674,585	310,441	131,974	115,556	249,517	61,810	1,056,076	487,807
	Imports from April to end of July							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	200	320	...	...	...	...	200	320
Bengal	586,532	477,472	...	222	...	...	586,532	477,644
Bihar and Orissa	444,859	580,496	...	2,819	...	...	444,859	583,315
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,173,001	248,551	206,348	6,477	35,436	8,683	1,414,785	263,711
Panjab	813	23,963	142,939	186,552	711,430	416,386	854,282	626,903
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	80,255	70,837	80,255	70,837
Raj. and C. India	13,187	784	78,974	28,038	38,703	2,433	130,864	31,255
Bombay	2	144	112,419	192,616	...	13	112,421	192,773
Cent. Provs. and Berar	92,392	143,108	258,374	165,678	...	...	350,766	308,786
Nizam's Territory	306	...	198	7,259	...	...	504	7,259
Madras	14,860	27,582	44	175	...	...	14,904	27,757
Mysore	...	...	267	...	...	...	267	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,326,152	1,502,370	798,663	589,836	865,824	498,354	3,990,639	2,590,560
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	463	...	463
Bihar and Orissa	...	4,086	...	...	...	...	...	4,086
Bombay	...	2	5,375	8,498	2,161	13,286	7,536	21,786
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	4,820	13,168	79	799	4,899	13,967
Madras	6,343	8,339	10	1	...	...	6,353	8,340
Burma	6,770	25,565	2,537	36,080	...	...	9,307	61,645
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	5,278	8,368	118	...	5,396	8,368
Foreign countries	798	5,848	830	35,746	68	658	1,696	42,252
TOTAL	13,911	43,840	18,850	101,861	2,426	15,206	35,187	160,907
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,340,063	1,546,210	817,513	691,097	868,250	513,560	4,025,826	2,751,467

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in July					
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	136	3,832	...	...	136	3,832
Bengal	89,639	44,597	...	...	89,639	44,597
Bihar and Orissa	461,212	470,206	...	12	461,212	470,218
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	351,015	218,924	116,537	35,664	467,552	249,588
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	22,674	...	188,072	39,555	210,746	39,555
Bombay	...	...	10,669	3,877	10,669	3,877
Cent. Provs. and Berar	39,145	2,478	169,676	45,807	208,821	48,285
Nizam's Territory	...	...	59,049	52,177	59,049	52,177
Madras	...	1	1,677	239	1,677	240
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	963,821	735,038	545,680	177,331	1,509,501	912,369
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	296	...	...	...	296
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	14,112	5,344	14,112	5,344
Foreign countries	1	...	252	660	253	660
TOTAL	1	296	14,364	6,004	14,365	6,300
TOTAL IMPORTS	963,822	735,334	560,044	183,335	1,523,866	918,669
	Imports from April to end of July					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	621	16,096	...	...	621	16,096
Bengal	324,613	264,174	...	...	324,613	264,174
Bihar and Orissa	1,263,797	2,173,458	158	548	1,263,955	2,174,006
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	847,954	869,180	559,445	157,918	1,407,399	1,027,098
Panjab	...	...	289	86	289	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	99,493	...	1,277,282	293,178	1,376,775	293,178
Bombay	...	...	60,807	78,702	60,807	78,702
Cent. Provs. and Berar	110,904	26,602	581,342	246,391	692,246	272,993
Nizam's Territory	...	...	487,401	338,322	487,401	338,322
Madras	...	1	7,185	3,460	7,185	3,461
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,647,382	3,349,511	2,973,909	1,118,605	5,621,291	4,468,116
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	404	...	...	...	404
Bombay	...	...	69	...	69	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	13	...	13
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	69,333	67,985	69,333	67,985
Foreign countries	1	...	1,143	2,240	1,144	2,240
TOTAL	1	404	70,545	70,238	70,546	70,642
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,647,383	3,349,915	3,044,454	1,188,843	5,691,837	4,538,758

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in July						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	18,276	51,252	...	...	18,276	51,252
Bengal	616	1,733	...	...	616	1,733
Bihar and Orissa	60,879	86,640	...	...	60,879	38,640
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	175,072	89,978	41,589	5,260	216,661	95,238
Panjab	3,183	365	...	...	3,183	365
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	15,656	6,780	15,781	4,499	31,437	11,279
Bombay	...	328	19,207	12,606	19,207	12,934
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,502	574	4,304	4,826	5,806	5,400
Nizam's Territory	...	...	34	187	34	187
Madras	2,735	1,452	...	...	2,735	1,452
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	277,919	191,102	80,915	27,378	358,834	218,480
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,640	...	...	...	1,640
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	850	659	6,592	659	7,442
Madras	...	1,753	...	...	...	1,753
Burma	1,291	...	...	...	1,291	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	178	30	178	30
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,291	4,243	837	6,622	2,128	10,865
Total Imports	279,210	195,345	81,752	34,000	360,962	229,345
Imports from April to end of July						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	62,209	232,112	...	...	62,209	232,112
Bengal	8,717	14,931	...	...	8,717	14,931
Bihar and Orissa	194,206	306,016	22	...	194,228	306,016
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,195,680	672,637	346,945	109,877	1,542,625	782,514
Panjab	19,248	3,409	5,927	1,973	25,175	5,382
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	72,763	25,782	130,128	28,676	202,891	54,458
Bombay	8	968	143,332	224,251	143,340	225,219
Cent. Provs. and Berar	4,702	8,948	22,265	9,749	26,967	18,697
Nizam's Territory	...	...	334	2,521	334	2,521
Madras	2,735	21,860	...	...	2,735	21,860
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,560,268	1,286,663	648,953	377,047	2,209,221	1,663,710
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,640	9	...	9	1,640
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	850	7,491	24,742	7,491	25,592
Madras	...	1,993	...	...	...	1,993
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,891	1,758	1,891	1,758
Foreign countries	2	...	...	2	2	2
Total	1,293	4,505	9,391	26,502	10,684	31,007
Total Imports	1,561,561	1,291,168	658,344	403,549	2,219,905	1,694,717

TABLE VIII.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in July	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	9,592	12,344
Bengal	841,693	476,813
Bihar and Orissa	18,168	5,043
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Panjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	869,453	494,200
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	3,460	180
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	20
TOTAL	3,460	200
TOTAL IMPORTS	872,913	494,400
	Imports from April to end of July.	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	33,330	28,279
Bengal	1,750,404	1,792,233
Bihar and Orissa	123,561	147,824
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Panjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	1,907,295	1,968,336
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	20,220	16,120
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,680	20
TOTAL	28,900	16,140
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,936,195	1,984,476

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in July	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	105,086	145,707
Bengal	91,898	89,441
Bihar and Orissa	396	2
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,215	991
Panjab	189	197
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	1	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	1
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	198,786	236,339
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	1,238
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	25
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	77
Madras	...	16
Burma	38	7
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	93	9
TOTAL	131	1,372
TOTAL IMPORTS	198,917	237,711
	Imports from April to end of July	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	211,204	299,480
Bengal	159,215	196,729
Bihar and Orissa	1,098	413
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,416	3,280
Panjab	331	643
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	2	...
Bombay	3	2
Cent. Provs. and Berar	7	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	2
Mysore	2	...
TOTAL	373,278	500,550
By Sea—		
Bengal	569	1,238
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	5	77
Madras	25	28
Burma	68	20
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	146	35
TOTAL	814	1,442
TOTAL IMPORTS	374,092	501,992

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA :
Calcutta, October 9, 1914

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CONTENTS.

	Pages.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1631—1665
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2295—2326

	Pages.
SUPPLEMENT No. 41—	
Indian Customs Revenue	1859—1860
Imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, Indigo, Jute, Tea and Rice	1861—1869
Resolution regarding the result of the measures adopted in the different Provinces for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1913	1871—1878
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 3rd October 1914	1879—1886
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 8th October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	1887—1889
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd October 1914	1890—1891
Statement showing the number of persons on relief works, etc., for the week ending 26th September 1914	1892
Resolution regarding progress of co-operative movement in India	1893—1894

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th October, 1914.

No. 45.—The following Status are published for general information :—

THE PRIZE COURTS (PROCEDURE) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 13.]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO PROCEDURE IN PRIZE COURTS.

[5th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Procedure in prize courts.

1.—(1) As from the date when rules under an Order in Council made after the passing of this Act in pursuance of section three of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, regulating

THE BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 17.]

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ENACTMENTS RELATING TO BRITISH NATIONALITY AND THE STATUS OF ALIENS.

[7th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

NATURAL-BORN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Definition of natural-born British subject.

1. (1) The following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British subjects, namely :—

(a) any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance ; and

(b) any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted ; and

(c) any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not :

Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

(2) A person born on board a foreign ship shall not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

(3) Nothing in this section shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, affect the status of any person born before the commencement of this Act.

PART II.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Certificate of naturalization.

2. (1) The Secretary of State may grant a certificate of naturalization to an alien who makes an application for the purpose, and satisfies the Secretary of State—

(a) that he has either resided in His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years in the manner required by this section, or been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years within the last eight years before the application ; and

(b) that he is of good character and has an adequate knoweledge of the English language ; and

(c) that he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

(2) The residence required by this section is residence in the United Kingdom for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence, either in the United Kingdom or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application.

(3) The grant of a certificate of naturalization to any such alien shall be in the absolute discretion of the Secretary of State, and he may, with or without assigning any reason, give or withhold the certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision.

(4) A certificate of naturalization shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance.

(5) In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the requirements of this section as to residence shall not apply and the Secretary of State may in any other special case, if he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization, although the four years' residence or five years' service has not been within the last eight years before the application.

Effect of certificate of naturalisation.

3. (1) A person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted by a Secretary of State shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and as from the date of his naturalization, have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

(2) Section three of the Act of Settlement (which disqualifies naturalized aliens from holding certain offices) shall have effect as if the words "naturalized or" were omitted therefrom. 12 & 13 Will. c. 2.

Special certificate in case of doubt.

4. The Secretary of State may in his absolute discretion, in such cases as he thinks fit, grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, and he may specify in the certificate that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of the person to be a British subject, and the grant of such a special certificate shall not be deemed to be any admission that the person to whom it was granted was not previously a British subject.

Persons under disability.

5. (1) Where an alien obtains a certificate of naturalization, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, on the application of that alien, include in the certificate the name of any child of the alien born before the date of the certificate and being a minor, and that child shall thereupon, if not already a British subject, become a British subject; but any such child may, within one year after attaining his majority, make a declaration of alienage and shall thereupon cease to be a British subject.

(2) The Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion in any special case in which he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization to any minor, although the conditions required by this Act have not been complied with.

(3) Except as provided by this section, a certificate of naturalization shall not be granted to any person under disability.

Persons previously naturalized.

6. An alien who has been naturalized before the passing of this Act may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of naturalization under this Act, and the Secretary of State may grant to him a certificate on such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

Revocation of certificate of naturalization.

7. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that a certificate of naturalization granted by him has been obtained by false representations or fraud, the Secretary of State may by order revoke the certificate, and the order of revocation shall have effect from such date as the Secretary of State may direct.

(2) Where the Secretary of State revokes a certificate of naturalization, he may order the certificate to be given up and cancelled, and any person refusing or neglecting to give up the certificate shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Power of Governments of British possessions to grant certificates of Imperial naturalization.

8. (1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language:

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

Application of Part II to Self Governing Dominions.

9. (1) This Part of this Act shall not, nor shall any certificate of naturalization granted thereunder, have effect within any of the Dominions specified in the First Schedule to this Act, unless the Legislature of that Dominion adopts this Part of this Act.

(2) Where the Legislature of any such Dominion has adopted this Part of this Act, the Government of the Dominion shall have the like powers to make regulations with respect to certificates of naturalization and to oaths of allegiance as are conferred by this Act on the Secretary of State.

(3) The Legislature of any such Dominion which adopts this Part of this Act may provide how and by what Department of the Government the powers conferred by this Part of this Act on the Government of a British Possession are to be exercised.

(4) The Legislature of any such Dominion may at any time rescind the adoption of this Part of this Act, provided that no such rescission shall prejudicially affect any legal rights existing at the time of such rescission.

PART III.

GENERAL.

National Status of Married Women and Infant Children.

National status of married women.

10. The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien: Provided that where a man ceases during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject it shall be lawful for his wife to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to remain a British subject.

Status of widows.

11. A woman who, having been a British subject, has by, or in consequence of, her marriage become an alien, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband, or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be an alien, and a woman who, having been an alien, has by, or in consequence of, her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be a British subject.

Status of children.

12. (1) Where a person being a British subject ceases to be a British subject, whether by declaration of alienage or otherwise, every child of that person, being a minor, shall thereupon cease to be a British subject, unless such child, on that person ceasing to be a British subject, does not become by the law of any other country naturalized in that country:

Provided that, where a widow who is a British subject marries an alien, any child of hers by her former husband shall not, by reason only of her marriage, cease to be a British subject, whether he is residing outside His Majesty's dominions or not.

(2) Any child who has so ceased to be a British subject may, within one year after attaining his majority, make a declaration that he wishes to resume British nationality, and shall thereupon again become a British subject.

Loss of British Nationality.

Loss of British nationality by foreign naturalization.

13. A British subject who, when in any foreign State and not under disability, by obtaining a certificate of naturalization, or by any other voluntary and formal act, becomes naturalized therein, shall thenceforth be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject.

Declaration of alienage.

14. (1) Any person who by reason of his having been born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship is a natural-born British subject, but who at his birth or during his minority became under the law of any foreign State a subject also of that State, and is still such a subject, may, if of full age and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage, and on making the declaration shall cease to be a British subject.

(2) Any person who though born out of His Majesty's dominions is a natural-born British subject may, if of full age and not under disability, make a declaration of alienage, and on making the declaration shall cease to be a British subject.

Power of naturalised subjects to divest themselves of their status in certain cases.

15. Where His Majesty has entered into a Convention with any foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State to whom certificates of naturalization have been granted may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that the Convention has been entered into by His Majesty; and from and after the date of the Order any person having been originally a subject or citizen of the State therein referred to, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within the limit of time provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage, and on his making the declaration he shall be regarded as an alien and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

16. Where any British subject ceases to be a British subject, he shall not thereby be discharged from any obligation, duty or liability in respect of any act done before he ceased to be a British subject.

Saving of obligations incurred before loss of nationality.

Status of Aliens.

17. Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from or in succession to an alien in the same manner in all respects as through, from or in succession to a natural-born British subject:

Capacity of alien as to property.

Provided that this section shall not operate so as to—

(1) Confer any right on an alien to hold real property situate out of the United Kingdom; or

(2) Qualify an alien for any office or for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise; or

(3) Qualify an alien to be the owner of a British ship; or

(4) Entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly given to him; or

(5) Affect any estate or interest in real or personal property to which any person has or may become entitled, either mediately or immediately, in possession or expectancy, in pursuance of any disposition made before the twelfth day of May eighteen hundred and seventy, or in pursuance of any devolution by law on the death of any person dying before that day.

18. An alien shall be triable in the same manner as if he were a natural-born British subject.

Trial of alien.

Procedure and Evidence.

19.—(1) The Secretary of State may make regulations generally for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, and in particular with respect to the following matters:—

Regulations by Secretary of State.

(a) The form and registration of certificates of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State:

(b) The form and registration of declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption or retention of British nationality:

(c) The registration by officers in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty of the births and deaths of British subjects born or dying out of His Majesty's dominions:

(d) The time within which the oath of allegiance is to be taken after the grant of a certificate of naturalization:

(e) The persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered, and the person before whom declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption of British nationality may be made:

(f) Whether or not oaths of allegiance are to be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which the taking and subscription are to be attested:

(g) The registration of oaths of allegiance:

(h) The persons by whom certified copies of oaths of allegiance may be given; and the proof in any legal proceeding of any such oaths:

(i) The transmission to the United Kingdom, for the purpose of registration or safe keeping or of being produced as evidence, of any declarations, certificates or oaths, made, granted or taken out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this Act or of any Act hereby repealed, or of any copies thereof, also of copies of entries contained in any register kept out of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this Act or any Act hereby repealed:

(j) With the consent of the Treasury, the imposition and application of fees in respect of any registration authorised to be made by this Act or any Act

hereby repealed, and in respect of the making of any declaration or the grant of any certificate authorised to be made or granted by this Act or any Act hereby repealed, and in respect of the administration or registration of any oath: Provided that in the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the fee for the grant of a certificate shall not exceed five shillings.

(2) Any regulation made by the Secretary of State in pursuance of this Act shall be of the same force as if it had been enacted therein, but shall not, so far as respects the imposition of fees, be in force in any British Possession, and shall not, so far as respects any other matter, be in force in any British Possession in which any Act or Ordinance, or, in the case of a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, any regulation made by the Government of the Dominion under Part II of this Act, to the contrary of, or inconsistent with, any such regulation may for the time being be in force.

(3) Any regulations made by the Secretary of State under any Act hereby repealed shall continue in force and be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Evidence of declarations.

20. Any declaration made under this Act or under any Act hereby repealed may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original declaration or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State, or by any person authorised by him in that behalf, and the production of the declaration or copy shall be evidence of the person therein named as declarant having made the declaration at the date therein mentioned.

Evidence of certificates of naturalization.

21. A certificate of naturalization may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production of the original certificate or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State or by any person authorised by him in that behalf.

Evidence of entries in registers.

22. Entries in any register made in pursuance of this Act or under any Act hereby repealed may be proved by such copies and certified in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of State, and the copies of any such entries shall be evidence of any matters by this Act or by any Act hereby repealed or by any regulation of the Secretary of State, authorised to be inserted in the register.

Penalty for false representation or statement.

23. If any person for any of the purposes of this Act knowingly makes any false representation or any statement false in a material particular, he shall, in the United Kingdom, be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

Form of oath of allegiance.

24. The oath of allegiance shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule to this Act.

Supplemental.

Saving for letters of denization.

25. Nothing in this Act shall affect the grant of letters of denization by His Majesty.

Saving for powers of Legislatures and Governments of British possessions.

26. (1)—Nothing in this Act shall take away or abridge any power vested in, or exerciseable by, the Legislature, or Government of any British Possession, or affect the operation of any law at present in force which has been passed in exercise of such a power, or prevent any such Legislature or Government from treating differently different classes of British subjects.

(2) All Laws, Statutes and Ordinances made by the Legislature of a British Possession for imparting to any person any of the privileges of naturalization to be enjoyed by him within the limits of that Possession shall, within those limits, have the authority of law.

(3) Where any parts of His Majesty's Dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, the expression "British Possession" shall, for the purposes of this section, include both all parts under the central legislature and each part under a local legislature: Provided that nothing in this provision shall be construed as validating any Law, Statute or Ordinance with respect to naturalization made by any such local legislature in any case where the central legislature possesses exclusive legislative authority with respect to naturalization.

Definitions.

27.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "British subject" means a person who is a natural-born British subject, or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted:

The expression "alien" means a person who is not a British subject:

The expression "certificate of naturalization" means a certificate of naturalization granted under this Act or under any Act repealed by this or any other Act:

The expression "disability" means the status of being a married woman, or a minor, lunatic, or idiot:

The expression "territorial waters" includes any port, harbour, or dock.

(2) Where in pursuance of this Act, the name of a child is included in a certificate of naturalization granted to his parent, such child shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted.

Repeal, short title, and commencement.

28.—(1) The enactments mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

(2) This Act may be cited as the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

(3) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and fifteen.

SCHEDULES.

Sections 8, 9, 1

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LIST OF DOMINIONS.

The Dominion of Canada.

The Commonwealth of Australia (including for the purposes of this Act the territory of Papua and Norfolk Island).

The Dominion of New Zealand.

The Union of South Africa.

Newfoundland.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 24.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"I, *A.B.*, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George the fifth, his Heirs and Successors, according to law."

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 28.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
25 Edw. 3, stat. 1	Statute for those who are born in parts beyond the seas.	From "and in the right of other children" to the end of the statute.
42 Edw. 3, c. 10	A statute made at Westminster on the first day of May in the forty-second year of King Edward III.	The whole chapter.
12 & 13 Will. 3, c. 2 ...	The Act of Settlement	In section three the words "naturalized or."
7 Anne, c. 5	The Foreign Protestants (Naturalization) Act, 1708.	The whole Act.
4 Geo. 2, c. 21	The British Nationality Act, 1730 ...	The whole Act.
13 Geo 3, c. 21	The British Nationality Act, 1772 ...	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 14 ...	The Naturalization Act, 1870	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 102 ...	The Naturalization Oath Act, 1870 ...	The whole Act.
58 & 59 Vict., c. 43 ...	The Naturalization Act, 1895	The whole Act.

THE ARMY (SUPPLY OF FOOD, FORAGE AND STORES) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5. CH. 26.]

AN ACT TO ENABLE FOOD, FORAGE, AND STORES FOR HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES TO BE REQUISITIONED IN CASES OF EMERGENCY.

[7th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :—

Extension of section 115 of Army Act to food, forage and stores.

1. The power of requisitioning carriages, horses, vessels, and aircraft in case of emergency conferred by the Army Act shall extend so as to include a power of requisitioning food, forage, and stores of all descriptions, and, accordingly, at the end of sub-section (2) of section one hundred and fifteen of the Army Act there shall be inserted the words " and also of food, forage, and stores of every description, " and all the other provisions of that section and also the provisions of sections thirty-one, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and nineteen, and one hundred and twenty-one of the Army Act shall, so far as applicable, apply in relation to food, forage, and stores as they apply in relation to vessels.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Supply of Food, Forage, and Stores) Act, 1914.

THE PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY RULES) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 27].

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE DURING THE CONTINUED OF THE PRESENT HOSTILITIES TO MAKE RULES UNDER THE PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1907, AND THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1905.

[7th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

7 Edw. vii, c. 29
5 Edw. vii, c. 15.

Extension of power to make rules.

1.—(1) The power of the Board of Trade under section eighty-six of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and section sixty of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, to make rules and to do such things as they think expedient for the purposes therein mentioned shall include power to make rules and to do such things as they think expedient for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence granted to, and the registration of any trade mark the proprietor whereof is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and any proceedings on any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts, and for extending the time within which any act or thing may or is required to be done under those Acts.

(2) In relation to rules made under this Act the provisions of sub-section (3) of section sixty of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, shall not apply.

(3) If the rules made under this Act so provide the rules or any of them shall have effect as from the passing of this Act.

Short title.

2 This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

Duration.

3 This Act and the rules made thereunder shall continue in force during the continuance of the present state of war in Europe and for a period of six months thereafter and no

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (CERTIFICATES) ACT, 1914.

[4 AND 5 GEO. 5, CH. 42.]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY. [10th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Examinations for certificates of competency as masters or mates.

1.—(1) For the purpose of granting certificates of competency as masters or mates to persons desirous of obtaining such certificates, examinations shall be held at such places as the Board of Trade direct.

(2) The Board of Trade may appoint times for the examinations and may appoint, remove, and re-appoint examiners to conduct the examinations, and determine the remuneration of these examiners, and may regulate the conduct of the examinations and the qualification of the applicants, and may do all such acts and things as they think expedient for the purpose of the examinations.

(3) Sections ninety-four and ninety-five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, are hereby repealed. 57 and 58 Vict.

Short title and construction.

2. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Certificates) Act, 1914, and the provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in Part II of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; and the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1913, and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 7th October, 1914.

No. 1767.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause 4 of the Home Department notification no. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, for the words "20" and "and under 40" shall be substituted "17" and "but not more than 45" in respect of subjects of the German Empire, and for the words "21" and "and under 34" shall be substituted "19" and "but not more than 42" in respect of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

No. 1768.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the third column of the Schedules annexed to the Home Department notifications nos. 907 and 908, of the 22nd August 1914, for the ages 20 and 39 years in the case of male subjects of the German Empire, and for the ages 21 and 33 years in the case of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, shall be substituted the ages 17 and 45 years in the case of the former and 9 and 42 years in the case of the latter.

POLICE.

The 5th October, 1914.

No. 1038.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 9 3, dated the 10th July 1908, as subsequently amended, the following addition shall be made, namely:—

"After the last item in the margin the words 'The line from Jacobabad to Kashmor' shall be inserted".

PUBLIC.

The 8th October, 1914.

No. 1840.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Controller of Currency will take rank in Article 32 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th October, 1914.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

No. 83-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Honorary Knights Commanders.

His Highness Sultan Ali Bin Ahmed, Sultan of Alhauta (Lahej).

His Highness Sultan Ghalib Bin Awadth Al-Kayti, Sultan of Shehr Mokalla.

By order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

for *Secy. to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1914.

No. 2438-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, with effect from the 21st September, 1914, and until further orders.

The 6th October, 1914.

No. 2446-*Est.-A.*—Major F. D. S. Fayrer, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, on return from leave, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, with effect from the 14th September, 1914.

The 7th October, 1914.

No. 2185-*I.-C.*—In consequence of the misconduct of Ghulam Muhammad of Madras, he is hereby deprived of the title of "Khan Bahadur", which was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 7-I.A., dated the 1st January, 1900.

No. 2407-*Est.-A*.—Major C. B. McConaghy, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 12th September, 1914.

The 8th October, 1914.

No. 2189-*F.-B*.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the administered areas in the Hyderabad State, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 943-I-B., dated the 19th May 1910, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 1281-S. R., dated the 17th March 1899, shall apply to the said areas, and that the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1140-F., dated the 14th August, 1914, shall also apply to the said areas subject to the following modifications, namely:—

1. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the said notification any Court having jurisdiction within the areas to which they are hereby applied, may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

2. All references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad, and all references to British India shall be read as referring to the areas to which the provisions of the said notification are herby applied.

3. Rule 15 and clause (*c*) of rule 17 shall be omitted.

No. 2474-*Est.-B*.—Captain H. St. G. S. Scott, 2nd-4th Gurkha Rifles, Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, from the 13th September, 1914, and to carry on these duties in addition to his own with effect from the 14th September, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Captain I. H. Gordon, 56th Punjabi Rifles (F. F.) or until further orders.

No. 2477-*Est.-A*.—Mr. H. A. Close, C.I.E., on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 16th September, 1914.

No. 2480-*Est.-A*.—The services of Lieutenant K. A. G. Evans-Gordon of the Political Department of the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

No. 1251-*F. E.*

Simla, the 30th September, 1914.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

In supersession of the Resolution in this Department, No. 281-F. E., dated the 17th January 1911, the following revised rules are prescribed for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department:—

I.—A register of candidates will be kept from which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated by the Government of India from time to time as vacancies are expected. Only candidates so nominated will be entitled to compete.

II.—Names will ordinarily be entered in the register only on the recommendation of a Local Government.

III.—On or before the 1st of May in each year Local Governments will send to the Government of India the names of any persons whom they desire to recommend for entry in the register. The list should be accompanied by a statement containing in respect of each such person—

(1) A duly verified statement of age.

(2) Copies of certificates of character and education.

(3) A statement, duly supported, showing the mathematical reading which the candidate has done, and the examinations involving mathematics which he has passed.

(4) Information regarding any services that may have been rendered to the State by his parents or family.

Before being recommended by a Local Government, each applicant must give satisfactory proof that he is a native of India within the meaning of the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 6*.

* The words "Native of India" shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only.

IV.—The names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct hand-writing, a business familiarity with the English language, a good knowledge of arithmetic and an elementary knowledge of algebra are indispensable.

V.—The Government of India reserve an absolute discretion not only in regard to the selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates but also as to the nomination of candidates to compete at the examination. It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not in any way imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination.

VI.—The name of a registered candidate will be struck off the register when he has failed in two examinations. It will also be liable to be struck off if he has been twice nominated and has failed to appear at the examination on one or both occasions.

VII.—A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

VIII.—The age of a candidate on the first day of the month in which the examination is held must not be less than twenty-two and not more than twenty-five years. A candidate who has been continuously in Government employ since before the age of 25 may, however, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed to compete at the examination up to the age of 30, provided that he is satisfactorily recommended by the Head of his Department.

IX.—A nominated candidate before appearing at the examination must produce a certificate in the annexed form by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station:

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the Indian Finance Department, and that I cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

X.—Such candidate must also, before appearing for examination, produce a certificate of age from the officer in charge of the district in which his family reside, or, if they reside in a Presidency town or a Native State, from the Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, respectively. To obtain this certificate the date and place of the candidate's birth must be proved before the district officer, Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be,

by documentary evidence, supplemented, where this is not conclusive proof by statements of relatives and others on oath or solemn affirmation.

XI.—Nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the schedule attached to this Resolution. No candidate will be admitted to the Department who fails to show a competent knowledge of the compulsory subjects, and the Government reserve the right of declining to make any appointment when no candidate reaches a high standard of proficiency.

XII.—The examination will be mainly by written questions and answers. The questions will be prepared, and the examination conducted, in such manner as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

XIII.—Some months before an examination is to be held, its date and place, and the conditions of examination, will be notified in the *Gazette of India*, and the number of vacancies which the Government expect to fill on the results of the examination will at the same time be stated.

XIV.—Subject to the above conditions, candidates will be appointed to the posts thrown open to competition according to their order of merit at the examination.

ORDERED that the Resolution be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations with the request that it may be communicated to Directors of Public Instruction and all heads of colleges and schools in their respective provinces; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to the Controller of Currency; to all Accountants General and Comptrollers; to all Chief Examiners and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge Works; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

SCHEDULE.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition	300

Optional.

Any two of—

(*a*) Political Economy and Economic History	400	each.
(*b*) Mathematics (pure and mixed)		
(*c*) Physics		
(*d*) Chemistry		
(*e*) History (Indian and English)		
(*f*) One classical language with its literature; *viz.*, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian		
TOTAL ...	1,100	

In the optional subjects the standard required will be that of the B.A. Honours degree in any Indian University where these subjects are prescribed.

The 7th October, 1914.

No. 1298-*F. E.*—Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 7- Financial (Funds), dated the 11th September 1914, and the revised edition (1914) of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

India Office, London,
11th September 1914.

Financial (Funds),
No. 7.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council

MY LORD,

Indian Civil Service Family Pensions. Revised edition of Regulations.

With reference to paragraph 12 of my Despatch Financial (Funds) No. 1, dated 30th January 1914, I now enclose 24 copies of a revised edition (1st April 1914) of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations. This edition embodies the changes sanctioned by that Despatch as the result of the recent valuation and all other alterations approved to date.

2. The Regulations, as revised, should be published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of all concerned.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CREWE.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provision for the wi and orphans of members of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service not being subscribe the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Civil Funds:—

The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to himself the absolute rig regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from Civil Servants under regulations and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may ap to him equitable: provided always that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will en deavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from members exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited and the pensions charged directly to Indian revenues as civil receipts and charges. But in order to adjust the rates of contribution from time to time to what is necessary to supply the pensions provided by these regulations and no more, a separate *pro forma* account will be kept of all contributions levied and all payments made under these regulations and of the interest which would have been allowed upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification that the Government does not intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall bring any charge on Indian revenues in excess of the amount specially sanctioned in aid of the pensions and for the cost of management, the rate of interest to be allowed in this *pro forma* account will be the rate which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council upon a consideration of the market rates of the day. Conversion of sterling into rupees and of rupees into sterling in transactions under these regulations and in the *pro forma* account shall be made at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling.

All needfull statistics of ages, births, marriages, and deaths will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the *pro forma* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest then to be reconsidered and refixed, supply

the pensions payable under these regulations and no more. The expense of such actuarial enquiries and reports shall be borne by the State.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and no alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect before the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

The benefits provided at the cost of the State are shown in the regulations; but should it at any time appear from a valuation that the aggregate liabilities on account of those benefits, when the pension list shall have reached a normal state, will exceed 35,000*l.* per annum, they will be subject to such reduction as may be necessary to restrict the assistance to 35,000*l.* per annum, but the reduction shall in no case affect the benefits payable to incumbent annuitants.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF COVENANTED CIVILIANS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Every Covenanted civil servant (except non-Europeans admitted as probationers prior to August 1914*), not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Civil Funds, must, as a condition of his appointment, make the contributions and payments prescribed by these regulations according to his class, whether he is married or unmarried, and with or without children. Contributions commence from the date of arrival in India.

2. For the purposes of these regulations civil servants are classed as follows :—

Class I.—From 18 years' completed service.

„ II.—From 15 to 18 years' completed service.

„ III.—From 12 to 15 years' completed service.

„ IV.—From 7 to 12 years' completed service.

„ V.—Up to 7 years' completed service.

3. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable quarterly in advance, on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

Pensioners residing in Europe receive payment from the Accountant-General and Director of Funds, India Office. Pensioners residing in India may either receive their pensions there in Indian currency at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling or in England in sterling; but having once exercised the option any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

4. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follows :—

TABLE I.—Annual Pension to a Widow during Widowhood, according to the Class of her Husband at the time of his death. (Regarding pension of a Widow after re-marriage *see* Article 17).

	Class of Husband at Death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Provided by Members	300	240	180	140	100
Do. Government	...	60	120	110	150
Total ...	300	300	300	250	250

* Non-Europeans admitted as probationers in August 1912 and 1913 were allowed the option of becoming members.

TABLE II.—Annual Pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

—	From Birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 24 years for sons* and till marriage for daughters.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provided by Members	18 15 0	37 10 0	75 0 0
Do. Government	6 5 0	12 10 0	25 0 0
Total ...	25 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0

The pensions of motherless orphans at all ages are made up by the Government to 100*l.* a year. An orphan in receipt of pension who becomes motherless is entitled to the increased rate with effect from the dayfollowing that of the mother's death.

On marriage, daughters are granted a donation of 250*l.*, provided by the Government.

* The pensions of sons admitted to pension with effect from a date prior to the 1st April 1914 continue till the age of 21 only (*vide* Article 18).

5. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

Contributions.

6. The contributions for pensions under these regulations and the pensions of widows will be regulated by the class of the contributing member. A member cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

7. Contributions will be deducted from pay at the time of issue.

8. The circumstance that a member is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

9. *Donations* and disparity fines may be paid in one sum or in 12 equal monthly instalments. If paid in instalments interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at a member's death will be recovered rateably, without further interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in four quarterly instalments.

10. The following are the rates of donations, disparity fines and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:—

TABLE III.—Donations payable by Members on entering the service married, marriage, and re-marriage, before retirement, according to their age.

Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
	£		£		£
21	60	35	115	49	470
22	62	36	125	50	490
23	64	37	140	51	505
24	68	38	160	52	520
25	72	39	190	53	535
26	76	40	220	54	560
27	80	41	260	55	580
28	84	42	300	56	600
29	88	43	330	57	620
30	92	44	360	58	630
31	96	45	385	59	635
32	100	46	410	60	635
33	105	47	435		
34	110	48	450		

TABLE IV.—Donations payable by Members on marriage and re-marriage after retirement, who take advantage of the provisions of Article 23.

Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
	£		£
45	585	53	625
46	590	54	625
47	595	55	630
48	600	56	630
49	605	57	635
50	610	58	635
51	615	59	635
52	620	60	635

...ceed that of the wife by five years or more, then an addition shall be made to the marriage donation payable by Members, under Table III, or Table IV (*vide* Article 23), according to the following scale :—

	Difference of Age between Husband and Wife.																													
	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and under 11	11 and under 12	12 and under 13	13 and under 14	14 and under 15	15 and under 16	16 and under 17	17 and under 18	18 and under 19	19 and under 20	20 and under 21	21 and under 22	22 and under 23	23 and under 24	24 and under 25	25 and under 26	26 and under 27	27 and under 28	28 and under 29	29 and under 30	30 and under 31	31 and under 32	32 and under 33	33 and under 34	34 and under 35	Member's Age.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
...	2	6	11	16	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	7	13	18	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
																														25
...	4	8	15	20	26	32	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	5	10	17	23	29	35	41	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	6	12	19	26	33	39	45	51	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	7	14	22	30	38	44	50	56	62	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	8	17	26	35	43	50	56	62	68	74	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	10	20	30	40	49	57	64	70	76	82	87	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	12	23	34	45	55	64	72	79	86	92	97	101	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	13	26	38	50	61	71	80	88	96	103	109	113	116	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	14	28	42	55	67	78	88	97	106	114	121	127	131	134	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	16	31	46	60	73	85	96	106	116	126	134	141	147	151	154	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	18	35	50	65	80	93	106	118	129	139	148	156	163	169	173	176	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	19	37	54	71	87	102	116	129	142	153	163	172	180	187	193	197	200	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	20	40	59	77	94	110	126	141	155	168	179	189	198	206	213	219	223	226	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	22	43	63	83	102	120	137	153	168	182	195	205	215	225	233	240	246	250	253	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	23	45	67	89	110	130	149	167	184	200	214	226	237	246	254	261	268	274	278	280	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	24	48	72	95	118	140	161	181	199	216	233	248	261	272	281	288	294	300	305	308	309	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	25	52	77	102	126	149	171	192	213	232	251	268	283	296	307	316	323	329	335	338	340	341	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	28	56	83	109	134	158	181	204	226	248	268	287	304	319	332	343	352	359	366	370	373	374	374	374	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	30	59	87	115	142	168	193	218	242	264	285	305	324	341	357	371	382	391	398	404	407	408	409	409	409	...	...	...	...	44
...	32	63	93	122	150	178	205	231	256	280	302	323	343	362	379	395	409	421	431	439	445	447	448	449	450	450	...	...	...	45
...	33	65	97	128	158	187	216	244	271	296	321	344	365	385	403	420	436	450	463	474	482	487	490	491	492	493	493	...	...	46
...	35	69	102	134	166	197	228	258	286	313	339	364	387	408	428	447	464	480	495	509	520	527	531	533	535	536	537	537	...	47
...	36	71	106	140	174	207	239	271	301	330	358	385	410	434	456	476	494	511	527	542	555	566	573	577	579	580	581	582	582	48
...	38	75	111	147	182	217	251	284	316	347	377	406	433	458	482	504	525	544	561	576	590	603	614	621	624	625	626	627	628	628	49
...	40	79	117	154	190	226	262	297	331	364	396	427	456	483	508	532	555	576	596	614	631	645	657	666	670	671	672	673	674	675	50
...	42	83	123	161	198	235	272	309	345	381	415	447	477	506	534	561	587	611	633	652	668	683	696	707	715	720	721	722	723	724	51
...	44	86	127	167	206	245	284	323	361	398	434	470	504	535	564	591	616	640	663	685	705	723	739	752	762	768	771	772	773	774	52
...	45	89	131	173	214	255	296	336	376	415	453	490	526	560	592	622	649	674	698	721	742	761	779	795	808	817	822	824	825	826	53
...	46	91	135	179	222	265	308	350	391	432	472	511	548	584	619	652	682	710	736	760	782	802	820	836	851	863	872	876	878	879	54
...	48	94	140	186	230	274	318	362	406	450	493	534	573	610	645	679	712	743	772	800	825	846	864	880	895	909	920	927	931	933	55
...	49	97	145	192	238	284	330	376	422	467	511	554	596				742	775	807	838	866	890	911	929	944	956	966	974	981	986	56
...	50	100	150	198	246	294	342	390	437	484	530	574					773	808	842	874	905	934	959	980	997	1,011	1,022	1,031	1,039	1,045	57
...	52	103	154	204	254	304	354	403	452	500	547	593					803	840	875	910	943	974	1,004	1,030	1,052	1,070	1,083	1,093	1,102	1,109	58
...	53	106	158	210	262	314	365	416	466	516	565	613					832	872	910	947	982	1,015	1,046	1,075	1,102	1,125	1,144	1,158	1,169	1,177	59
...	55	109	163	217	271	325	378	430	481	532	583	6[illegible]					860	902	943	983	1,021	1,056	1,089	1,120	1,148	1,175	1,200	1,221	1,237	1,250	60

TABLE VI.—Donations for children payable by a Member who has married or re-married after retirement and who takes advantage of the provisions of Article 23.

Member's Age.	Donation payable on Birth of a Son.	Donation payable on Birth of a Daughter.	Member's Age.	Donation payable on Birth of a Son.	Donation payable on Birth of a Daughter.
	£	£		£	£
45	128	395	55	245	543
46	137	408	56	258	559
47	147	422	57	272	575
48	158	436	58	286	592
49	169	450	59	300	609
50	181	465	60	314	626
51	193	480	61	328	643
52	206	495	62	342	660
53	219	511	63	356	677
54	232	527	64	369	694

TABLE VII.—Monthly Contribution payable by every Member while in the Service according to his Class.

Class.	Years' Service.	By each Married Member.		By each Member who is Unmarried or a Widower.	
		Fixed Sterling Rates	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.	Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
V.	Under 7	1 13 4	1 9 2	1 5 0	1 1 10
IV.	7 to 12	2 16 8	2 9 7	1 15 0	1 10 7
III.	12 to 15	4 6 8	3 15 10	2 12 0	2 5 6
II.	15 to 18	6 16 8	5 19 7	3 12 0	3 3 0
I.	18 and over	9 13 4	8 9 2	4 15 0	4 3 1

TABLE VIII.—Additional monthly Contribution payable for Children by every Member while in the Service.

	Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.
	£ s. d.	s. d.
For a son	... 0 11 5	10 0
For a daughter ...	... 1 1 3	18 7

The monthly contribution for sons continues until 24 years of age, and for daughters until marriage.

No monthly contribution under Tables VII and VIII is payable by a member after his retirement from the Service; but on marriage or re-marriage after retirement the provisions of Article 23 apply to him.

Arrears.

11. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is charged on arrears. Donations become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, *viz.*, on marriage or, in the case of donations in Table VI, on the birth of a child ; but interest is not charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

12. A civil servant who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage on his arrival in India, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage, or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of his wife or child, within one month of the occurrence. These reports must be made in accordance with the instructions given in the Appendix, page 15.

13. A member in the service must report the birth of every child born alive ; but if a child die before it is 30 days old, no payment in respect to it will be required. If the report of birth be not made within one month of the occurrence a fine of 12*s.* will be imposed, and an additional 2*s.* will be charged for each succeeding month's delay. After 12 months' delay medical evidence as to the state of the member's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for orphan's pension shall be accepted.

14. If the report of a marriage be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable will be increased 2½ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage. After six months' delay the donation will be increased 5 per cent, and interest charged as above. After 12 months' delay, medical evidence* as to the state of the member's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for widow's pension shall be accepted.

15. In the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a member during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Posthumous Child.

16. Provided the birth of a posthumous child is reported within one month of occurrence and the contribution required by the regulations has been or is being paid the father's youngest child, if any, living at the time of his death, a pension will be granted to the child without any payment if the child is born of a marriage contracted while father was in the service. If, however, the child is born of a marriage contracted after the father's retirement from the service pension will only be granted if, in addition, a certificate of health required under Article 23 had been furnished by the father himself the time of his marriage or subsequently, and the donation prescribed in Table VI paid though the father were alive at the date of the child's birth.

Duration of Pensions.

17. If a widow re-marry she will retain half her pension during coverture, but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to full pension as widow of her first husband, or, if her last husband have been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as his widow. A widow can only receive one pension. Reduction to the half rate takes effect from the commencement of the quarter following that in which the re-marriage occurred ; the full pension is restored from the day following that on which the pensioner again becomes a widow.

18. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 24 years unless he was admitted to pension with effect from a date prior to 1st April 1914 in which case his pension is payable until he attains the age of 21 years only.

19. The Secretary of State for India in Council will be prepared to consider an application for the commutation of a portion of the pension of a son with a view to the proceeds being applied to his advancement in life, provided that he has attained the age of 16.

Each case will be decided on its merits.

When the pension is payable out of India an application should be addressed to the Director of Funds, India Office—by the mother or guardian, until the pensioner attains the age of 21, and thereafter by the pensioner himself.

* See Form (D) in Appendix, page 1654.

When the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there it will rest with the Government of India to deal with the application which should be addressed to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta.

20. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

21. The pensions provided under these regulations shall in all cases be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. In any such case the order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or, when the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, the order of the Government of India shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

22. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Retired Members.

23. A member who marries after he has retired from the service on an annuity may, if he think fit, provide pension under these regulations for his widow or for his children resulting from such marriage or for both on the following conditions:—

(1) That reports of occurrences are made in accordance with the requirements of Articles 12 and 13, and subject to Articles 14 and 15, as in the case of members in the service.

(2) That a certificate of health, signed by two qualified medical practitioners showing that he is free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and that he is believed to be a good average life* is furnished either—

(*a*) with the report of the marriage if he wishes to provide pension for his widow and for children resulting from the marriage, or for his widow only, or—

(*b*) with the report of the birth of the first child resulting from the marriage if he wishes to provide pension for his children only.

(3) That the donations on marriage (*see* Tables IV and V), or on the births of children (*see* Table VI) are paid (*see* Articles 9 and 11, and, as regards posthumous children, Article 16).

4. An annuitant may withdraw his name from the list of members; but he will not be entitled to any refund of his payments under these regulations.

Members who resign the Service before becoming entitled to an Annuity.

25. A member who resigns the Service before becoming entitled to an annuity, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor. He will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Dismissed Members.

26. A subscriber who is dismissed the service by competent authority will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor. He will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Declarations.

27. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished quarterly to the Accountant General, India Office, or to the proper officer in India.

APPENDIX.

Reports and applications under these Regulations should be made:—

1. To the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, when the member is drawing pay in India or in a Colony to which he has gone direct from India.

2. To the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., if the member is drawing his pay in England or in a Colony to which he has gone direct from England.

* See Form (D) in Appendix, page 1654.

FORM (A.) of a Letter reporting Marriage.

Sir,

I have to report my marriage on the
to

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

I was born on the . My wife was born on the

I wish to pay the donation for which I have become liable in one sum. / 12 monthly instalments with interest.

FORM (B) of a Letter reporting the Birth of a Child.

Sir,

I have to report the birth to me of a son / daughter on the , and I request that the name may be entered in the pension register kept under the Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

FORM (C.)—Report of Death.

Sir,

I have to report the decease on the of my son (daughter) born on the (or of my wife).

FORM (D.)—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of health of

and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and believe him to be a good average life.

Signatures of two qualified Medical Practitioners.

Date

DECLARATION.

I hereby solemly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to and

evervthing relating to my health and constitution; and that I believe myself to be a good average life.

Signature of Applicant.

Date

ORDERED that the despatch and enclosure be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, with the intimation that a reprint of the Regulations will be issued shortly.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th October, 1914.

No. 1295-*F. E.*—The services of Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of the duties of Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department. He will revert to his substantive appointment under the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the same date.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th October, 1914.

No. 1150-*A.*—The appointment of the following officers to the Military Accounts Department is confirmed with effect from the 31st October 1913 :—

Mr. Joshua Parlby, B. Sc.,

Mr. Bertram Gerhardt Temple Sanders.

No. 1304-*F. E.*—Mr. J. W. Young has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 22nd September 1914.

No. 1305-*F E.*—Mr. T. H. Worgan, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation, furlough for one year and eight months, with effect from the 25th September 1914.

Mr J. R. Gunjikar has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 25th September 1914.

Mr A. A. McGill, an Accountant, 1st Grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office with effect from the 25th September 1914, and until further orders.

No. 1306-*F. E.*—Mr. C. Subrahmanya Ayyar, an Officer in Class III of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 29th September 1914.

No. 1307-*F. E.*—Mr. R H. D. Lacey has been posted as Assistant Comptroller General (Coin Officer) Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1914.

No. 11016.—The following Order issued by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 8th day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words :—

(1) That the heading "Cartridges, charges, of all kinds, and their component parts," in His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 3rd August, 1914, should read "Cartridges, charges, of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges, and their component parts."

(2) That there should be deleted from the list of articles included in His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 5th August, 1914—

Field-glasses and telescopes,	Tungsten,
Tin,	Nitro-toluol.

(3) That there should be deleted from the list of articles included in His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 10th August, 1914—

Castor oil,	Digitalis and its preparations,
Boric acid,	All fine chemicals.

(4) That the heading "Manganese" in the Proclamation, dated the 5th August 1914 should read—

Manganese, including ferro-manganese.

(5) That the exportation of—

Iron ore,	Castor oil,
Raw rubber,	
Bladders, casings, and sausage skins,	

should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Franch, Spain, and Portugal

(6) That there should be added to the list of prohibitions to all destinations contained in former Proclamations—

Field-glasses and telescopes,
Tungsten,
Wolfram ore,
Nitro-toluol.

Acetanilide,
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and salicin,
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids,
Adrenin, adrenalin, and its preparations,
Ammonium sulphocyanide,
Antipyrine (phenazone),
Balsam of Peru,
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates,
Cantharides and its preparations,
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid,
Chrysarobin,
Citrate of magnesia.
Citric acid, alkaline citrates and calcium citrate,
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture,
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium,
Dulcite,
Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar,
Emetin hydrochlor,
Eucaine hydrochlor.
Ergot of rye and its preparations and alkaloids,
Gentian and its preparations,
Glacial acetic acid,
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations,
Hydrobromic acid,
Hydroquinone,
Mannite,
Neo-salvarsan,
Novocain,
Oil of turpentine,
Paraldehyde,
Paraffin, liquid, medicinal,
Pastilles, jujubes, lozenges and cachous generally containing prohibited ingredients,
"Peptone Witte,"
Phenacetin,
Pilocarpine salts,
Potassium and its salts and preparations (including bichromate and prussiate of potash),
Pyrogallic acid,
Saccharin (including "saxin"),
Santonin and its preparations,
Sulphonal,
Sulphate of zinc,
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates,
Thymol and its preparations,
Trional.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 11017.—The following Order issued by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 11th day of September 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and

Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade ;

And whereas, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect that an order should be issued prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom to all destinations of the following articles: sugar, unrefined, sugar, refined, and candy ; molasses; invert sugar ; and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope;

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and gevern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th October, 1914.

No. 10969-20.—The following promotions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Director of Telegraph Engineering, to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 2,000 from the 18th April 1914 to the 21st June 1914.

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Officiating Postmaster General, Burma Circle, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Rs. 2,000 from the 3rd May 1914 to the 21st June 1914, and to act temporarily in that grade with effect from the 22nd June 1914 until further orders. This cancels Gazette Notification No. 5374-20, dated the 4th July 1914, so far as it relates to Mr. Goodall's temporary promotion.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Director of Telegraph Engineering, is appointed to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,400 with effect from the 25th June 1914.

No. 11034 180.—Mr. J. N. Parker, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is appointed to the charge of the wireless telegraph stations in India *vice* Captain L. Evans, R E. whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from 16th September 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 9th October, 1914.

No. 485.—The Revd. Bertram Martin Maynard has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 487.—The Revd. Nicol Keith Anderson has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

SANITARY.

The 5th October, 1914.

No. 1730.—Captain H. W. Acton, I. M. S., is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The 9th October, 1914.

No. 1757.—Captain A. H. Napier, M. B., I.M.S., held a sub. *pro tempore* appointment in the Bacteriological Department from the 29th May to the 11th August 1914 (both days inclusive).

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th October, 1914.

No. 899.—The following gracious message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the British and Indian Troops arriving in Europe from India, is published for general information:—

Message to British Troops.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, you have been recalled from service in India, together with your comrades from that country, to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire.

Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been devastated and France has been invaded by the same powerful foe.

I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done.

I shall follow your every movement with deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress; indeed your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

I pray God to bless you and guard you and bring you back victorious.

Message to Indian Troops.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the *izzat* of the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy.

I know with what readiness my brave and loyal soldiers are prepared to fulfil this sacred trust on the field of battle shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of the Empire.

Rest assured that you will always be in my thoughts and prayers.

I bid you go forward to add fresh lustre to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian Army whose honour and fame are in your hands.

Simla, the 9th October 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

SPECIAL.

No. 900.—In pursuance of Section 2 of the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major C. Kaye, C.I.E., Deputy Chief Censor for India, as an officer authorised to supply or to approve information for publication, *vice* Colonel W. Malleson, C.I.E. Dated 9th October 1914.

INDIAN CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL.

No. 901.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer:—

Mr. Sydney Charles Parr, Engineer, Indian Central Flying School.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 902.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 8th July 1914:—

No. 1448, Abdur Rauf Khan.
No 1449, T. C. Narasimhan.
No. 1450, A. Abdul Ali'm.
No. 1451, Narayanan Nair.

COMMANDS.

No. 903.—Colonel W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated the 27th September 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 904.—Lieutenant Frank Dutton Frost, The Cheshire Regiment, Supply and Transport Corps, is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st September 1914.

Lieutenant Frost will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant from the 23rd August 1908.

No 905.—Lieutenant Harold William Markwick, The Connaught Rangers, Supply and Transport Corps, is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 23rd September 1914.

Lieutenant Markwick will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant from the 15th November 1908.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 906.—Hubert James Naroowe Flaxman to be Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 9th October 1914.

No 907.—Melville Grey-Smith to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 9th October 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 908.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

...plement, dated the 7th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 4th September 1914, pages 7081 and 7083.

War Office,

7th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office. Dated 5th August 1914 :—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. G. FitzGerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers, Indian Army, to be personal Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

* * * * * * * *

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade. Dated 5th August 1914 :—

* * * * * * * *

Major L. R. Vaughan, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 8th September 1914, pages 7107 and 7108.

India Office,

8th September 1914.

The KING has approved the following appointments :—

Major-General Lawrence Henry Williams, Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Major-General Charles Irwin Fry, Indian Army, Commanding Belgaum Brigade, to be Colonel of the 125th Napier's Rifles.

* * * * * * *

...CI

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned gentlemen to the Indian Medical Service :—

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 1st August 1914.

John Walter Pigeon.
Maurice Lawrence Treston.
Peter Vievra, M.B.
Bhamini Mohon Mitra.
Philip Savage.
Thomas Bond Paul.
Amir Chand, M.B.
Robert Lee, M.B.
Nilkanth Shriram Jatar.
Tadepally Sankara Sastry.
Jamal ud din, M.B.
Ferozeshah Bapuji Chenoy.
Sadanala Bashiam Venugopal.
Charles de Carteret Martin, M.B.
Joseph Henry Smith, M.B.

The KING has approved the cancelment by the following Officers of the Indian Army of their resignation of the Service, previously notified as under :—

Captain Kenneth Bright Joynson. (Notified in the "London Gazette" of 16th June 1914, with effect from the 3rd June 1914.)

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Colonel Richard Cranley Onslow. Dated 26th July 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis George Rooney Ostrehan. Dated 20th August 1914.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and * * * :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Francis Garnett Atkinson, C.B. Dated 1st September 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Willoughby Richards. Dated 20th August 1914.

Major Thomas William Hathway Jones. Dated 12th August 1914.

Major Malcolm Henry Burdett Geddes (since deceased). Dated 16th August 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Duer, M.B., F.R.C.S. Dated 28th November 1913.

* * * * * * * *

The King has approved the transfer of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army to the retired list, in consequence of ill-health :—

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant Celadon Charles Sutherland Brownlow. Dated 1st September 1914.

Supplement, dated the 9th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 8th September 1914, pages 7173 and 7174.

War Office,
9th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Captain. Dated 10th September 1914 :—

* * * * * * * *

Captain Francis Ludlow Wood (Permanent Half Pay), Indian Army.
Lucius Emilius Fagan, late Captain, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 10th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 8th September 1914, pages 7193 and 7194.

War Office,
10th September 1914.

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade).

* * * * * * * *

Dated 15th August 1914.

Colonel A. R. Dick, C.B., Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

Temporary Appointment.

The date of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. G. FitzGerald's appointment is 9th August 1914, and not as notified in the Gazette of 7th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 11th September 1914, pages 7219 and 7220.

War Office,
11th September 1914.

* *

Reserve Cavalry.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank as stated :—

Dated 12th September 1914.

As Majors—

Major Arthur Knox Armstrong (Retired), Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

As Captains—

Captain Alfred Ross Withers (Retired), Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Colonels are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General] Dated 24th August 1914 :—

C. A. Fowler, D.S O.

* * * * * * * *

H B. Borradaile, D.S.O.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No 909.—The undermentioned 3rd Grade Cantonment Magistrate is granted increased staff pay at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem :—

Captain J. K. Knowles, Indian Army, Supernumerary List,—with effect from the 6th October 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 210.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Arthur Tregelles Pridham, M.B.
John O'Leary, M.B.
George Adam Jolly, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Abdurrahman Khan Lauddie, M.B.
Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn
William Henry Odlum.
Raghuber Dayal Saigol, F.R.C.S.E.
Cecil Edward Bulteel
John Lumsden Lunham, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Frederick Colin Rogers.
Clayton Alexander Francis Hingston

—1st September 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 911.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st September 1914 :—

Arthur Frederick Joseph D'Arcy.
Harold Bartholomew Blaker.
William St Alban Hendricks.
Arthur Elloy Lewis.
Samuel Stanley Gaynor.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 912.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 18th September 1914 :—

William Ernest Kirkpatrick (Supernumerary 1st Class).
Hugh Alexander Poyntz.
Alfred Baldwin DeSouza.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 913.—The following promotions are made :—

5th Cavalry.

Ressaidar Budhu Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Lukman Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Narayan Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

17th Cavalry.

Jemadar Gauhar'Ali to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Muhammad Raza and Wazir Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishments ; with effect from the 8th September 1914.

98th Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Rai Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Jiawan, deceased ; with effect from the 11th August 1914.

114th Mahrattas.

Colour-Havildar Balaji Rao Chauhan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shuiram Powar, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment).

Jemadar Shaik Abdul Shakur to be Subadar, and Havildar Jalaluddin Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Pudi Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 13th September 1914.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Colour-Havildar Lal Sher to be Jemadar, *vice* Burhan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 10th August 1914.

Havildar Karim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tamin Khan, resigned; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Tejganje Limbu to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Motilal Limbu to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Sing Kandari, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles; with effect from the 8th May 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

27th Mule Corps.

No. 914.—The following promotions are made:—

Jemadars Malúk Khan and Ram Singh to be Ressaidars; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 915.—Captain Robert Long Gamlen, M.D., Temporary Half-Pay List, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 28th August 1914.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 916.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to confer a Good Service Pension of £100 per annum on the undermentioned officer:—

FROM THE 22ND MAY 1914, IN THE ROOM OF GENERAL W. S. HATCH, R.A., DECEASED.

Major-General L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B., Indian Army (Retired).

Commissions.

2nd-Lieutenant, 10th September 1875.
Lieutenant, 10th September 1875.
Captain, 10th September 1886.
Major, 10th September 1895.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th November 1896.
Lieutenant-Colone, 10th September 1901.
Brevet-Colonel, 10th February 1904.
Substantive Colonel, 11th March 1907.
Major-General, 7th October 1907.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 10th September 1875 to 2nd July 1879.
Officiating Wing Officer, Quartermaster and Adjutant, 24th Punjab Infantry, 3rd July 1879 to 24th April 1887.
Wing Officer, 35th Sikhs, 25th April 1887 to 8th November 1887.
Officiating Wing Commander and officiating Commandant, 29th Punjab Infantry, 9th November 1887 to 29th September 1888.
Wing Commander, 35th Sikhs, 30th September 1888 to 5th March 1891.
Brigade-Major, River Column, Hazara Field Force, 6th March 1891 to 18th September 1891.
Special duty, Gilgit, 19th September 1891 to 1st November 1892.
Wing Commander, 35th Sikhs, 2nd November 1892 to 21st May 1899.
Commandant, 17th Infantry, 22nd May 1899 to 21st May 1906.

Unemployed, 22nd May 1906 to 10th March 1907.
Colonel-on-the-Staff, Commanding Jhansi Brigade, 11th March 1907 to 22nd July 1907.
Commanding Jhansi Brigade, 23rd July 1907 to 27th September 1908.
Commanding Bareilly Brigade, 28th September 1908 to 22nd July 1911.
Unemployed from 23rd July 1911 to 4th February 1914.
Retired on 5th February 1914.

War services and rewards.

Afghanistan, 1878-79-80.—(2nd) Bazar Valley Expedition. Affairs with the Ghilzais at and near Jugdalak. March from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar and battle of Kandahar. Despatches, G. G. Os. Nos. 177 and 327 of 1880.—Medal with clasp. Bronze star.
N.-W. Frontier of India, Hazara, 1891.—Despatches, G. G. O. No. 816 of 1891.—Medal with clasp.
N.-W. Frontier of India, Hunza Nagar, 1891.—Despatches, G. G. O. No. 397 of 1892.—Clasp
British Central Africa.—Operations against Slave Traders, 1895. Mentioned in Despatches (India Office letter, 29th September 189). Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Medal and clasp.
Soudan, 1896.—Dongola Expedition,—Queen's Medal and Khedive's Medal.
N.-W. Frontier of India, 1897-98.—Relief of Chakdara. Malakand.—Operations in Bajaur and Mamund country—Utman Khel. Despatches, G. G. O. No. 89 of 1897.—Medal with 2 clasps.
Companion of the Order of the Bath, 28th June 1907.

ORGANISATION.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 917.—Paragraph 7 of the late Military Department Notification No. 961, dated the 3rd November 1905, is cancelled, and the following paragraph substituted :—

At the conclusion of the examination in the subjects of the fourth year, in which the practical knowledge of Military Medical Pupils is tested, the Principal of the Medical College will report to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on their fitness for admission to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. Those declared fit will then be examined by written papers issued by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and common to all the Colleges, in the following subjects :—

Medicine.	Pathology.
Surgery.	Hygiene.
Midwifery.	Materia Medica.

This examination will commence on the third Monday in April of each year.

A Supplementary Examination will be held on the third Monday in October of each year to re-examine those Military Medical Pupils who were remanded for six months in consequence of failing to qualify at the April examination.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 918.—Lieutenant Hugh Stanley Cheshire to be Captain, *vice* M. H. Arnott, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 16th July 1914.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 919.—John Crawford to be Veterinary Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd September 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 920.—Gordon Sidey Hardy to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd August 1914.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 921.—Veterinary Lieutenant John Gollan to be Veterinary Captain. Dated the 15th August 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 922.—Lieutenant Maurice Joseph Determes resigns his commission. Dated the 21st September 1914.

Carl Frederick Hollinshead Tacchella to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Arthur James Baldwin resigns his commission. Dated the 9th September 1914.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No 923.—Peter Scott to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No 924.—Ramsay Hannay Young to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Eustace Edward Gunter to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Anthony Edward Cumming to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 925.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Harold Brown, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., (Retired) to be Medical Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 926.—Major Thomas William Richardson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 30th September and 6th October 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	Captain Alexander Marjoribanks.	28th September 1914.	Datta Khel, Tochi Valley.	Was Wing Commander, Northern Waziristan Militia.
Military Works Services	Sub-Conductor George Hamilton Ricketts.	4th October 1914	Murree.	Was Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works, Kuldana.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October, 1914.

No. 255.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a preliminary survey being carried out by the agency of the North Western Railway for the following lines of railway on the 2' 6" gauge in the Bari Doab :—

(1) From Lahore to Ajnala and Gurdaspur—a distance of about 75 miles.
(2) From Ajnala to Amritsar—a distance of about 17 miles.
(3) From Gurdaspur to Butari—a distance of about 37 miles.
(4) From Butari to Harike Pattan—a distance of about 42 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Bari Doab railway survey.

No. 256.—Major R. S. Muter, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, temporarily attached to Inspection Circle No. 6, Bombay, is transferred to the North Western Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, until further orders.

No. 257.—Colonel E. W. Walton, Chief Engineer, 1st class, is on recall from leave, placed on special duty under the Railway Board until further orders.

No. 258.—Lieutenant L. Fraustadt, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class I (old scale) of that Establishment from the 20th July 1914 and for so long as he holds the appointment of Assistant Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

The 7th October, 1914.

No. 259.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Martin and Company of Calcutta, for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Sainthia on the East Indian Railway to Naya Dumka, a distance of about 41 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Sainthia Naya Dumka railway survey.

The 8th October, 1914.

No. 260.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is transferred temporarily to the North Western Railway.

The 9th October, 1914.

No. 261.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the North Western Railway to the Indo-Burma Connection Survey :—

Mr. R. McLean, Executive Engineer.
Mr. R. R. Byron, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. C. O. C. Reilly, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. F. R. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent.

Railway Board's Notification No. 252 dated 2nd October 1914, is cancelled.

No. 262.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers are, on their return from leave, posted to Indo-Burma Connection Survey :—

Mr. P. H. Maflin.
Mr. E. R. Casement.
Mr. J. A. Bell.

No. 263.—Mr. E. G. Rodwell, Executive Engineer, is on recall from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 264.—Mr. F. W. Allum, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent of that Railway, with effect from the 17th September 1914 and until further orders.

No. 265.—The services of Mr. R. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, State Railways, are lent to the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railways Company.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

RESULT OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NOS. 1794-1809.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 3rd October 1914.

RESOLUTION.

The reports received from the various local Governments and Administrations show that 1,680 persons were killed by wild animals in British India during the year 1913, a figure which constitutes a remarkable diminution from the number reported in each of the four preceding years, the casualties from this cause in 1912 numbering 2,066. The largest number of victims was reported from Bihar and Orissa which claims nearly one-third of the total for all India. In 1912 the same province claimed nearly 40 per cent. and inasmuch as it bulks so largely in the total the variations in other provinces are of comparatively minor effect in comparison with the influence exercised on the consolidated figures by such a fall as occurred in this one Province for example in the year under review, when the mortality fell to 546 as against 807 in 1912. The other provinces generally exhibit decreases, the most marked being in Bengal, but in Madras the number of deaths rose from 322 to 379 and there were trivial increases in the Punjab and the Central Provinces and Berar. The North-West Frontier Province which showed a blank return in the two preceding years reports two victims in 1913.

2. Tigers were, as usual, the most destructive beasts, though the total number of persons killed by them decreased from 885 in 1912 to 641 in 1913. The decrease is shared by all provinces except Madras, where 173 human beings were killed by tigers as compared with 164 in the preceding year. The highest mortality occurred in Bihar and Orissa, which with 251 deaths shows, however, a satisfactory improvement over the heavy casualties (396) which took place in the preceding year. The depredations of two man-eaters in Sambalpur caused considerable havoc. In the United Provinces, where the figures have fallen from 71 to 30, a noticeable decrease from 20 to *nil* occurred in the Almora district, while the destruction of the man-eater which was responsible for no less than 41 deaths in the Naini Tal district in 1912 had a marked effect. To tigers were attributed 84 deaths in Bengal, 31 in Burma, 36 in the Central Provinces and Berar (where reports show a steady decrease in the ravages caused by this beast), and 33 in Assam. Of other animals leopards caused 250 deaths against 261 in 1912. The victims to bears increased from 88 to 104, but the number killed by wolves declined from 255 to 152. Elephants were responsible for 62 deaths, or nine more than in the preceding year, and hyenas for 12. Under the unclassified head "other animals" 459 deaths were reported against 498 in 1912.

3. There was a slight increase in the mortality amongst human beings caused by snake bite, the figures reported being 21,773 against 21,461 in 1912. As in that year Bihar and Orissa with 5,640 deaths, the United Provinces with 5,166 and Bengal with 4,495 were the provinces which suffered most severely. As compared with the year 1912, the figures in these provinces do not show material variations, but while in the first two provinces there was a decrease, the third province shows a small increase. Decreases are noticed in the North-West Frontier Province and Burma, and, as in 1912, Coorg returned only one death. In Bombay the introduction of special remedial measures are being considered for the extermination of snakes in the Ratnagiri district which has an unenviable notoriety in the Presidency in this respect. Sir Lauder Brunton's lancets are reported to have effected a fair number of cures in cases in which they were used,

but as on previous occasions the information furnished in these reports does not justify any definite conclusions as to the efficacy of this method of treatment.

4. The total number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals was 94,290, a slight decrease from the figures for 1912. Bihar and Orissa heads the list with 16,942 casualties, while Assam reports no fewer than 16,732 deaths. In the latter province the previous year's figure was exceeded by about 2,000, but it is stated that this increase was probably due to more accurate reporting rather than to any actual variation in the number of deaths. Leopards were, as usual, responsible for the largest number of victims, and nearly half the total number of deaths reported was attributed to this animal. More than 30,500 cattle were killed by tigers and about 9,300 by wolves. The number of deaths among cattle attributed to snake bite was returned at 10,637 as compared with 10,301 in the preceding year.

5. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 24,631, which constitutes a trifling excess of 19 over the figure recorded for 1912. Included in this total were 1,374 tigers, 6,638 leopards, 2,922 bears and 3,867 wolves. A sum of Rs. 1,90,307 was paid as rewards for the destruction of wild animals, being nearly Rs. 7,000 more than in the previous year. There was a large decrease in the number of snakes destroyed, the figures for 1912 and 1913 being 1,14,229 and 90,172 respectively. This variation was largely due to the fall of over 29,000 in Burma, where with a population opposed to the taking of life in any form it is particularly difficult to adjust a scale of rewards which will induce the people to kill even venomous snakes, and which will yet avoid the danger of snakes being bred for the purpose of claiming rewards. The total amount disbursed throughout India in rewards for killing snakes was Rs. 7,421 in 1912 and Rs. 2,802 in 1913.

6. Under the Indian Arms Act of 1878, 25,626 licenses were issued in forms XVI, XVII and XVIII during the year as compared with 23,581 issued in 1912. The total number of licenses in force was 1,82,417 against 1,82,760 in the previous year.

ORDER:—Ordered that a copy of this resolution (and annexure) be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations,* and that it be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence.

*Including the Chief Commissioners of the North-West Frontier Province and Ajmer-Merwara and the Resident in Mysore.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED IN EACH PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA BY WILD ANIMALS (SPECIFYING THE PRINCIPAL KINDS) AND SNAKES IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FROM 1909 TO 1913.

No. 1.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS (specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES in each calendar year from 1909 to 1913.

Province.		By wild animals.								By snakes.
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	
Madras	1909	3	253	78	13	2	...	20	369	1,684
	1910	5	223	119	17	17	6	9	396	1,543
	1911	8	167	70	12	6	3	19	285	1,608
	1912	4	164	89	13	6	1	45	322	1,530
	1913	5	173	88	13	4	...	96	379	1,694
Bombay	1909	4	8	11	...	5	1	7	36	1,345
	1910	1	3	6	...	...	1	11	22	1,247
	1911	...	5	3	2	...	...	16	26	1,395
	1912	...	7	4	...	...	...	18	29	1,140
	1913	...	3	8	...	...	1	8	20	1,406
Bengal (as constituted up to March 1912).	1909	8	383	135	31	167	50	230	1,004	7,202
	1910	8	449	100	40	218	8	307	1,130	7,767
	1911	3	385	65	30	135	20	267	905	9,344
Bengal	1912	15	117	55	12	4	4	201	408	4,471
	1913	16	84	38	4	3	...	154	299	4,495
Bihar and Orissa ...	1912	7	396	40	23	197	17	127	807	5,816
	1913	7	251	43	30	103	7	105	546	5,040
United Provinces ...	1909	5	30	81	11	70	3	37	237	4,814
	1910	...	18	44	8	71	8	34	183	5,436
	1911	2	36	22	5	44	5	28	142	5,761
	1912	...	71	14	9	44	...	22	160	5,214
	1913	5	30	30	12	35	2	23	137	5,160
Punjab (including Delhi) ...	1909	...	1	3	1	5	1	...	11	1,149
	1910	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	10	904
	1911	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	6	905
	1912	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	8	793
	1913	...	...	2	...	3	2	4	11	912
North-West Frontier Province	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	38
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	29
Burma	1909	7	41	10	4	...	...	11	73	1,251
	1910	6	59	8	1	...	...	6	80	1,273
	1911	4	36	10	5	...	...	8	63	1,437
	1912	5	44	20	13	...	...	13	95	1,233
	1913	9	31	8	5	...	...	6	59	1,084
Central Provinces and Berar	1909	1	102	60	20	5	1	31	220	1,383
	1910	...	67	39	24	13	1	35	179	1,253
	1911	...	44	43	16	2	...	24	129	1,244
	1912	...	40	34	6	2	1	40	123	1,063
	1913	...	36	29	27	4	...	29	125	1,155
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1909	135	78	84	16	2	1	330	546	2,436
	1910	32	63	48	18	...	1	217	370	2915
	1911	31	88	39	10	1	...	169	338	2,563
Assam	1912	22	45	3	12	...	...	30	112	150
	1913	20	33	4	13	...	...	32	102	167
Coorg	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1912	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ajmer-Merwara	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	42
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	25
	1912	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	20
	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
TOTAL ...	1909	63	805	462	56	256	57	666	2,496	21,364
	1910	52	882	366	109	319	25	629	2,382	22,478
	1911	48	762	253	80	190	28	537	1,898	21,312
	1912	53	885	261	88	255	26	498	2,066	21,461

No. 2.

BER of CATTLE KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMAL (specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES, in each calendar year from 1909 to 1913.

Province.		By wild animals.								By snakes	Grand Total.
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.		
... ...	1909	...	2,729	8,303	6	27	35	190	11,780	1,600	12,98
	1910	...	2,006	8,083	9	81	27	58	(a) 10,965	1,745	12,71
	1911	...	2,822	8,170	2	134	13	99	11,240	1,566	12,80
	1912	4	2,571	8,989	2	14	66	55	11,701	1,644	13,34
	1913	...	2,657	8,921	1	47	34	62	11,723	1,729	13,45
... ...	1909	16	468	1,470	1	6,301	46	270	8,572	532	9,10
	1910	...	480	1,442	...	5,738	22	301	8,043	692	8,73
	1911	...	457	873	...	6,701	17	1,106	9,154	594	9,74
	1912	...	331	913	...	7,575	12	1 030	9,891	431	10,32
	1913	...	444	1,514	...	6,124	48	1,436	9,300	632	9,93
constituted up to 912.)	1909	1	7,050	8,176	64	4 811	3,006	1,016	23,624	330	23,95
	1910	...	6,310	8 5?0	30	3,4 8	2,530	1,470	22,348	422	22,77
	1911	1	6,452	7,407	32	2,469	2,092	879	19,392	411	19,80
... ...	1912	1	979	3,357	6	441	35	131	4,950	276	5,22
	1913	4	977	3 593	3	285	50	104	5,016	153	5,16
Orissa ...	1912	4	6,505	7,355	14	1,63?	1,652	945	18 208	216	18,42
	1913	...	6,450	7,024	63	1,358	1,409	578	16,942	183	17,12
ovinces ...	1909	3	1,460	8,457	100	559	198	312	11,098	665	11,76
	1910	...	1,631	8,610	300	591	203	1,577	12,918	747	13,66
	1911	...	1,242	8,351	207	525	343	1,579	12 247	894	13,14
	1912	...	1,768	9,310	444	451	163	541	12,057	859	13,51
	1913	1	1,810	8 314	600	358	30	411	11,524	729	12,25
cluding Delhi) ...	1909	...	...	1,863	...	301	1	...	2,255	13	2,26
	1910	...	...	1,971	...	306	5	1	2,043	32	2 07
	1911	...	...	1,140	...	476	142	...	1,758	30	1 78
	1912	...	...	1,086	...	495	134	74	1,789	10	1,79
	1913	...	...	607	738	152	...	...	1,497	7	1,50
t Frontier Province	1909	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	26	...	2
	1910	...	7	...	...	92	23	...	122	...	12
	1911	...	...	0	...	31	3	3	46	8	5
	1912	...	...	35	...	90	8	...	133	1	13
	1913	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	
... ...	1909	1	4 571	3,232	41	10	75	235	8 165	6,812	14,97
	1910	1	4 733	2,665	16	...	...	139	7 851	6 598	14,44
	1911	...	4,311	3,449	9	...	...	104	7 933	6 511	14,44
	1912	19	4,303	3,873	107	...	...	114	8 416	6,063	14,47
	1913	...	4.550	2,971	28	...	1	377	7,927	6,616	14,54
ovinces and Berar...	1909	...	4,124	6 992	12	419	144	368	12,059	433	12,49
	1910	...	4,039	6 970	12	553	129	375	12,084	429	12,51
	1911	...	3,775	6,559	...	580	82	363	11,365	284	11,64
	1912	...	3 724	6,814	27	428	43	384	11,430	252	11,68
	1913	...	4,091	7.209	19	694	51	403	12,467	323	12,79
ngal and Assam ...	1909	14	9,640	4,816	48	592	47	984	16,147	255	16,40
	1910	8	9,103	5,505	21	571	18	680	15,906	323	16,22
	1911	8	9 314	6,425	43	997	86	024	17,797	232	8,02
	1912	27	8,201	5,478	41	24	103	673	14,607	545	15,15
... ...	1913	4	9,069	6,376	22	244	25	992	10,732	263	16,99
... ...	1909	...	618	179	...	4	...	19	820	2	82
	1910	...	558	105	...	1	...	...	724	2	72
	1911	...	460	157	...	...	...	4	621	4	62
	1912	...	606	213	...	22	...	8	849	3	85
	1913	...	492	232	...	1	...	108	833	1	83
wara	1909	...	...	47	...	...	...	14	61	...	6
	1910	...	...	62	...	...	...	3	65	...	6
	1911	...	...	145	...	3	2	1	151	...	15
	1912	...	...	214	...	19	3	6	242	1	24
	1913	...	...	210	...	36	...	...	259	1	26
Total ...	1909	35	30,666	43,625	283	12,639	3,552	3,407	94.207	10,642	104,84
	1910	9	29,467	44.059	394	11,421	2,957	4,661	93,070	990	104,06
	1911	9	28,833	42,745	293	11,922	2,780	5,122	91 704	0,534	102,23
	1912	55	29,158	47,697	641	11,141	2 219	3,962	94,873	10,301	105,17
	1913	9	30,540	46,777	1,474	9,304	1,708	4,478	94,290	10,037	104,92

NUMBER of WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES DESTROYED and AMOUNT of REW

Province.		Particulars of animals destroyed.							Total number of animals destroyed.
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas	Other animals.	
Madras ...	1909	...	100	663	67	...	...	189	1,01
	1910	...	80	535	57	...	1	1,566	2 219
	1911	...	74	559	41	...	1	1,544	2,419
	1912	...	82	589	19	...	...	1,380	2,070
	1913	...	83	714	54	8	...	1,379	2,238
Bombay	1909	1	34	192	3	189	38	1,116	1 573
	1910	...	35	223	3	144	13	1,830	2,257
	1911	...	48	207	8	155	15	2,850	3,283
	1912	...	55	220	9	104	11	2,804	3,027
	1913	...	30	242	6	180	47	2954	3,471
Bengal (as constituted up to March 1912).	1909	2	116	311	153	160	223	452	1,427
	1910	1	157	474	183	235	189	546	1,785
	1911	1	188	474	167	217	250	605	2,102
Bengal	1912	3	132	347	26	18	2	1,604	2 112
	1913	6	180	460	37	19	0	2,145	2,859
Bihar and Orissa ...	1912	1	106	415	172	243	277	390	1,604
	1913	...	90	345	157	200	234	512	1,550
United Provinces ...	1909	1	56	489	204	1,123	188	178	2,339
	1910	...	63	632	280	1 201	203	173	2,555
	1911	...	69	740	245	1 594	226	200	3,071
	1912	...	67	703	377	1,384	152	142	2,825
	1913	1	62	681	270	1,258	255	138	2,659
Punjab (including Delhi) ...	1909	...	2	211	187	1,000	1	...	1 401
	1910	...	2	144	139	1 52	...	77	1,514
	1911	...	15	1,6	255	2,752	...	24	2,482
	1912	...	3	181	127	3 131	4	23	3 469
	1913	...	...	149	197	2,036	1	...	2,383
North-West Frontier Province	1909	...	...	12	4	33	...	...	49
	1910	...	1	10	4	46	...	...	61
	1911	...	...	5	2	94	...	...	101
	1912	...	...	34	1	1	5	117	318
	1913	...	...	14	...	76	...	...	90
Burma	1909	15	421	1,273	867	...	1	351	2,928
	1910	13	475	1,423	1,097	...	...	2 7	3,425
	1911	16	503	1,060	1,123	...	...	381	3,719
	1912	24	511	2 400	1,502	...	...	972	5,409
	1913	39	455	2,588	1,562	...	...	667	5,311
Central Provinces and Berar ...	1909	...	109	851	295	235	...	358	1,912
	1910	...	101	731	235	127	...	337	1 561
	1911	...	159	807	292	128	...	503	1,889
	1912	...	192	807	307	58	1	450	1,801
	1913	...	192	870	344	77	...	419	1,902
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1909	11	538	930	355	9	2	2,664	4,510
	1910	9	443	825	307	9	4	2,060	3,059
	1911	8	361	733	240	15	3	1,800	3,100
Assam	1912	2	251	539	230	1	2	695	1,720
	1913	4	256	543	295	3	10	897	1,988
Coorg	1909	2	7	35	...	...	...	147	191
	1910	...	7	29	1	...	...	172	209
	1911	2	9	39	1	...	...	283	311
	1912	2	15	34	...	...	...	108	159
	1913	4	14	42	...	...	...	106	166
Ajmer-Merwara	1909	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	7
	1910	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	7
	1911	...	...	11	...	..	2	...	13
	1912	...	1	4	...	2	7	4	18
	1913	...	...	4	...	4	0	...	14
Bangalore	1909	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1912	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1909	32	1,473	4,977	2,110	2,849	457	5,462	17,356
	1910	23	1,421	5,023	2,202	3 114	414	6,989	19 282
	1911	27	1,426	5,355	2,374	4,251	477	8,496	22,406
	1912	32	1,415	6,379	2,770	5,100	461	8,455	24,612
	1913	54	1,374	6,638	2,922	3,867	559	9,217	23,631

... rupees) paid for their DESTRUCTION in each calendar year from 1909 to 1913.

REWARDS PAID FOR DESTRUCTION OF									
Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	Snakes.	GRAND TOTAL.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	4,076	10,977	300	...	...	852	16,205	...	16,205
...	4,953	9,461	167	...	...	3,668	(a)18,362	...	18,362
...	4,045	9,952	164	...	...	3,234	17,395	...	17,395
...	4,151	10,694	83	...	...	2,890	17,818	...	17,818
...	4,956	14,076	241	74	...	2,484	21,831	...	21,831
...	730	1,843	36	452	8	450	3,519	69	3,588
...	604	2,083	12	292	...	1,534	4,525	93	4,618
...	882	2 110	59	304	...	2,305	5,660	128	5,788
...	699	2,164	30	278	...	1,637	4,808	106	4,914
...	509	2,352	12	286	...	1,925	5,084	73	5,157
200	5,710	1,663	283	1,044	410	322	9,632	171	9,803
100	8,342	1,783	274	2,248	327	673	13,747	133	13,880
...	14,560	2,052	250	2,102	405	425	19 793	157	19,950
50	11,150	1,343	60	...	2	694	13,287	190	13,477
250	15,660	2,109	25	...	10	908	19,052	172	19,224
...	4,700	3,024	405	2,893	496	123	11,641	77	11,718
...	5,572	1,874	361	3,477	460	92	11,836	56	11,892
...	175	3,878	889	7,228	315	535	13,020	488	13,508
...	...	5,049	1,154	7,063	334	902	14,502	106	14,608
...	20	5,883	1,078	11,312	390	2,280	20,963	73	21,036
...	200	6,878	1,571	8,387	243	1,125	18,404	11	18,415
...	800	5,681	689	8,250	452	1,010	16,952	26	16,978
...	23	1,346	1,366	3,115	2	...	5,852	708	6,560
...	16	1,003	1,012	3,700	...	...	5,731	574	6,305
...	132	876	1,163	5,123	...	...	7,294	551	7,845
...	33	1,179	781	6,573	...	8	8,574	469	9,043
...	...	1,062	1,441	5,895	...	...	8,398	387	8,785
...	...	67	18	161	...	...	246	136	382
...	5	66	23	212	...	...	306	143	449
...	...	72	10	338	...	...	380	104	484
...	...	85	5	637	...	15	742	95	837
...	...	98	...	352	...	...	444	91	535
180	15,870	20,739	7,856	...	10	653	45,308	...	45,308
15	16,930	21,651	10 219	...	...	575	49,390	...	49,390
100	17,330	27,151	10,362	...	...	925	55 938	35,783	91, 721
80	19,110	37.280	13 410	...	...	880	70,680	5,782	76 462
100	16,810	39,951	13,495	...	...	760	71,116	1,373	72,489
...	8,855	12,580	1,375	1,237	...	4,324	28,371	679	29,050
...	3,190	10,480	1,212	665	...	4,640	20,187	753	20,940
...	3,205	11,192	1,554	598	...	6,570	23,119	666	23,785
...	3,200	12,225	1.798	310	5	6,329	23,867	481	24,348
...	2,802	12,220	2,083	487	...	5,538	23 130	403	23,533
300	10,030	6,205	1,892	5	...	429	18,861	183	19,044
350	8,470	5,443	1,286	...	7	988	16,544	1,007	17,551
250	8 040	5,249	1,079	5	...	731	15,354	341	15,695
50	5,860	4,920	1,025	2	5	420	12,282	148	12,430
69	4,528	4,280	1,135	10	7	555	10,584	122	10,706
...	296	806	...	...	...	35	1,137	1	1,138
...	740	598	...	...	...	30	968	1	969
...	415	822	...	...	...	90	1,327	...	1,327
...	696	783	...	...	...	70	1,549	...	1,549
...	640	985	...	...	...	210	1,835	1	1,836
...	...	13	...	...	12	...	25	3	28
...	...	15	...	...	12	...	27	8	35
...	...	26	...	...	3	...	29	3	32
...	5	20	...	6	21	16	68	2	70
...	...	15	...	12	18	...	45	2	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96
680	45,965	60.117	14,015	13.242	757	7,600	1.42 176	2,499	1,44.675
465	42 850	57,032	15,059	14,180	680	13,010	1,44 289	2,875	1,47,164
350	48,628	65.345	15.719	19,782	798	16,632	1,67,230	37,866	2,05,118
200	49.792	80.595	19,168	19,086	772	14,207	1,83,720	7,421	1,91,141
415	54,277	84.097	19,489	18,843	947	12,642	2,00,210	8,800	2,09,010

No. 4.

NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED in Form XVI (for purposes of sport, protection or display) a Forms XVII and XVIII (for purposes of destruction of wild animals doing injury to human bei cattle or crops) under the INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, in each calendar year from 1909 to 19

Provinces.		Number of licenses granted in the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number licenses in force year.
Madras	1909	10,450	44,140	54,590
	1910	4,567	49,854	54,421
	1911	2,807	48,109	50,916
	1912	3,023	45,032	48,055
	1913	3,096	44,415	47,511
Bombay	1909	3,093	12,848	15,941
	1910	3,798	11,739	15,537
	1911	2,832	12,319	15,151
	1912	3,730	11,865	15,595
	1913	2,727	12,504	15,231
Bengal (as constituted up to March 1912)	1909	3,512	27,982	31,494
	1910	2,846	26,560	29,406
	1911	2,694	24,674	27,368
Bengal	1912	2,458	25 013	27,471
	1913	3,229	23,737	26,966
Bihar and Orissa	1912	1,005	12,696	13,701
	1913	753	12,046	12,799
United Provinces	1909	2,781	19,356	22,137
	1910	3,111	19,157	22,268
	1911	2,408	19,802	22,210
	1912	2,114	20,201	22,315
	1913	3,162	19,790	22,952
Punjab (including Delhi)	1909	1,373	8,769	10,142
	1910	1,443	11,208	12,651
	1911	1,640	11,316	12,956
	1912	2,127	11,324	13,451
	1913	1,645	12,267	13,912
North-West Frontier Province	1909	2,122	3,388	5,510
	1910	2,557	2,525	5,082
	1911	1,733	3,075	4,808
	1912	1,533	3,451	4,984
	1913	1,805	3,712	5,517
Burma	1909	474	825	1,299
	1910	760	763	1,523
	1911	844	844	1,688
	1912	977	6,007	6,984
	1913	1,330	6,060	7,390
Central Provinces and Berar	1909	6,414	9,025	14,439
	1910	5,897	9,675	15,572
	1911	5,083	9,917	15,000
	1912	6,385	9,608	15,993
	1913	7,613	8,457	16,070
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1909	641	32,729	33,370
	1910	1,005	31,522	32,527
	1911	1,242	29,669	30,911
Assam	1912	156	13,034	13,190
	1913	216	12,830	13 046
Coorg	1909	21	790	811
	1910	99	760	859
	1911	70	841	911
	1912	50	869	919
	1913	20	882	902
Ajmer-Merwara		.....	.....	.....
Bangalore...	1909	19	53	72
	1910	30	56	86
	1911	95	.....	95
	1912	23	79	102
	1913	30	91	121
TOTAL ...	1909	30,900	159,905	190,805
	1910	26,113	163,819	189,932
	1911	21,448	160,566	182,014

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 8th October, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 3rd October 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	10	10
		Ahmedabad District	2	1
		Bulsar Port	3	2
		Surat Town and Port		3
		Surat District	7	7
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Basscin ,,	1	...
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Thana District	2	...
	Central	Nasik District	40	32
		East Khandesh District	12	7
		Poona Town	16	9
		Poona District	53	40
		Satara ,,	117	68
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag ,,	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri ,,	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	95	60
		Dharwar ,,	61	34
		Bijapur ,,	16	3
		Karwar ,,	...	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	30	21
		Cutch „	5	2
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	9	4
		Kathiawar Agency	30	29
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	298	308
		Surat Agency	...	...
		TOTAL	810	526
Madras Presidency	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	46 (*e*)	32 (*d*)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	6	8 (*a*)
		Mangalore Town and Port	4	4
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem „	14	9
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	9 (*c*)	10 (*b*)
		Nilgiris „	...	...
		Kistna „	...	...
		Kurnool „	1 (*a*)	...
		Taticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		Sandur State	...	...
		TOTAL	80	63

(*a*) One imported. (*b*) Two Imported. (*c*) Three imported. (*d*) Five imported (*e*) Nine imported.

In the return for the week ending 26th September 1914 against the Hyderabad Town *read* 3 cases, 4 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Hooghly District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	...	...
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	...	...
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	...	...
		Palamau ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	4	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bihar and Orissa	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	2	2
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	6	6
United Provinces	Meerut	Saharanpur District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar „	...	...
		Meerut „	...	...
		Bulandshahr „	...	...
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Muttra „	...	...
		Etah „	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	...	...
		Budaun „	...	...
		Moradabad „	...	...
	Allahabad	Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah „	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur „	...	...
		Allahabad „	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	1	1
	Benares	Benares District	1	1
		Jaunpur „	...	...
		Ghazipur „	3	3
		Ballia „	2	2

In the return for the week ending 26th September 1914 against the Ballia district *read* 3 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	...	...
		Basti „	...	...
		Azamgarh „	9	8
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	1	1
		Unao „	2	2
		Rae Bareli „	7	6
		Sitapur „	...	...
		Hardoi „	...	...
		Kheri „	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	5	2
		Gonda „	...	...
		Bahraich „	1	1
		Sultanpur „	...	...
		Partabgarh „	...	...
		Bara Banki „	...	...
		TOTAL	32	27
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	4	5
		Karnal „	...	...
		Ambala „	3	2
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	1	1
		Ludhiana „	15	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	...	...
		Gurdaspur ,,	...	...
		Sialkot ,,	...	...
		Gujranwala ,,	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Gujrat ,,	...	...
		Jhelum ,,	14	7
		Rawalpindi ,,	60	46
		Attock ,,	15	8
	Multan	Multan District	*1	...
	NATIVE STATES	Patiala City	...	
		Patiala State	2	2
		TOTAL	114	75
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	19	17
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome ,,	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	2
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada ,,	3	2
		Myaungmya ,,	...	...
		Maubin ,,	...	...
		Pyapon ,,	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	1	...
		Thaton ,,	...	...
		Toungoo ,,	1	1
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	1	1
		Magwe District	3	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha ,,	...	...

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Burma	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila „	...	...
		Myingyan „	...	...
		TOTAL	29	24
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	34	15
		Hoshangabad District	1	1
		Badnur Town	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	1	1
		TOTAL	36	17
Mysore State	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	26	20
		Bangalore City	19	12
		Bangalore District	21	18
		Mysore City	29	21
		Mysore District	44	37
		Hassan „	1	1
		Kadur „	1	19
		Kolar „	17	13
		Kolar Gold Fields	5	3
		Tumkur District	24	21
		Shimoga „	35	32
		Chitaldroog „	...	...
		TOTAL	252	197
Hyderabad State	...	Raichur District	15	17
		Bidar „	221	161
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	236 (a)	178 (a)

(a) From he 21st to the 27th September 1914.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor	...	.
		Udaipur City	...	..
		Jodhpur „	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur City	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur City	...	...
		Tonk State	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera	...	...
		Partabgarh Town	..	..
		Partabgarh State	...	...
		Kishangarh „	...	..
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Abu Road	...	...
		Bharatpur City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Alwar „	...	...
		Ajmer Town	...	.
		Shahpura „	...	..
		Sirohi State	...	...
		Dungarpur	...	..
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,595	1,118

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 8th October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. An area of low pressure was shown on the 2nd over the Andaman Sea, and developed into a storm which moved northwards and crossed the coast near Chittagong on the 6th. It gave a burst of heavy rain over the whole of Burma and a few heavy falls in the southern half of northeast India. With the disappearance of the storm rainfall almost ceased in Burma, but humid winds from the Bay entered northeast India and on the 7th gave widespread rain in Bengal and south Assam.

A disturbance of the winter type occasioned light precipitation in the western Himalayas and the plains of the Punjab on the 7th.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was nearly general excluding the northern districts on the 3rd, and excluding Tenasserim from the 4th to the 6th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall occurred chiefly during the last three days of the week, and was most widespread in Assam and Bengal on the 7th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Only a few scattered falls of rain occurred; they were most numerous in the east of the Central Provinces on the 1st, and in the northwest of the United Provinces on the 7th.

Northwest India.—The disturbance from the west gave some light falls of rain in the Punjab and Kashmir on the 7th.

The Peninsula.—There was nearly general rain in north Hyderabad on the 1st, in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore on the 3rd, and in Malabar on the 4th.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—

October 1st. Victoria Point 2·72″, Maymyo 1·36″, Mysore 1·60″, Mangalore 1·91″ and Madura 2·05″.

„ 2nd. Diamond Island 1·73″, Bhamo 1·70″, Khandwa 1·65″ and Ootacamund 1·49″.

„ 3rd. Tavoy 1·90″, Rangoon 5·10″, Bassein 1·72″, Diamond Island 1·53″, Minbu 1·47″, Raichur 1·45″, Bangalore 1·50″, Salem 3·00″, Bellary 1·98″ and Masulipatam 1·25″.

„ 4th. Tavoy 2·60″, Bassein 1·98″, Diamond Island 2·85″, Monywa 1·20″, Narayanganj 2·76″ and Tinnevelly 1·27″.

„ 5th. Bassein 1·86″, Diamond Island 2·70″, Kyaukpyu 7·99″, Akyab 10·27″, Thayetmyo 1·26″, Monywa 1·35″, Bhamo 1·52″ and Berhampore 1·81″.

„ 6th. Diamond Island 2·17″, Toungoo 2·22″, Kyaukpyu 2·72″, Akyab 3·52″, Minbu 1·07″, Maymyo 2·60″, Bhamo 1·50″, Myitkyina 1·68″, Silchar 2·76″, Chaibasa 4·15″ and Murree 0·84″.

„ 7th. Bhamo 1·04″, Cherrapunji 2·57″, Chittagong 1·12″, Narayanganj 1·44″, Berhampore 1·60″ and Mymensingh 2·40″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent or more in excess in Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, Rajputana East, and Central India West; and differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Bengal, the Punjab East and North, Hyderabad North, Malabar and Madras Southeast. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sind; in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is within 20 per cent of the normal over the greater part of the country. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in only Kashmir and Mysore, and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 8th October 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 8th October 1914.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·2	2·9	—0·7	92·6	88·7	+ 3·9	+ 4	+ 5
Lower Burma	6·8	2·6	+4·2	153·7	132·4	+21·3	+ 16	+ 13
Upper Burma	3·4	1·3	+2·1	43·1	36·7	+ 6·4	+ 17	+ 12
Assam	0·7	1·6	—0·9	65·9	73·5	— 7·6	— 10	— 9
Bengal	1·3	1·2	+0·1	61·5	65·5	— 4·0	— 6	— 6
Orissa	0·1	1·0	—0·9	62·5	53·1	+ 9·4	+ 18	+ 20
Chota Nagpur	1·5	0·6	+0·9	44·3	47·4	— 3·1	— 7	— 9
Bihar	0·3	0·9	—0·6	46·4	47·9	— 1·5	— 3	— 2
United Provinces, East	0	1·1	—1·1	37·2	37·8	— 0·6	— 2	+ 1
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·4	—0·3	38·4	38·6	— 0·2	— 1	0
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·1	0	25·6	21·3	+ 4·3	+ 20	+ 20
Punjab, Southwest	0·1	0	+0·1	13·1	7·9	+ 5·2	+ 66	+ 65
Kashmir	0·2	0·1	+0·1	5·4	8·2	— 2·8	— 34	— 36
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	7·0	5·9	+ 1·1	+ 19	+ 19
Baluchistan	0	0	0	4·0	2·4	+ 1·6	+ 67	+ 67
Sind	0	0	0	4·7	4·9	— 0·2	— 4	— 4
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	10·6	11·6	— 1·0	— 9	— 8
Rajputana, East	0·3	0·1	+0·2	23·2	22·8	+ 0·4	+ 2	+ 1
Gujarat	0	0·1	—0·1	30·8	23·2	+ 7·6	+ 33	+ 33
Central India, West	0·4	0·3	+0·1	28·5	29·3	— 0·8	— 3	— 3
Central India, East	0·1	0·7	—0·6	44·2	40·4	+ 3·8	+ 9	+ 11
Berar	0	0·6	—0·6	30·1	29·9	+ 0·2	+ 1	+ 3
Central Provinces, West	0·3	0·5	—0·2	40·9	43·7	— 2·8	— 6	— 6
Central Provinces, East	0·3	0·7	—0·4	41·3	46·5	— 5·2	— 11	— 10
Konkan	0·3	1·0	—0·7	116·1	93·3	+22·8	+ 24	+ 25
Bombay Deccan	0·4	1·1	—0·7	32·4	24·7	+ 7·7	+ 31	+ 36
Hyderabad, North	0·3	0·3	0	40·7	31·3	+ 9·4	+ 30	+ 30
Hyderabad, South	0·4	0·6	—0·2	35·5	27·4	+ 8·1	+ 30	+ 31
Mysore	1·4	1·8	—0·4	16·6	21·8	— 5·2	— 24	— 24
Malabar	1·9	1·7	+0·2	92·1	84·9	+ 7·2	+ 8	+ 8
Madras, Southeast	1·1	1·2	—0·1	12·6	14·5	— 1·9	— 13	— 14
Madras Deccan	0·7	1·1	—0·4	20·7	19·3	+ 1·4	+ 7	+ 10
Madras Coast, North	0·3	0·8	—0·5	31·4	23·9	+ 7·5	+ 31	+ 35

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. HERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 8th October 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 3rd October 1914.

Burma.—Light to moderate rain was general over the whole of Burma. Replanting of flooded areas in Lower Burma and agricultural operations for winter rice and miscellaneous crops in Upper Burma are proceeding. Standing crops are doing well. Agricultural stock is healthy. The price of unhusked rice continues to be much below normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable with continuation of moderate rain which has improved the condition of standing crops. Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of autumn rice and jute have practically finished. The outturn of autumn rice is fair and the prospects of winter rice, cotton and tea are fair to good. The average price of common rice has risen slightly in Sylhet. Cattle disease is reported from three districts.

Bengal.—During the week under report light showers fell generally throughout the Province. More rain is wanted for winter rice. Harvesting of jute is nearly finished. Preparation of lands for spring crops has commenced Weeding of winter rice is in progress and prospects are good so far. Injury by insect pests is reported from Midnapore. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has a slight tendency to rise as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week under report there was practically no rain except for a few scattered showers in parts of the Orissa and Bhagalpur divisions. Harvesting of jute and other autumn crops is nearing completion. More rain is wanted for steeping of jute in Purnea. Preparation of lands for spring sowings has commenced in some districts. Winter paddy is doing well but more rain is required for the crops in most districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Some damage to paddy by insect pests is reported from Balasore. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—The week was practically rainless and more rain is still needed for late rice in the Allahabad, Gonda and south eastern districts. Floods have damaged crops in parts of the western submontane, Upper and Central Doab and the North Central Districts and locusts and insects have injured crops in parts of the Agra, Mainpuri, Badaun and Ballia districts. Harvesting of autumn crops, early rice, fodder crops, maize and *sawan*, reaping of autumn crops, rice, *juar* and millets, threshing of autumn crops and rice and irrigation of sugar-cane continue. Preparation of land for the next crops and sowing of gram, peas and spring crops are in progress. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is good and cattle disease has slightly abated during the week. Fodder and water are sufficient. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally fluctuating.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Very light rain was received in Jhansi. Aided works were in progress during the week but have now been shut down. The number of persons on aided works in Jhansi on the last day of the week was 52. Labouring and cultivating classes are generally doing well. Distribution of *takavi* and of charitable relief continues. Fodder and water are ample. Prices have slightly risen.

Punjab.—The weather is dry. Rain is wanted in a few tracts in the north of the Province. The condition and expected yield of the standing irrigated crops is generally good and of the unirrigated crops fair. Picking of cotton and reaping of other autumn crops continue with the yield average to good. Ploughing for spring crops is well in hand. Sowings of gram, oil seeds and other spring crops are in progress and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is clear and temperate. Standing crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in certain villages of the Kulachi tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The Paharpur canal is running. *Sarshaf*, wheat and barley have been sown in some parts of the Peshawar district. Cutting of *bajra* has commenced in the Bannu district. Spring sowings are in progress in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water and fodder are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of barley and gram in Peshawar.

Jammu.—The rainfall was slight. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 18 seers and maize from 14 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease prevails in the Udhampur tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was insignificant. Autumn crops are being gathered and the prospects are good. Cattle disease prevails in Uttarmachipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are slightly falling in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Rain fell in the south of Rajputana. The maximum fall was 99 cents in Merwara. Showers fell in isolated places in the other divisions. The weather is generally hot and clear. Standing crops are generally doing well and have improved by recent rain in Tonk. Harvesting is in progress and is favourable Slight damage from locusts is reported in parts of the Eastern States Agency. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally high but are falling.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and the Southern States, partial in Bhopal and slight in Indore, Bundelkhand and Malwa. Weeding of autumn crops and preparation of land for spring crops are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are generally good. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Bhopal and the Southern States but elsewhere their condition is good. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are rising in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Datia. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was not reported.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear though a few showers were received. Reaping of minor autumn crops and preparation of land for spring crops continued. Spring sowings and reaping of early rice have begun in several districts. Standing crops are in excellent condition. Fodder and water are sufficient and cattle are doing well. There are no marked variations in prices.

Feudatory States:—Eight States received light rain but nowhere the amount exceeded 2½ inches. The condition of standing crops is good. Rice rose by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week throughout the Presidency Proper. Crops are generally good except for slight damage done by insects in one taluka of Sukkur, two talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier and West Khandesh, by locusts in two talukas of Thar and Parkar, by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and by heavy rain in East Khandesh, two talukas of West Khandesh and Belgaum. Harvesting generally continues. Cotton picking has commenced in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah Spring sowings are progressing in Sukkur, Larkana, Kaira, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen in Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan and have risen in the Deccan and are steady in the Karnatak. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 3rd October were :—Bijapur 255.

Hyderabad.—Copious rain fell in the Raichur district and fair to light elsewhere. The highest fall was 5 inches 29 cent in Sindhnur. The average fall was 1 inch 6 cents. Autumn crops are being harvested but have suffered in parts by the untimely heavy rain. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being weeded but has suffered in parts of the Nizamabad district. Spring sowings continue Cattle disease prevails in 8 talukas. Prices of grains are stationary. Coarse rice sells at 7 and white *juar* at 12½ seers per rupee in the Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is *juar* 8 seers per rupee in Mahbubnagar and the lowest 22 seers in Bir.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Mysore, Bangalore and Kadur and light to fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has risen in Hassan. Markets are well supplied. Weeding and transplanting operations are in progress. Sugarcane, paddy and gingelly are being harvested in parts Standing crops are generally in fair condition. The prospects of the season have improved by the recent rainfall but more rain is needed in the Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are generally available.

Coorg.—The rainfall was light. Rice is in good condition. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in Banganapalle, Sandur, Madras, South Arcot and Tinnevelly and fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but have been affected by excessive rains in parts of Kistna and require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding in parts and the outturn is fair to normal generally Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient for irrigation in the Sircars, Chingleput, Tanjore, the West Coast and the Nilgiris. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to fall.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

ment showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 26th September 1914.

Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependents of relief workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER OBSERVATION AND TEST. Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.				BOMBAY.					
Bijapur ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Total Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
				UNITED PROVINCES.					
Jhansi ...	3,634	680,688	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Total United Provinces.	3,634	680,688	..	...	...	...	...	200	...
				CENTRAL INDIA.					
Panna* ...	(Not known.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchha* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Datia* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baoni* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarila ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dhurwai*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaurihar ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Bijna* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tori Fatehpur.*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihat* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...		...	...	...
Jigni* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilheri* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijawar* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhatarpur*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garrauli ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Lughasi* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajaigarh* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naigawan-Rebai*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banka Pahari*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samthar* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipura* ...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charkhari*	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116

* Figures not reported.

No. 16—312-7.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

Simla, the 8th October 1914.

RESOLUTION.

In their Resolution No. 12-287-1, dated the 17th June 1914, the Government of India referred to the necessity of examining the administration of the whole co-operative movement in the stages above that of the individual society not only in regard to the relations of Central and Provincial Banks with the money market on the one hand and with their constituent societies on the other, but also in regard to the extent to which expert assistance was required for management, inspection and audit.

The Government of India have decided to entrust this enquiry to a Committee constituted as follows :—

Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., *President.*

A. E. English, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

F. F. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

F. W. Johnston, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., } *Members.*

N. Azhar Ali, Esq.,

W. Renwick, Esq.,

R. B. Ewbank, Esq., I.C.S., *Secretary.*

2. The primary duty of the Committee will be to examine whether the movement, especially in its higher stages and in its financial aspect, is progressing on sound lines, and to suggest any measures of improvement which seem to be required. For this purpose the enquiry will be directed primarily to an examination of such matters as the constitution and working of Central and Provincial Banks, the financial connections between the various parts of the co-operative organisation, the audit, inspection and management of all classes of societies, the utilization of the reserve and the manner in which reserve funds should be exhibited in the annual accounts. At the same time the Government of India do not desire rigidly to limit the scope of the enquiry, and the Committee may, at its discretion, consider and make recommendations regarding any important aspect of the co-operative movement.

3. The Committee will assemble at Delhi on the 6th November 1914 and will tour in such parts of India as it may consider necessary. The Government of India trust that Local Governments and Administrations will afford to the Committee all the assistance which it may require and will comply with any request for information and advice which may be addressed to them by it.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* to the Finance and Foreign and Political Departments and to the Secretary to the Committee.

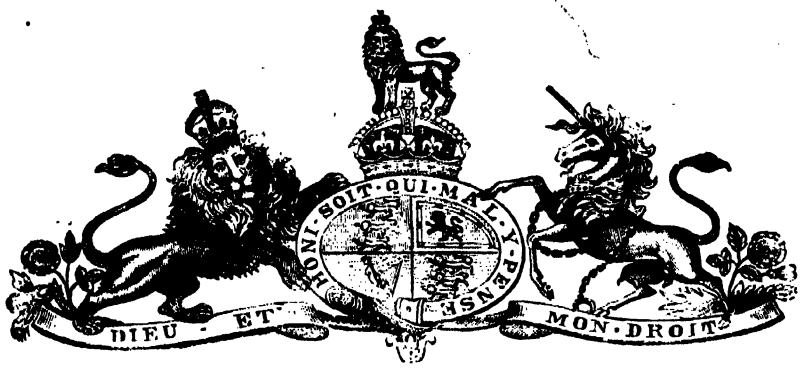
* The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Revenue Department.
The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
The Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam.
The Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer.
The Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(Sd.) L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 10th November 1914.

No. 735-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Wool (Raw) to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and France.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

The Gazette of India.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 684-W.

Simla, the 15th October, 1914.

In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 503-W., dated the 22nd September 1914, the following paper having been presented to Parliament by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is published for general information:—

DESPATCH FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA RESPECTING THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.

London, September 1, 1914.

SIR,

THE rapidity of the march of events during the days which led up to the outbreak of the European war made it difficult, at the time, to do more than record their progress by telegraph. I propose now to add a few comments.

The delivery at Belgrade on the 23rd July of the Austrian note to Servia was preceded by a period of absolute silence at the Ballplatz. Except Herr von Tchirsky, who must have been aware of the tenour, if not of the actual words of the note, none of my colleagues were allowed to see through the veil. On the 22nd and 23rd July, M. Dumaine, French Ambassador, had long interviews with Baron Macchio, one of the Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, by whom he was left under the impression that

the words of warning he had been instructed to speak to the Austro-Hungarian Government had not been unavailing, and that the note which was being drawn up would be found to contain nothing with which a self-respecting State need hesitate to comply. At the second of these interviews he was not even informed that the note was at that very moment being presented at Belgrade, or that it would be published in Vienna on the following morning. Count Forgach, the other Under-Secretary of State, had indeed been good enough to confide to me on the same day the true character of the note, and the fact of its presentation about the time we were speaking.

So little had the Russian Ambassador been made aware of what was preparing that he actually left Vienna on a fortnight's leave of absence about the 20th July. He had only been absent a few days when events compelled him to return. It might have been supposed that Duc Avarna, Ambassador of the allied Italian Kingdom, which was bound to be so closely affected by fresh complications in the Balkans, would have been taken fully into the confidence of Count Berchtold during this critical time. In point of fact his Excellency was left completely in the dark. As for myself, no indication was given me by Count Berchtold of the impending storm, and it was from a private source that I received on the 15th July the forecast of what was about to happen which I telegraphed to you the following day. It is true that during all this time the "Neue Freie Presse" and other leading Viennese newspapers were using language which pointed unmistakably to war with Servia. The official "Fremdenblatt," however, was more cautious, and till the note was published, the prevailing opinion among my colleagues was that Austria would shrink from courses calculated to involve her in grave European complications.

On the 24th July the note was published in the newspapers. By common consent it was at once styled an ultimatum. Its integral acceptance by Servia was neither expected nor desired, and when, on the following afternoon, it was at first rumoured in Vienna that it had been unconditionally accepted, there was a moment of keen disappointment. The mistake was quickly corrected, and as soon as it was known later in the evening that the Servian reply had been rejected and that Baron Giesl had broken off relations at Belgrade, Vienna burst into a frenzy of delight, vast crowds parading the streets and singing patriotic songs till the small hours of the morning.

The demonstrations were perfectly orderly, consisting for the most part of organised processions through the principal streets ending up at the Ministry of War. One or two attempts to make hostile manifestations against the Russian Embassy were frustrated by the strong guard of police which held the approaches to the principal embassies during those days. The demeanour of the people at Vienna, and, as I was informed, in many other principal cities of the Monarchy, showed plainly the popularity of the idea of war with Servia, and there can be no doubt that the small body of Austrian and Hungarian statesmen by whom this momentous step was adopted gauged rightly the sense, and it may even be said the determination, of the people, except presumably in portions of the provinces inhabited by the Slav races. There had been much disappointment in many quarters at the avoidance of war with Servia during the annexation crisis in 1908 and again in connection with the recent Balkan war. Count Berchtold's peace policy had met with little sympathy in the Delegation. Now the flood-gates were opened, and the entire people and press clamoured impatiently for immediate and condign punishment of the hated Servian race. The country certainly believed that it had before it only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to mutilation at her hands. But a peaceful solution should first have been attempted. Few seemed to reflect that the forcible intervention of a Great Power in the Balkans must inevitably call other Great Powers into the field. So just was the cause of Austria held to be, that it seemed to her people inconceivable that any country should place itself in her path, or that questions of mere policy or prestige should be regarded anywhere as superseding the necessity which had arisen to exact summary vengeance for the crime of Serajevo. The conviction had been expressed to me by the German Ambassador on the 24th July that Russia

would stand aside. This feeling, which was also held at the Ballplatz, influenced no doubt the course of events, and it is deplorable that no effort should have been made to secure by means of diplomatic negotiations the acquiescence of Russia and Europe as a whole in some peaceful compromise of the Servian question by which Austrian fears of Servian aggression and intrigue might have been removed for the future. Instead of adopting this course the Austro-Hungarian Government resolved upon war. The inevitable consequence ensued. Russia replied to a partial Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war against Servia by a partial Russian mobilisation against Austria. Austria met this move by completing her own mobilisation, and Russia again responded with results which have passed into history. The fate of the proposals put forward by His Majesty's Government for the preservation of peace is recorded in the White Paper on the European Crisis. On the 28th July I saw Count Berchtold and urged as strongly as I could that the scheme of mediation mentioned in your speech in the House of Commons on the previous day should be accepted as offering an honourable and peaceful settlement of the question at issue. His Excellency himself read to me a telegraphic report of the speech, but added that matters had gone too far; Austria was that day declaring war on Servia, and she could never accept the conference which you had suggested should take place between the less interested Powers on the basis of the Servian reply. This was a matter which must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned. I said His Majesty's Government would hear with regret that hostilities could not be arrested, as you feared they would lead to European complications. I disclaimed any British lack of sympathy with Austria in the matter of her legitimate grievances against Servia, and pointed out that, whereas Austria seemed to be making these the starting point of her policy, His Majesty's Government were bound to look at the question primarily from the point of view of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. In this way the two countries might easily drift apart.

His Excellency said that he too was keeping the European aspect of the question in sight. He thought, however, that Russia would have no right to intervene after receiving his assurance that Austria sought no territorial aggrandisement. His Excellency remarked to me in the course of his conversation that, though he had been glad to co-operate towards bringing about the settlement which had resulted from the ambassadorial conferences in London during the Balkan crisis, he had never had much belief in the permanency of that settlement, which was necessarily of a highly artificial character, inasmuch as the interests which it sought to harmonise were in themselves profoundly divergent. His Excellency maintained a most friendly demeanour throughout the interview, but left no doubt in my mind as to the determination of the Austro-Hungarian Government to proceed with the invasion of Servia.

The German Government claim to have persevered to the end in the endeavour to support at Vienna your successive proposals in the interest of peace. Herr von Tchirsky abstained from inviting my co-operation or that of the French and Russian Ambassadors in carrying out his instructions to that effect, and I had no means of knowing what response he was receiving from the Austro-Hungarian Government. I was, however, kept fully informed by M. Schebeko, the Russian Ambassador, of his own direct negotiations with Count Berchtold. M. Schebeko endeavoured on the 28th July to persuade the Austro-Hungarian Government to furnish Count Szapary with full powers to continue at St. Petersburgh the hopeful conversations which had there been taking place between the latter and M. Sazonof. Count Berchtold refused at the time, but two days later (30th July), though in the meantime Russia had partially mobilised against Austria, he received M. Schebeko again, in a perfectly friendly manner, and gave his consent to the continuance of the conversations at St. Petersburgh. From now onwards the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria. As between the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight, and on the 1st August I was informed by M. Schebeko that Count Szapary had at last conceded the main point at issue by announcing to M. Sazonof that Austria would consent to submit to mediation the point-

in the note to Servia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Servian independence. M. Sazonof, M. Schebeko added, had accepted this proposal on condition that Austria would refrain from the actual invasion of Servia. Austria, in fact, had finally yielded, and that she herself had at this point good hopes of a peaceful issue is shown by the communication made to you on the 1st August by Count Mensdorff, to the effect that Austria had neither "banged the door" on compromise nor cut off the conversations. M. Schebeko to the end was working hard for peace. He was holding the most conciliatory language to Count Berchtold, and he informed me that the latter, as well as Count Forgach, had responded in the same spirit. Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would hold back her armies, but this matter could probably have been settled by negotiation, and M. Schebeko repeatedly told me he was prepared to accept any reasonable compromise.

Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburgh and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on the 31st July by means of her double ultimatums to St. Petersburgh and Paris. The ultimatums were of a kind to which only one answer is possible, and Germany declared war on Russia on the 1st August, and on France on the 3rd August. A few days delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history.

Russia still abstained from attacking Austria, and M. Schebeko had been instructed to remain at his post till war should actually be declared against her by the Austro-Hungarian Government. This only happened on the 6th August when Count Berchtold informed the foreign missions at Vienna that "the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had been instructed to notify the Russian Government that, in view of the menacing attitude of Russia in the Austro-Servian conflict and the fact that Russia had commenced hostilities against Germany, Austria-Hungary considered herself also at war with Russia."

M. Schebeko left quietly in a special train provided by the Austro-Hungarian Government on the 7th September. He had urgently requested to be conveyed to the Roumanian frontier, so that he might be able to proceed to his own country, but was taken instead to the Swiss frontier, and ten days later I found him at Berne.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador, stayed on till the 12th August. On the previous day he had been instructed to demand his passport on the ground that Austrian troops were being employed against France. This point was not fully cleared up when I left Vienna. On the 9th August, M Dumaine had received from Count Berchtold the categorical declaration that no Austrian troops were being moved to Alsace. The next day this statement was supplemented by a further one, in writing, giving Count Berchtold's assurance that not only had no Austrian troops been moved actually to the French frontier, but that none were moving from Austria in a westerly direction into Germany in such a way that they might replace German troops employed at the front. These two statements were made by Count Berchtold in reply to precise questions put to him by M. Dumaine, under instructions from his Government. The French Ambassador's departure was not attended by any hostile demonstration, but his Excellency before leaving had been justly offended by a harangue made by the Chief Burgomaster of Vienna to the crowd assembled before the steps of the town hall, in which he assured the people that Paris was in the throes of a revolution, and that the President of the Republic had been assassinated.

The British declaration of war on Germany was made known in Vienna by special editions of the newspapers about midday on the 5th August. An abstract of your speeches in the House of Commons, and also of the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag of the 4th April, appeared the same day, as well as the text of the German ultimatum to Belgium. Otherwise few details of the great events of these days transpired. The "Neue Freie Presse" was violently insulting towards England. The "Fremdenblatt" was not

offensive, but little or nothing was said in the columns of any Vienna paper to explain that the violation of Belgian neutrality had left His Majesty's Government no alternative but to take part in the war.

The declaration of Italian neutrality was bitterly felt in Vienna, but scarcely mentioned in the newspapers.

On the 5th August I had the honour to receive your instruction of the previous day preparing me for the immediate outbreak of war with Germany, but adding that, Austria being understood to be not yet at that date at war with Russia and France, you did not desire me to ask for my passport or to make any particular communication to the Austro-Hungarian Government. You stated at the same time that His Majesty's Government of course expected Austria not to commit any act of war against us without the notice required by diplomatic usage.

On Thursday morning, the 13th August, I had the honour to receive your telegram of the 12th, stating that you had been compelled to inform Count Mensdorff, at the request of the French Government, that a complete rupture had occurred between France and Austria, on the ground that Austria had declared war on Russia who was already fighting on the side of France, and that Austria had sent troops to the German frontier under conditions that were a direct menace to France. The rupture having been brought about with France in this way, I was to ask for my passport, and your telegram stated, in conclusion, that you had informed Count Mensdorff that a state of war would exist between the two countries from midnight of the 12th August.

After seeing Mr. Penfield, the United States Ambassador, who accepted immediately in the most friendly spirit my request that his Excellency would take charge provisionally of British interests in Austria-Hungary during the unfortunate interruption of relations, I proceeded, with Mr. Theo Russell, Counsellor of His Majesty's Embassy, to the Ballplatz. Count Berchtold received me at midday. I delivered my message, for which his Excellency did not seem to be unprepared, although he told me that a long telegram from Count Mensdorff had just come in but had not yet been brought to him. His Excellency received my communication with the courtesy which never leaves him. He deplored the unhappy complications which were drawing such good friends as Austria and England into war. In point of fact, he added, Austria did not consider herself then at war with France, though diplomatic relations with that country had been broken off. I explained in a few words how circumstances had forced this unwelcome conflict upon us. We both avoided useless argument. Then I ventured to recommend to his Excellency's consideration the case of the numerous stranded British subjects at Carlsbad, Vienna, and other places throughout the country. I had already had some correspondence with him on the subject, and his Excellency took a note of what I said, and promised to see what could be done to get them away when the stress of mobilisation should be over. Count Berchtold agreed to Mr. Phillpotts, till then British Consul at Vienna under Consul-General Sir Frederick Duncan, being left by me at the Embassy in the capacity of Chargé des Archives. He presumed a similar privilege would not be refused in England if desired on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government. I took leave of Count Berchtold with sincere regret, having received from the day of my arrival in Vienna, not quite nine months before, many marks of friendship and consideration from his Excellency. As I left I begged his Excellency to present my profound respects to the Emperor Francis Joseph, together with an expression of my hope that His Majesty would pass through these sad times with unimpaired health and strength. Count Berchtold was pleased to say he would deliver my message.

Count Walterskirchen, of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, was deputed the following morning to bring me my passport and to acquaint me with the arrangements made for my departure that evening (14th August). In the course of the day Countess Berchtold and other ladies of Vienna society called to take leave of Lady de Bunsen at the embassy. We left the railway station by special train

for the Swiss frontier at 7 P.M. No disagreeable incidents occurred. Count Walterskirchen was present at the station on behalf of Count Berchtold. The journey was necessarily slow, owing to the encumbered state of the line. We reached Buchs, on the Swiss frontier, early in the morning of the 17th August. At the first halting place there had been some hooting and stone throwing on the part of the entraining troops and station officials, but no inconvenience was caused, and at the other large stations on our route we found that ample measures had been taken to preserve us from molestation as well as to provide us with food. I was left in no doubt that the Austro-Hungarian Government had desired that the journey should be performed under the most comfortable conditions possible, and that I should receive on my departure all the marks of consideration due to His Majesty's representative. I was accompanied by my own family and the entire staff of the embassy, for whose untiring zeal and efficient help in trying times I desire to express my sincere thanks. The Swiss Government also showed courtesy in providing comfortable accommodation during our journey from the frontier to Berne, and, after three days' stay there, on to Geneva, at which place we found that every provision had been made by the French Government, at the request of Sir Francis Bertie, for our speedy conveyance to Paris. We reached England on Saturday morning the 22nd August.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 111-W.

Simla, the 15th August, 1914.

The following Royal Proclamation is republished, for general information and guidance :—

"*The London Gazette.*"

Wednesday, 12th August 1914.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen a state of war came into existence between us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other.

AND WHEREAS we did on the same date and on the fifth day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war.

AND WHEREAS a state of war now exists between us on the one hand and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary on the other.

AND WHEREAS it is therefore desirable to extend the scope of certain of the Proclamations and Orders in Council aforesaid.

77GI

Now therefore we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared as follows.

1. The Proclamation warning all our subjects and all persons resident or being in our dominions from contributing to or participating in or assisting in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the German Government or from advancing money to or entering into any contract of dealings whatsoever with the said Government or otherwise aiding abetting or assisting the said Government shall be deemed as from this date to apply to all loans raised on behalf of or contracts or dealings entered into with or to aiding abetting or assisting the Austro-Hungarian Government.

2. The Proclamation on trading with the enemy shall be deemed as from this date to prohibit with the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary all commercial intercourse which under the said Proclamation is prohibited with the German Empire and for this purpose such Proclamation shall be read as if, throughout the operative portion thereof, the words "either the German Empire or the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary" were substituted for the words "the German Empire."

3. (1) In the Order in Council issued with reference to the departure from our ports of enemy's vessels which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same the word "enemy" as applied to either ships or cargo shall be deemed as from this date to include Austro-Hungarian ships or cargo.

(2) In the application of this Article to Austro-Hungarian ships the date Saturday the 15th day of August shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 2 of the said Order in Council and the date Saturday the 22nd day of August shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 3 of the said Order in Council.

4. The Proclamation specifying the articles which it is our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war with Germany shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war with Austria-Hungary.

5. In the Proclamation forbidding the carriage in British vessels from any foreign port to any other foreign port of any article comprised in the list of contraband of war issued by us, unless the ship owner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country, the words "enemy country" shall be deemed as from this date to include the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

Given at Our Court of *Buckingham Palace* this twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

P. Z. COX,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1667—1690
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2327—2360
SUPPLEMENT No. 42—	
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 15th October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	1895—1897
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 10th October 1914	1898—1900
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 10th October 1914	1901—1908
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	1909—1911

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1914.

No. 4594-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla by special motor trolly from Summer Hill Station at 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 17th October 1914. His Excellency's departure will be private.

A Viceregal salute will be fired as His Excellency leaves Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency will visit Dehra Dun from the 18th October to the 1st November and arrive at Delhi at 8-30 A.M. on the 2nd November.

His Excellency's arrival at, and departure from, Dehra Dun and arrival at Delhi will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed 'Viceroy's Camp' without the addition of any post town.

207GI

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

The Hon'ble A. Hardinge.

The Hon'ble D. Hardinge.

Miss Ostell.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary.

Captain G. K. Molineux, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the headquarters of the several Departments at Simla.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1914.

Ordinance to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies.

ORDINANCE No. VI OF 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening the provisions of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor, for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 67.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914.

Short title and extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti and it applies also to—

(*a*) all British and Native Indian subjects of His Majesty within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and

(*b*) all servants of His Majesty whether British subjects or not within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

2. (*1*) During the continuance of a state of war between His Majesty and any State it shall not be lawful to contribute to, or participate in, or assist in the floating of, any loan raised by or on behalf of the Government of such State, or to advance money to, or enter into any contract or dealings with, or otherwise to aid, abet or assist the Government of such State.

Prohibition against financial and other dealings with hostile State.

(*2*) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

Act XLV of 1860.

3. During the continuance of a state of war between His Majesty and any State, any person who contravenes any of the provisions of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with any subject of such State, or any person residing, carrying on business or being in the territories, colonies or dependencies of such State, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Penalty for trading in contravention of His Majesty's direction.

4. Where a company, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, has done any act which is an offence under this Ordinance, every

Provision relating to companies and associations.

member or officer of such company, association or body who is knowingly a party to such act, shall be deemed to have committed such offence.

Certificate of Secretary to Government to be conclusive evidence of certain facts.

5. A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India, or by any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, certifying to the fact that on the date specified in such certificate any State was or was not at war with His Majesty, shall be conclusive evidence of such fact.

Saving.

6. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to prohibit anything done by command of, or under license granted by or under the authority of His Majesty or the Governor General.

Trial of offences.

7. (*1*) No Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence under this Ordinance unless upon complaint made by order of, or under the authority of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

(*2*) No Court inferior to a Court of Session shall try any offence punishable under section 2, and no Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under section 3.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The 14th October, 1914.

An Ordinance to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

ORDINANCE No. VII OF 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 ;

1914.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

24 & 25 Vict. c. 67.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.

Amendment of section 3, Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

2. In section 3, sub-section (*2*), of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, hereinafter called "the said Ordinance", the following amendments shall be made, namely-

(*a*) in clause (*b*), the word "and" where it occurs for the second time shall be omitted ;

(*b*) after clause (*c*), the following shall be added, namely :—

"and

(*d*) that foreigners residing or being in British India, shall be prohibited from carrying on trade or business or from dealing with any property, moveable or immoveable, or shall only carry on trade or business, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose or shall deal with any such property in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct."

Insertion of new section, after section 3.

3. After section 3 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, namely—

"3A. The power conferred by section 3 may be exercised, so far as the same may be applicable, in respect of any company or association, or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a foreigner and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India"

Power as to Companies and Associations.

Amendment of section 4, Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

4. (*1*). Section 4 of the said Ordinance shall be renumbered section 4, sub-section (*1*), and in the said sub-section as renumbered, for the word "foreigner" the word "person" shall be substituted.

(*2*). After section 4 (*1*) as renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :-

"(*2*) Where a company, association or body of individuals has done any act which is an offence under sub-section (*1*), every member or officer of such company, association or body who is knowingly a party to such act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the said sub-section."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 46.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Walter Francis Rice, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 47.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Robert Edward Vaughan Arbuthnot, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council *vice* Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 48.—The services of the Hon'ble Sir W. H. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Secretary in the Legislative Department.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 49.—Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Sir W. H. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

H. T. CULLIS,
Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 50.—Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department *vice* Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., I.C.S., with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1914.

No. 1608.—Mr. H. W. Lyle is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st October 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th October, 1914.

No. 2047.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the 12th October 1914, until a permanent successor to Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed and has assumed charge of the office of Chief Justice of that Court.

The 15th October, 1914.

No. 2068.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to John Boylan of Lahore.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 2102.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914 (Punjab Act III of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. LeRossignol, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge in the Punjab, to be Third Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court for a period of six months, with effect from the 21st October 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 12th October, 1914.

No. 959.—The services of Captain H. A. H. Robson, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 23rd September 1914.

The 13th October, 1914.

No. 961.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India :—

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Pridmore, M.B., I.M.S.

Major J. Good, M.B., I.M.S.

Major A. Fenton, M.B., I.M.S.

Major E. A. Walker, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain W. S. Nealor, I.M.S.

Captain C. H. Fielding, M.B., I.M.S.

Major H. Emslie-Smith, M.B., I.M.S.

Major F. A. F. Barnardo, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain A. H. Proctor, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain E. B. Munro, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain C. A. Godson, I.M.S.

Captain V. B. Green Armytage, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain A. A. C. McNeill, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain C. R. O'Brien, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain C. Newcomb, M.B., I.M.S.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1914.

No. 2514-*Est.-A.*—Major C. B. McConaghy, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, with effect from the 26th September, 1914.

No. 2517-*Est.-A.*—Mr. W. P. Barton, C. I. E., of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is attached to the Hazara District, with effect from the 16th September 1914.

No. 2521-*Est.-A.*—The services of Mr. S. W. Laden La, an officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 7th October, 1914.

The 13th October, 1914.

No. 2225-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Regulation for the better administration of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, 1895, as follows :—

After section 101 (*i*) (*f*) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*f*) (*f*) the control of the sale of food or drink intended for human consumption."

The 14th October, 1914.

No. 2547-*Est.-A.*—Captain C. S. H. Robarts, 75th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 3rd October, 1914.

The 15th October, 1914.

No. 2556-*Est.-A.*—Major F. E. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Medical Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 30th September, 1914.

No. 2559-*Est.-A.*—Major J. H. Hugo, D. S. O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, with effect from the 26th September, 1914.

No. 2569-*Est.-B.*—Major E. C. Corbyn, 18th King George's Own Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 3rd October, 1914, and, in addition, as Inspecting Officer, Patiala, Kashmir and Rampur States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 5th October, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., 9th Hodson's Horse, and Captain G. C. W. Willis, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, or until further orders.

No. 2570-*Est.-B.*—Captain H. Dening, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore States Imperial Service Cavalry and Mysore Transport, with effect from the 11th October, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Major L. E. Dening, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, or until further orders.

No. 2577-*Est.-B.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st-1st K. G. O. Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 10th October, 1914, and during the absence of Brigadier-General H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O., or until further orders.

No. 2581-*Est.-B.*—Captain A. N. Kerr, 38th Dogras, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer of the same troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th October, 1914, and while Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st-1st K. G. O. Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), officiates as Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, or until further orders.

No. 684-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 503-W., dated the 22nd September 1914, the following paper having been presented to Parliament by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is published for general information :—

DESPATCH FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA RESPECTING THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.

London, September 1, 1914.

SIR,

THE rapidity of the march of events during the days which led up to the outbreak of the European war made it difficult, at the time, to do more than record their progress by telegraph. I propose now to add a few comments.

The delivery at Belgrade on the 23rd July of the Austrian note to Servia was preceded by a period of absolute silence at the Ballplatz. Except Herr von Tchirsky, who must have been aware of the tenour, if not of the actual words of the note, none of my colleagues were allowed to see through the veil. On the 22nd and 23rd July, M. Dumaine, French Ambassador, had long interviews with Baron Macchio, one of the Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, by whom he was left under the impression that the words of warning he had been instructed to speak to the Austro-Hungarian Government had not been unavailing, and that the note which was being drawn up would be found to contain nothing with which a self-respecting State need hesitate to comply. At the second of these interviews he was not even informed that the note was at that very moment being presented at Belgrade, or that it would be published in Vienna on the following morning. Count Forgach, the other Under-Secretary of State, had indeed been good enough to confide to me on the same day the true character of the note, and the fact of its presentation about the time we were speaking.

So little had the Russian Ambassador been made aware of what was preparing that he actually left Vienna on a fortnight's leave of absence about the 20th July. He had only been absent a few days when events compelled him to return. It might have been supposed that Duc Avarna, Ambassador of the allied Italian Kingdom, which was bound to be so closely affected by fresh complications in the Balkans, would have been taken fully into the confidence of Count Berchtold during this critical time. In point of fact his Excellency was left completely in the dark. As for myself, no indication was given me by Count Berchtold of the impending storm, and it was from a private source that I received on the 15th July the forecast of what was about to happen which I telegraphed to you the following day. It is true that during all this time the "Neue Freie Presse" and other leading Viennese newspapers were using language which pointed unmistakably to war with Servia. The official "Fremdenblatt," however, was more cautious, and till the note was published, the prevailing opinion among my colleagues was that Austria would shrink from courses calculated to involve her in grave European complications.

On the 24th July the note was published in the newspapers. By common consent it was at once styled an ultimatum. Its integral acceptance by Servia was neither expected nor desired, and when, on the following afternoon, it was at first rumoured in Vienna that it had been unconditionally accepted, there was a moment of keen disappointment. The mistake was quickly corrected, and as soon as it was known later in the evening that the Servian reply had been rejected and that Baron Giesl had broken off relations at Belgrade, Vienna burst into a frenzy of delight, vast crowds parading the streets and singing patriotic songs till the small hours of the morning.

The demonstrations were perfectly orderly, consisting for the most part of organised processions through the principal streets ending up at the Ministry of War. One or two attempts to make hostile manifestations against the Russian Embassy were frustrated by the strong guard of police which held the approaches to the principal embassies during those days. The demeanour of the people at Vienna, and, as I was informed, in many other principal cities of the Monarchy, showed plainly the popularity of the idea of war with Servia, and there can be no doubt that the small body of Austrian and Hungarian statesmen by whom this momentous step was adopted gauged rightly the sense, and it may even be said the determination, of the people, except presumably in portions of the provinces inhabited by the Slav races. There had been much disappointment in many quarters at the avoidance of war with Servia during the annexation crisis in 1908 and again in connection with the recent Balkan war. Count Berchtold's peace policy had met with little sympathy in the Delegation. Now the flood-gates were opened, and the entire people and press clamoured impatiently for immediate and condign punishment of the hated Servian race. The country certainly believed that it had before it only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to mutilation at her hands. But a peaceful solution should first have been attempted. Few

seemed to reflect that the forcible intervention of a Great Power in the Balkans must inevitably call other Great Powers into the field. So just was the cause of Austria held to be, that it seemed to her people inconceivable that any country should place itself in her path, or that questions of mere policy or prestige should be regarded anywhere as superseding the necessity which had arisen to exact summary vengeance for the crime of Serajevo. The conviction had been expressed to me by the German Ambassador on the 24th July that Russia would stand aside. This feeling, which was also held at the Ballplatz, influenced no doubt the course of events, and it is deplorable that no effort should have been made to secure by means of diplomatic negotiations the acquiescence of Russia and Europe as a whole in some peaceful compromise of the Servian question by which Austrian fears of Servian aggression and intrigue might have been removed for the future. Instead of adopting this course the Austro-Hungarian Government resolved upon war. The inevitable consequence ensued. Russia replied to a partial Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war against Servia by a partial Russian mobilisation against Austria. Austria met this move by completing her own mobilisation, and Russia again responded with results which have passed into history. The fate of the proposals put forward by His Majesty's Government for the preservation of peace is recorded in the White Paper on the European Crisis. On the 28th July I saw Count Berchtold and urged as strongly as I could that the scheme of mediation mentioned in your speech in the House of Commons on the previous day should be accepted as offering an honourable and peaceful settlement of the question at issue. His Excellency himself read to me a telegraphic report of the speech, but added that matters had gone too far; Austria was that day declaring war on Servia, and she could never accept the conference which you had suggested should take place between the less interested Powers on the basis of the Servian reply. This was a matter which must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned. I said His Majesty's Government would hear with regret that hostilities could not be arrested, as you feared they would lead to European complications. I disclaimed any British lack of sympathy with Austria in the matter of her legitimate grievances against Servia, and pointed out that, whereas Austria seemed to be making these the starting point of her policy, His Majesty's Government were bound to look at the question primarily from the point of view of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. In this way the two countries might easily drift apart.

His Excellency said that he too was keeping the European aspect of the question in sight. He thought, however, that Russia would have no right to intervene after receiving his assurance that Austria sought no territorial aggrandisement. His Excellency remarked to me in the course of his conversation that, though he had been glad to co-operate towards bringing about the settlement which had resulted from the ambassadorial conferences in London during the Balkan crisis, he had never had much belief in the permanency of that settlement, which was necessarily of a highly artificial character, inasmuch as the interests which it sought to harmonise were in themselves profoundly divergent. His Excellency maintained a most friendly demeanour throughout the interview, but left no doubt in my mind as to the determination of the Austro-Hungarian Government to proceed with the invasion of Servia.

The German Government claim to have persevered to the end in the endeavour to support at Vienna your successive proposals in the interest of peace. Herr von Tchirsky abstained from inviting my co-operation or that of the French and Russian Ambassadors in carrying out his instructions to that effect, and I had no means of knowing what response he was receiving from the Austro-Hungarian Government. I was, however, kept fully informed by M. Schebeko, the Russian Ambassador, of his own direct negotiations with Count Berchtold. M. Schebeko endeavoured on the 28th July to persuade the Austro-Hungarian Government to furnish Count Szapary with full powers to continue at St. Petersburgh the hopeful conversations which had there been taking place between the latter and M. Sazonof. Count Berchtold refused at the time, but two days later (30th July), though in

the meantime Russia had partially mobilised against Austria, he received M. Schebeko again, in a perfectly friendly manner, and gave his consent to the continuance of the conversations at St. Petersburgh. From now onwards the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria. As between the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight, and on the 1st August I was informed by M. Schebeko that Count Ssapary had at last conceded the main point at issue by announcing to M. Sazonof that Austria would consent to submit to mediation the points in the note to Servia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Servian independence. M. Sazonof, M. Schebeko added, had accepted this proposal on condition that Austria would refrain from the actual invasion of Servia. Austria, in fact, had finally yielded, and that she herself had at this point good hopes of a peaceful issue is shown by the communication made to you on the 1st August by Count Mensdorff, to the effect that Austria had neither "banged the door" on compromise nor cut off the conversations. M. Schebeko to the end was working hard for peace. He was holding the most conciliatory language to Count Berchtold, and he informed me that the latter, as well as Count Forgach, had responded in the same spirit. Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would hold back her armies, but this matter could probably have been settled by negotiation, and M. Schebeko repeatedly told me he was prepared to accept any reasonable compromise.

Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburgh and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on the 31st July by means of her double ultimatums to St. Petersburgh and Paris. The ultimatums were of a kind to which only one answer is possible, and Germany declared war on Russia on the 1st August, and on France on the 3rd August. A few days delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history.

Russia still abstained from attacking Austria, and M. Schebeko had been instructed to remain at his post till war should actually be declared against her by the Austro-Hungarian Government. This only happened on the 6th August when Count Berchtold informed the foreign missions at Vienna that "the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had been instructed to notify the Russian Government that, in view of the menacing attitude of Russia in the Austro-Servian conflict and the fact that Russia had commenced hostilities against Germany, Austria-Hungary considered herself also at war with Russia."

M. Schebeko left quietly in a special train provided by the Austro-Hungarian Government on the 7th September. He had urgently requested to be conveyed to the Roumanian frontier, so that he might be able to proceed to his own country, but was taken instead to the Swiss frontier, and ten days later I found him at Berne.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador, stayed on till the 12th August. On the previous day he had been instructed to demand his passport on the ground that Austrian troops were being employed against France. This point was not fully cleared up when I left Vienna. On the 9th August, M. Dumaine had received from Count Berchtold the categorical declaration that no Austrian troops were being moved to Alsace. The next day this statement was supplemented by a further one, in writing, giving Count Berchtold's assurance that not only had no Austrian troops been moved actually to the French frontier, but that none were moving from Austria in a westerly direction into Germany in such a way that they might replace German troops employed at the front. These two statements were made by Count Berchtold in reply to precise questions put to him by M. Dumaine, under instructions from his Government. The French Ambassador's departure was not attended by any hostile demonstration, but his Excellency before leaving had been justly offended by a harangue made by the Chief Burgomaster of Vienna to the crowd assembled before the steps of the town hall, in which he assured the people that Paris was in the throes of a revolution, and that the President of the Republic had been assassinated.

The British declaration of war on Germany was made known in Vienna by special editions of the newspapers about midday on the 5th August. An abstract of your speeches in the House of Commons, and also of the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag of the 4th April, appeared the same day, as well as the text of the German ultimatum to Belgium. Otherwise few details of the great events of these days transpired. The "Neue Freie Presse" was violently insulting towards England. The "Fremdenblatt" was not offensive, but little or nothing was said in the columns of any Vienna paper to explain that the violation of Belgian neutrality had left His Majesty's Government no alternative but to take part in the war.

The declaration of Italian neutrality was bitterly felt in Vienna, but scarcely mentioned in the newspapers.

On the 5th August I had the honour to receive your instruction of the previous day preparing me for the immediate outbreak of war with Germany, but adding that, Austria being understood to be not yet at that date at war with Russia and France, you did not desire me to ask for my passport or to make any particular communication to the Austro-Hungarian Government. You stated at the same time that His Majesty's Government of course expected Austria not to commit any act of war against us without the notice required by diplomatic usage.

On Thursday morning, the 13th August, I had the honour to receive your telegram of the 12th, stating that you had been compelled to inform Count Mensdorff, at the request of the French Government, that a complete rupture had occurred between France and Austria, on the ground that Austria had declared war on Russia who was already fighting on the side of France, and that Austria had sent troops to the German frontier under conditions that were a direct menace to France. The rupture having been brought about with France in this way, I was to ask for my passport, and your telegram stated, in conclusion, that you had informed Count Mensdorff that a state of war would exist between the two countries from midnight of the 12th August.

After seeing Mr. Penfield, the United States Ambassador, who accepted immediately in the most friendly spirit my request that his Excellency would take charge provisionally of British interests in Austria-Hungary during the unfortunate interruption of relations, I proceeded, with Mr. Theo Russell, Counsellor of His Majesty's Embassy, to the Ballplatz. Count Berchtold received me at midday. I delivered my message, for which his Excellency did not seem to be unprepared, although he told me that a long telegram from Count Mensdorff had just come in but had not yet been brought to him. His Excellency received my communication with the courtesy which never leaves him. He deplored the unhappy complications which were drawing such good friends as Austria and England into war. In point of fact, he added, Austria did not consider herself then at war with France, though diplomatic relations with that country had been broken off. I explained in a few words how circumstances had forced this unwelcome conflict upon us. We both avoided useless argument. Then I ventured to recommend to his Excellency's consideration the case of the numerous stranded British subjects at Carlsbad, Vienna, and other places throughout the country. I had already had some correspondence with him on the subject, and his Excellency took a note of what I said, and promised to see what could be done to get them away when the stress of mobilisation should be over. Count Berchtold agreed to Mr. Phillpotts, till then British Consul at Vienna under Consul-General Sir Frederick Duncan, being left by me at the Embassy in the capacity of Chargé des Archives. He presumed a similar privilege would not be refused in England if desired on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government. I took leave of Count Berchtold with sincere regret, having received from the day of my arrival in Vienna, not quite nine months before, many marks of friendship and consideration from his Excellency. As I left I begged his Excellency to present my profound respects to the Emperor Francis Joseph, together with an expression of my hope that His Majesty would pass through these sad times with unimpaired health and strength. Count Berchtold was pleased to say he would deliver my message.

Count Walterskirchen, of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, was deputed the following morning to bring me my passport and to acquaint me with the arrangements made for my departure that evening (14th August). In the course of the day Countess Berchtold and other ladies of Vienna society called to take leave of Lady de Bunsen at the embassy. We left the railway station by special train for the Swiss frontier at 7 P.M. No disagreeable incidents occurred. Count Walterskirchen was present at the station on behalf of Count Berchtold. The journey was necessarily slow, owing to the encumbered state of the line. We reached Buchs, on the Swiss frontier, early in the morning of the 17th August. At the first halting place there had been some hooting and stone throwing on the part of the entraining troops and station officials, but no inconvenience was caused, and at the other large stations on our route we found that ample measures had been taken to preserve us from molestation as well as to provide us with food. I was left in no doubt that the Austro-Hungarian Government had desired that the journey should be performed under the most comfortable conditions possible, and that I should receive on my departure all the marks of consideration due to His Majesty's representative. I was accompanied by my own family and the entire staff of the embassy, for whose untiring zeal and efficient help in trying times I desire to express my sincere thanks. The Swiss Government also showed courtesy in providing comfortable accommodation during our journey from the frontier to Berne, and, after three days' stay there, on to Geneva, at which place we found that every provision had been made by the French Government, at the request of Sir Francis Bertie, for our speedy conveyance to Paris. We reached England on Saturday morning, the 22nd August.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

The 16th October, 1914.

No 25-3-Est.-B.—Lieutenant H. A. Goldsmith, 95th Russell's Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 13th October 1914, and during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Ferguson-Davie, C.I.E., D.S.O., 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), or until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th October, 1914.

No. 1321-*F. E.*—Mr. A. Rajagopala Iyer was appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General from the 25th August to the 24th September 1914.

No 1322-*F. E.*—Mr. F. P. B. Wood, Government Examiner of Accounts, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 29th September 1914.

No 1323-*F.E.*—Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation, furlough for ten and a half months, with effect from the 24th September 1914.

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., has been posted as Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Punjab, with effect from the 24th September 1914.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 1188-*Accts.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. M. Bruce, I.A., Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Military Accounts Department, up to 2nd January 1915, on medical certificate.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th October, 1914.

No. 27.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, C. I. E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, is promoted substantively to that class, with effect from the 20th September 1914.

M. NETHERSOLE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1914.

No. 1051-F.-152-5.—On return from combined leave Mr. R. S. Hole, Deputy Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of the office of Forest Botanist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, from Mr. R. N. Parker, with effect from the forenoon of 5th October 1914.

From the same date Mr. R. N. Parker, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests on the Punjab cadre.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 1062-F.-268-3.—On return from leave, Mr. G. S. Hart, C. I. E., resumed charge of the Office of the Inspector General of Forests on the forenoon of 10th October 1914.

From the same date Mr. M. Hill, Officiating Inspector General of Forests, reverted to his substantive appointment of Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

No. 1058-F.-265-3.—Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, on foreign service, is permitted to retire from the Indian Forest Service with effect from the 4th July 1914.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 16th October, 1914.

No 1543-48-3.—Lieutenant L. H. Jackson, I. A., is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, on probation, with effect from the 7th September 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1914.

No. 1132-5-7.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Burma Coast-lights Act, 1879 (IX of 1879), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following *pro formâ* account shewing the receipts and charges in connection with the Burma coast-lights for the year which ended on the 31st March 1914.

Annual *pro forma* account of the Burma Coast-light Dues for the year 1913-14.

Capitial expenditure up to		Interest at 4 per cent on capital expenditure.	Annual sinking fund payment necessary to liquidate the capital expenditure incurred to date in 60 years assuming interest at the rate of 3 per cent.	Excess of the annual receipts over the annual establishment and maintenance charges.*	Profit or loss.
Year.	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913 14 ...	47,03,178	1,88,127	29,894	2,62,520	+44,499

*Note—General charges on account of the supervision of the Lights by the Principal Port Officer, Burma, and by other Administrative Officers of the Government, also the cost of pensions to the establishment, are not included in the charges incorporated in this statement.

SALT.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 11447.—Mr. W. H. H. Money, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 21st July 1914 *vice* Mr. G. F. Buckley retired.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 11465-146.—Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

No. 11480-100.—Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., is confirmed as Director General of Commercial Intelligence, with effect from the 2nd July 1914.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 11497-196.—Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Postmaster-General, 4th grade, in charge of the Bihar and Orissa Circle, is granted privilege leave for 3 months preparatory to retirement, with effect from the 21st October 1914.

On his return from leave Mr. H. A. Sams, I. C. S., Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, has been posted to the Central Circle, with effect from the 6th October 1914 and Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., reverted as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, from that date.

On his return from leave Mr. G. W. Schoeneman, Postmaster-General, 4th grade, is posted to the Bihar and Orissa Circle.

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, Deputy Postmaster-General, 1st grade, Madras, continued to officiate as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, in charge of the Central Circle from the 1st to the 5th October 1914 inclusive. He will act as Postmaster-General, 4th grade, and hold charge of the Bihar and Orissa Circle from the 21st October 1914 and until relieved by Mr. G. W. Schoeneman.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 11551-1.—Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted such privilege leave as was due to him on the 17th September 1914, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

CUSTOMS.

The 17th October, 1914.

No 25-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in this Department Nos. 6722 and 6788, dated the 5th August 1914 and Nos. 7104 and 7991, dated the 10th and 29th August 1914 respectively, the

Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit or restrict the taking out of British India by sea or by land of the classes of goods specified in column I of the annexed schedule subject to the exceptions specified in column II thereof:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to:—

(*i*) Goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portuguese possessions in India;

(*b*) Native States in India;

(*c*) Ceylon; or

(*d*) The Straits Settlements;

(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

SCHEDULE.

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Ammunition and explosives, and the materials used in their manufacture;	Except 'Saltpetre' to the United Kingdom.
Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts;	
Accoutrements;	
Armour plates;	
Balloons, kites, air-ships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof;	
Benzine and petrol;	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British possession.
Bullocks;	Except exports by land.
Camels;	Except exports by land.
Coal, Welsh;	Except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.
Entrenching tools;	
Fuses and detonators;	
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus;	
Horses;	Except exports by land.
Leather (hides tanned—buffalo and cow);	Except to the United Kingdom.
Lead, pig;	Except to the United Kingdom.
Manganese and Wolfram;	Except to the United Kingdom and France.
Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof;	
Materials used in ship construction;	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description;	Except exports by land.
Mining cables;	
Mules;	Except exports by land.
Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment;	
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same;	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders,	
Slaughter cattle;	Except exports by land.
Searchlight apparatus;	
Sheep and goats;	Except exports by land.
Submarine mines and torpedoes;	
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof;	
Veterinary instruments and appliances;	
Veterinary medicines.	

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 12th October, 1914.

No. 489.—The services of the Reverend R. M. Kirwan, a chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

The 14th October, 1914.

No. 497.—The services of the Reverend G. E. Dodd, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

No. 499.—The Reverend A. D. Talbot has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 501.—The Reverend Douglas Lyall Chandlee Dunlop, M.A., has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 16th October, 1914.

No 1797.—The services of Captain E. S. Phipson, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 1799.—On recall from leave, Major S. P. James, I.M.S., Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary), is placed on special duty under the Director General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 5th October 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th October 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 927.—The following gentlemen are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Edward Cameron Ker
William Henry Richard Clifford
Eustace Alberic Macnee
} ,—16th October 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 928.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement dated the 14th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 11th September 1914, pages 7283 and 7285.

War Office,
14th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

SERVICE BATTALIONS.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant :—

Dated 15th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

John Colin MacDougall Stewart, late Lieutenant, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 15th September 1914, pages 7295 and 7300.

War Office,
15th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * * *

Assistant Censor (graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office)—

Dated 7th August 1914.

Captain E. A. Maude, 26th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Dated 10th August 1914.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade)—

Captain E. A. Maude, 26th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned University Candidates to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 16th September 1914:—

UNATTACHED LIST, INDIAN ARMY.

Charles Reginald Glyn.

Gordon West Hodgen.

Supplement dated the 16th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 15th September 1914, pages 7375, 7377 and 7378.

War Office,

16th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Lieutenant George F. H. Faithfull, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, to be Adjutant, 12th (Service) Battalion. Dated 6th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

The Highland Light Infantry. Lieutenant Guy E. Balfour, 98th Infantry, Indian Army, to be Adjutant, 11th (Service) Battalion. Dated 8th September 1914.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Major :-

Dated 17th September 1914.

John Alan Francis Field, late Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps.

Third Supplement dated the 17th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 15th September 1914, pages 7385 and 7386.

War Office,

17th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade) :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Trevor, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Dated 11th August 1914.

* *

"London Gazette," dated the 18th September 1914, pages 7397, 7398 and 7411.

War Office,

18th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

SERVICE BATTALIONS.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned are granted the temporary rank of Captain. Dated 19th September 1914:—

Lieutenant Denyss Chamberlaine Wace, retired pay, late Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel Francis G. Atkinson, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General. Dated 1st September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,

September 18, 1914.

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned Officer to the Indian Army:—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Raymond Wycliffe Russell, by exchange from The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Dated 19th September 1914, but to rank from 18th December 1911.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 929.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Frederick William Mathews, L.R.C.P. & S.I., L.M. (Dub.),—15th April 1914.

Hector Alfred Richardson,—18th September 1914.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 930.—No. 1202, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. Ratnam Pillai, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as Jemadar, P. M Patrudu, invalided; with effect from the 30th September 1914.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 931.—Staff-Sergeant Owen Harcourt Burns, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* George Hamilton Ricketts, deceased; with effect from the 5th October 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 932.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Francis McKenzie, *seconded*, to be Commissary, *seconded*,

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Francis Maher to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frank Edwin Miller to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Michael Cahill to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

Conductor Henry John Morphey, supernumerary on reversion to arsenal duty, to be absorbed,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain John Leather, deceased; with effect from the 19th September 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 933.—The following promotions are made :—

16th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Raghunath Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranjit Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd August 1914.

33rd Punjabis.

Jemadar Buland Khan to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Kirpal Singh and Colour-Havildar Kalandar Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Babajirao Dalvi to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Gopal Waje to be Jemadar, *vice* Ladu Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 24th August 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 934.—The following promotions are made to complete establishments on the expansion of Mule Cadres :—

2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Wali Muhammad, 9th Mule Corps, to be 1st Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant,

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Ali Muhammad, 5th Mule Corps, to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant,

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Wazir Chand, 8th Mule Corps, to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant ;

with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

2nd (Northern) Regiment.

No. 935.—Major John Forest Maxwell (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated the 31st August 1914.

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own."

No. 936.—Captain George Adolf Bambridge resigns his commission. Dated the 22nd September 1914.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 937.—Major Sir Richard Harington, *Bart.*, resigns his commission. Dated the 23rd July 1914.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 938.—Leslie Neeve Flatt to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th December 1913.

Charles Claude Edmondstoune Manson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th July 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Reginald Graham Huddlestone to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th July 1914.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 939.—Henry George Walton to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 940.—Lieutenant Edward Lawrence Greenhough resigns his commission. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 941.—Francis Stephen Goodenough Bayly to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 942.—Lieutenant Colonel John Gerald Ferguson, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 4th August 1914.

Captain Heinrich August Rinne resigns his commission. Dated the 1st August 1914

Second Lieutenant John Anderson Barstow to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Carl George Hedinger to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 1st September 1914.

Walter Stanley Duke to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 943.—Second Lieutenant Baldwin Walter Buchanan Tull Flemyng to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Adolphus Seager to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th August 1914.

Donald McLeod Tew to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 7th and 13th October 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Conductor Jack Seymour Cooke.	9th October 1914	Kacha.	...

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th October, 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 85.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 63, dated the 10th July 1914, the services of Chief Engineer C. F. Laslett, Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to that Government sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 10th July 1914; *vice* Chief Engineer C. T. Amor, Royal Indian Marine, reverted to Royal Indian Marine duty.

LEAVE.

No. 86.—Sub-Lieutenant R. L. Hayward, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1914.

No. 266.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 217, dated the 20th August 1914, Mr. P. H. Yeld, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 16th September 1914.

The 13th October, 1914.

No. 267.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1555-T., dated the 5th October 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Amendments in Schedule I, Chapter III, Part II and the cancellation of Appendix B, Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway.

RESOLUTION.—The experience gained in the working of the revised rules regulating the packing and carriage by railway in India of dangerous goods, other than explosives, which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1025-R. T., dated the 10th June 1912, has shown the necessity for further alterations in and additions to these rules.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, by the administrations of all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, of the amendments, specified in the enclosure hereto, in the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of Railway.

3. The Railway Board desire that the said amendments may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several Railways not administered by the Government, and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit a formal application for the adoption of the said amendments on their respective lines.

4. The Railway Board also hereby cancel Appendix B to the General Rules of 1906, which has been superseded by the rules published by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry under their Notification No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the accompanying amendments, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (2), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations, as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this Resolution and of its enclosure be communicated to the* Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin for information and necessary action; and to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin † for information; and to the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Army and Legislative Departments of the Government of India, for information.

* The Government of Bombay, Political and Public Works Departments.
The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.
The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Political Secretary, Hazur Durbar, Gwalior.
The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Guzerat, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railways.
The Agent and Chief Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.
The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal Dooars, Gondal-Porbandar, Jamnagar and Junagad Railways.
The Managers, Bhavnagar, Dholpur-Bari, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways.
The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.

† The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Commerce and Industry Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Agents, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1 to 7.
The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.
The Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

[Enclosure to Railway Department (Railway Board) Circular No. 1555 T., dated the 5th October 1914].

Amendments in Schedule I of Chapter III, Part II, and the cancellation of Appendix B, Part II of the open line General Rules of 1906.

CHAPTER III—SCHEDULE I.

I.—INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, CLASS B.

Page 7. Against the item "Kerosine or Paraffin oil, non-dangerous, *i.e.*, having a flashing point at or above 76° Fahr. etc." *insert the following in column 4*:—

"Other commodities, which are not explosives and not dangerous goods, may be loaded in the same vehicle with these liquids, provided that they are well separated from them."

Page 8. Delete the following rule appearing in column 3 against "Wood Naphtha or Wood Spirit" and other dangerous goods with which it is bracketed:—

"The gross weight of each package must not exceed two maunds."

Also in column 1, for the words "Terebine oil" and "Terebinth," *appearing between* "Spirits of Turpentine" and "Turpentine Substitutes," *substitute* "Terebine or Sun Dryers."

II—DANGEROUS, CORROSIVE AND POISONOUS CHEMICALS.

Page 9.—Between the items " Acid, Fluoric or Hydrofluoric " and " Acid, Hydrochloric or Muriatic or Spirits of Salts " *insert the following new entry* :—

1	2	3	4	5
Acid, Formic ...	Must be packed in casks or in carboys. The carboys should be securely bunged or stoppered and luted.			

Note—The bracket in column 3 to include the new entry.

Also in column 2, against " Acid, Hydrochloric or Muriatic or Spirits of Salts," *for the last sentence* " In the case of Hydrochloric Acid ..... straw, chaff or sawdust " *substitute the following* :—

" In the case of Hydrochloric Acid, the inside packing of the cases containing this acid may be of straw, or refuse cheap enough for packing, such as grass, wood shavings, etc., and this acid may also be carried in glass or earthenware carboys of not more than 12 gallon capacity, packed securely in iron crates with straw, or refuse cheap enough for packing, such as grass, wood shavings, etc. The carboys should be securely bunged or stoppered and luted, with their necks exposed."

And in the same column, against the item " Acid, Sulphuric, or Oil of Vitriol or Vitriol," *insert the following as clause (ii)* :—

" (*ii*) May also be carried in glass or earthenware carboys of not more than 12 gallon capacity, packed securely in iron crates with straw, or refuse cheap enough for packing. such as grass, wood shavings etc. The carboys should be securely bunged or stoppered and luted, with their necks exposed."

Against the same item, viz., " Acid, Sulphuric, etc.," *in the 3rd line of column 3, for* " clause (i)" *substitute* " clause (i) or (ii) " *and in the 7th and 11th lines, for* " clause (ii)" and " clause (iv)," *substitute* " clause (iii) " and " clause (v) " respectively.

Page 10. Change the numbering of the first three clauses in column 2 from " (ii)," " (iii)" and " (iv) " *to* " (iii)," " (iv) " and " (v) " *respectively.*

Also in column 4, against the item " Nitrate of Potash, Nitre, or Saltpetre, [other than manures]," *insert the following* :—

" Other commodities, which are not explosives and not dangerous goods, may be loaded in the same vehicle with Nitrate of Potash, Nitre, or Saltpetre (other than manures), provided that they are well separated from it."

III—MISCELLANEOUS DANGEROUS ARTICLES.

Page 12.—Insert the following rule in column 4, against " Compressed Atmospheric Air, etc." :—

' Other commodities, which are not explosives and not dangerous goods, may be loaded in the same vehicle with cylinders containing " Compressed or Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas," " Compressed Atmospheric Air," " Compressed Oxygen," or " Compressed Hydrogen," provided that not more than two cylinders in all are loaded in the same vehicle and they are well separated from the other commodities.'

Page 13.—For the existing rule 1 in column 2, against the items "Matches, safety" / "Matches, non-safety" *substitute the following* :—

" (*i*) Must be packed in strong dust-tight wooden cases which, in the case of ' Matches, non-safety ' must have a metal lining."

And against " Matches, safety " *insert the following in column 4* :—

' Other commodities, which are not explosives and not dangerous goods, may be loaded in the same vehicle with " Matches, safety," provided that they are well separated from them.'

APPENDIX B.

2. *Cancel the whole of this Appendix.*

No. 268.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Bengal and North Western Railway for the following lines of railway on the metre gauge :—

1. From Captainganj to Thunthibari *vid* Maharajganj, a distance of about 42 miles.
2. From Captainganj to Bhatni, a distance of about 42 miles.
3. From Maharajganj to Nautanwa *vid* Pharenda or from Maharajganj to Nautanwa *vid* Bridgmanganj, a distance of about 44 miles.
4. From Bagaha to Tribeni, a distance of about 24 miles.

2. These surveys will be known as the Gorakhpur and Champaran district railways surveys.

The 14th October, 1914.

No. 269.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel V. Murray, R.E.
Major E. Barnardiston, R.E.
Major G. F. F. Osborne, R.E.
Major C. F. Anderson, R.E.
Major W. K. Russell, R.E.
Major C. W. Wilkinson, R.E.
Captain C. L. Magniac, R.E.
Captain C. F. Birney, R.E.
Captain C. S. M. C. Watson, R.E.
Captain A. H. L. Mount, R.E.
Lieutenant G. Walton, R.E.
Lieutenant H. S. Trevor, R.E.
Lieutenant J. R. Roberts, R.E.
Lieutenant H. L. Woodhouse, R.E.
Mr. M. N. Varvill, Executive Engineer.
Mr. A. O. Evans, Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, District Locomotive Superintendent.
Mr. F. S. Whalley, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.
Mr. P. Watkins, Officiating Assistant Engineer.

The 15th October, 1914.

No. 270.—Mr. V. T. Janson, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, and Officiating Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5 and Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Bombay, held charge of the office of Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, in addition to his other duties, from the 2nd to the 10th September 1914.

No. 271.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 201, dated the 4th August 1914, Mr. B. G. Smith, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted from Class II, grade 5, *temporary* to Class II officiating, from the 14th September 1914, and to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 23rd September 1914.

No. 272.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 161, dated the 12th June 1913, Mr. Mansoor Ali Khan, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector on that Railway, with effect from the 15th August 1914.

The 16th October, 1914.

No. 273.—Mr. R. N. Nicolls, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is placed on special duty in the office of the Railway Board, with effect from the 22nd September 1914 and until further orders.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

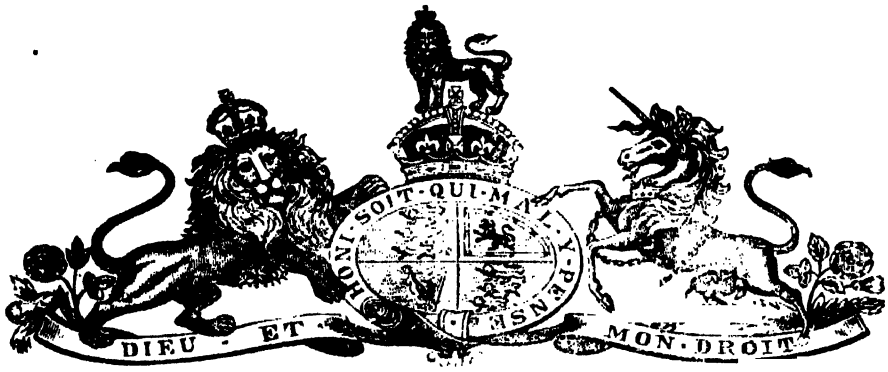
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 21st September, 1914.

No. 5103-J.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act 1874), the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act V of 1908 (The Code of Civil Procedure) except section 1 and sections 155 to 158, which are already in force to the Eastern Duars of the Goalpara district.

B. C. ALLEN,
Offg Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

REGISTERED No. L848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 15th October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Two disturbances of the cold weather type affected northwest India and gave fairly widespread rain in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab and the northwest of the United Provinces.

An area of low pressure and disturbed weather appeared off the Malabar coast on the 12th and was practically unchanged in position up to the end of the week. It caused a revival of the activity of the monsoon in the south of the Peninsula, where rainfall was widespread and moderately heavy.

There was very little rain in the rest of the country.

2. *Burma.*—Weather was almost dry, except on the 10th when nearly general rain fell in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Only a few falls of rain occurred, chiefly in Assam.

128GI

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell locally in the west of the United Provinces on the 10th and 11th. Bahraich, Khandwa and Pendra were the only stations that reported rain outside this area. .

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain in the Punjab, excluding the southwestern districts, on the 14th, and local rain in the east and north Punjab on the 9th and 10th and in the North-West Frontier Province on the 13th. A few light falls occurred in Kashmir and the southwest Punjab.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in Malabar on the 12th, 13th and 14th, and in southeast Madras on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. A few falls occurred in other parts of the Peninsula.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows :—

October 8th. False Point 1·82″.

„ 9th. Rawalpindi 1·38″, Murree 1·04″ and Pamban 4·70″.

„ 10th. Moulmein 1·82″, Maulalay 1·07″, Maymyo 4·50″, Lahore 1·07″, Bangalore 1·05″, Trichinopoly 0·89″ and Nellore 1·35″.

„ 11th. Tinnevelly 2·15″ and Negapatam 1·10″.

„ 12th. Pamban 2·05″, Negapatam 1·70″, Cuddalore 2·34″, Mercara 2·40″ and Kodaikanal 1·25″.

„ 13th. Parachinar 0·90″, Murree 1·28″, Karwar 2·43″, Mangalore 2·39″, Mercara 1·76″, Calicut 3·87″, Pamban 0·97″, Negapatam 2·75″ and Cuddalore 1·20″.

„ 14th. Narayanganj 1·08″, Burdwan 0·88″, Mymensingh 1·21″, Mussooree 1·45″, Rawalpindi 1·24″, Srinagar 0·92″, Madura 1·74″, Negapatam 1·60″ and Kodaikanal 1·22″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir and Madras Southeast, and was within 20 per cent of the normal in the Konkan and Malabar. The absence of rain is a normal feature at this time of the year in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West and Gujarat ; in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in Kashmir and Mysore, and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent over the remainder of the country.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 15th October 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 15th October 1914.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·2	2·5	−1·3	93·8	91·2	+ 2·6	+ 3	+ 4
Lower Burma	0·8	2·2	−1·4	154·5	134·6	+19·9	+ 15	+ 16
Upper Burma	0·3	1·0	−0·7	43·4	37·7	+ 5·7	+ 15	+ 17
Assam	0·7	1·0	−0·3	66·6	74·5	− 7·9	− 11	− 10
Bengal	0·5	1·4	−0·9	62·0	66·9	− 4·9	− 7	− 6
Orissa	0·5	1·9	−1·4	63·0	55·0	+ 8·0	+ 15	+ 18
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·7	−0·6	44·4	48·1	− 3·7	− 8	− 7
Bihar	0·1	0·8	−0·7	46·5	48·7	− 2·2	− 5	− 3
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·4	−0·3	37·3	38·2	− 0·9	− 2	− 2
United Provinces, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	38·7	38·7	0	0	− 1
Punjab, East and North	0·9	0	+0·9	26·5	21·3	+ 5·2	+ 24	+ 20
Punjab, Southwest	0·3	0	+0·3	13·4	7·9	+ 5·5	+ 70	+ 66
Kashmir	0·6	0·2	+0·4	6·0	8·4	− 2·4	− 29	− 34
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	7·0	5·9	+ 1·1	+ 19	+ 19
Baluchistan	0	0	0	4·0	2·4	+ 1·6	+ 67	+ 67
Sind	0	0	0	4·7	4·9	− 0·2	− 4	− 4
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	10·6	11·6	− 1·0	− 9	− 9
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	23·2	22·9	+ 0·3	+ 1	+ 2
Gujarat	0	0	0	30·8	23·2	+ 7·6	+ 33	+ 33
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	28·5	29·4	− 0·9	− 3	− 3
Central India, East	0	0·3	−0·3	44·2	40·7	+ 3·5	+ 9	+ 9
Berar	0	0·4	−0·4	30·1	30·3	− 0·2	− 1	+ 1
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	40·9	43·9	− 3·0	− 7	− 6
Central Provinces, East	0	0·4	−0·4	41·3	46·9	− 5·6	− 12	− 11
Konkan	0·7	0·8	−0·1	116·8	94·1	+22·7	+ 24	+ 24
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0·5	−0·4	32·5	25·2	+ 7·3	+ 29	+ 31
Hyderabad, North	0	0·4	−0·4	40·7	31·7	+ 9·0	+ 28	+ 30
Hyderabad, South	0	0·7	−0·7	35·5	28·1	+ 7·4	+ 26	+ 30
Mysore	0·7	1·8	−1·1	17·3	23·6	− 6·3	− 27	− 24
Malabar	2·6	2·6	0	94·7	87·5	+ 7·2	+ 8	+ 8
Madras, Southeast	4·0	1·9	+2·1	16·6	16·4	+ 0·2	+ 1	− 13
Madras Deccan	0·3	1·0	−0·7	21·0	20·3	+ 0·7	+ 3	+ 7
Madras Coast, North	0·6	2·3	−1·7	32·0	26·2	+ 5·8	+ 22	+ 31

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 15th October 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 10th October 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was good and well distributed throughout the Province. Planting of winter rice is completed in Lower Burma except in the flooded areas. Sowing of late sesamum, *juar* and wheat has commenced. Harvesting of cotton and groundnut is progressing in the dry zone. Standing crops are doing well. Live stock is healthy. The price of unhusked rice continues to be much below normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable and partially cool and beneficial to standing crops. Harvesting of autumn rice still continues in Darrang. Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of jute are practically over. Sowing of pulses is in progress. Ploughing for mustard has commenced. The prospects of winter rice, cotton and tea are fair to good. The average price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease is reported from two districts.

Bengal.—During the week under report light showers fell generally throughout the Province. More rain is wanted for the winter rice crop especially in the western districts. Harvesting of jute is nearly over. Preparation of lands for and sowing of spring crops are in progress. The prospects of standing crops are fairly good. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1·4 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Rain fell in all the districts except Gaya and Sambalpur. The fall was generally light except in Manbhum and Singhbhum where good rain has been received. Harvesting of jute and other autumn crops is approaching completion. More rain is urgently wanted for steeping of jute in Purnea. Preparation of lands for spring crops has commenced in some districts. Winter rice is doing well but more rain is urgently wanted for the crop in Bihar and in parts of Hazaribagh and Palamau. Some damage to the crop by insect pests is reported from Balasore, Angul and Sambalpur. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—Showers were received in the north and west of the Provinces and in Bundelkhand. More rain is much needed for late rice in some of the eastern districts. Floods and locusts have slightly damaged crops in some parts of the Provinces. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Preparation of land for the next crops and sowing of spring crops, wheat, gram and peas continue. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is good and cattle disease is reported to have slightly abated during the week. Fodder and water are ample. Markets are well stocked except in Etawah where stocks are short. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain was nearly general and was beneficial for spring sowings. The condition and expected yield of cotton and sugarcane and of other standing irrigated crops are generally good. Unirrigated crops are in a fair to good condition Picking of cotton and reaping of other autumn crops continue and the yield is average to good. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops are in progress and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of wheat ranges between normal and warning rates and of other grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in certain villages of the Kulachi tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The Paharpur canal is running. Cutting of autumn crops is in progress in Peshawar and Bannu. Spring sowings continue in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of maize in Peshawar and of gram in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—The rainfall was slight. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 14 and maize from 14 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient

Kashmir.—The rainfall was good in Muzaffarabad and slight elsewhere. Autumn crops are being gathered and the outturn is average. Cattle disease prevails in Uttermachipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices have slightly fallen in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather was seasonable. Slight showers were reported in the Tonk and Bharatpur States. Harvesting of autumn crops and preparation of land for spring crops are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable with the exception of the Tonk Pergana where the harvest is below normal. Much damage has been caused by locusts in Jaisalmer and slight damage by floods and locusts in Bharatpur. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Baghelkhand, partial in Gwalior and the Southern States, slight in Indore, Bundelkhand and Malwa and *nil* elsewhere. Weeding of autumn crops and preparation of land for spring crops are in progress. The standing crops are generally good. Autumn crops in the Lughasi, Garrauli and Naigawan Rebai States of the Bundelkhand Agency have been damaged to the extent of eight annas in the rupee for want of recent rain. Cattle disease prevails in one Pergana of Gwalior, the Barwaha Mahal of Indore, the Khilchipur State of Bhopal and in parts of Dhar, Jobat and Alirajpur of the Southern States. The condition of cattle is good elsewhere. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are rising in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in the Orchha, Sarila and Banka Pahari States of Bundelkhand, are fluctuating in Nimar and the Rampura Bhanpura districts of Indore and in the Datia and Bijawar States of Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. The days are warm but the nights and mornings are cool. No rain fell except in Mandla where 2¾ inches were received accompanied by hail which appears to have caused no damage. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings were proceeding and prospects are excellent. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The price of rice and *juar* in Nimar fell by 2½ and 3½ seers per rupee while in Amraoti and Yeotmal *juar* fell by 2 and 4 seers per rupee, respectively.

Feudatory States.—The States received no rain. Standing crops are flourishing. Rice sells cheaper by two seers per rupee in Jashpur and Korea.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Crops are generally good except for slight damage done by insects in one taluka of Sukkur, two talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier, one taluka of Thar and Parkar, three talukas of Khandesh and one taluka of Bijapur, by rats in one taluka of Karachi and two States of Rewa Kantha, by insufficient rain in one taluka and two *Mahals* of Karachi and by heavy rain in Ahmedabad and two talukas of West Khandesh. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah. Spring sowing continues in Sind,

the Deccan, the Karnatak, Broach, Surat, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods in the hilly tracks of Karachi, in two talukas of Thar and Parkar and in one taluka of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmedangar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate and irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen in Sind the Karnatak and are steady elsewhere. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 10th October were Bijapur 254.

Hyderabad.—Slight and partial rain fell during the week, the average fall being 22 cents. The highest fall was 2 inches 86 cents in Kalam. Autumn crops left after damage by rain are fair and are being harvested. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being weeded in places. Sowings of spring crops continue. Cattle disease prevails in ten talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. White *juar* is selling at 12½ and coarse rice at 6½ seers per rupee in Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is *juar* 9 seers per rupee in Raichur and Mahbubnagar and the lowest 22 seers in Bir.

Mysore.—The rainfall was light to fair throughout the State. Prices of food grains are steady. Markets are well supplied. Weeding and transplanting operations are in progress in parts. Gingelly and sugarcane are being harvested in parts. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. The prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is needed in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and the Chitaldrug districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are generally available.

Coorg.—The rainfall was general. Rice is in good condition. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in Malabar and Cochin, good in Banganapalle, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, South Canara, Travancore, the Nilgiris and the south and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or ending in parts and the outturn is fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient for irrigation in the Sircars, Chingleput, Tanjore, the West Coast and the Nilgiris. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 15th October, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 10th October 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	4	4
		Ahmedabad District	6	6
		Bulsar Port	...	1
		Surat Town and Port	5	1
		Surat District	98	61
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	1	1
		Bassein ,,	1	1
		Thana ,,	3	2
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Thana District	8	5
	Central	Nasik District	73	50
		Ahmednagar District	1	2
		East Khandesh ,,	8	6
		Poona Town	26	21
		Poona District	29	37
		Satara ,,	69	47

In the return for the week ending 3rd October 1914, against Bassein Port *read* 1 death *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag ,,	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	1
		Ratnagiri ,,	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	90	67
		Dharwar ,,	110	72
		Bijapur ,,	13	12
		Karwar ,,	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana ,,	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	23	18
		Cutch ,,	...	1
		Mandvi Port	2	2
		Porbandar	6	6
		Kathiawar Agency	44	36
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	257	188
		Surat Agency	4	...
		TOTAL	881	648
Madras Presidency	..	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	77	56 (b)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	8 (a)	3 (a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	6	4
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem ,,	16	8
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	5	3 (a)

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency	...	Nilgiris District	...	...
		Kistna „	...	...
		Kurnool „	...	...
		Cuddapah „	1 (a)	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		Sandur State	...	...
		TOTAL	113	74
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	1	1
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna „	...	...
		TOTAL	1	1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	2	2
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	22	14
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	1	1
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	5	5
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	3	2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	8	8
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	41	32

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Agra	Muttra City	1	1
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	...	...
	Allahabad	Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur „	...	...
		Allahabad „	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	2	1
		Ghazipur „	7	5
		Ballia „	2	2
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	1	2
		Basti „	12	7
		Azamgarh „	3	4
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	2	2
		Unao „	8	5
		Rae Bareli „	2	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	12	6
		Bara Banki „	1	1
		TOTAL	59	37
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	7	4
		Rohtak „	9	4
		Karnal „	...	...
		Ambala „	35	20
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	18	1
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	...	...
		Ludhiana „	8	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	...	...
		Gurdaspur ,,	5	...
		Sialkot ,,	...	...
		Gujranwala ,,	8	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Gujrat ,,	16	5
		Jhelum ,,	5	6
		Rawalpindi ,,	56	28
		Attock ,,	23	1
	Multan	Multan District	...	1
	Native States	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	2	2
		Total	122	98
Burma	Pegu	Rangoon Town	16	16
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome ,,	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	1
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada ,,	3	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Irrawaddy	Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin ,,	...	...
		Pyapon ,,	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Thaton ,,	...	...
		Toungoo ,,	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	5	5
		Magwe District	3	3
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha ,,	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila ,,	1	1
		Myingyan ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	30	29
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
	Narbudda	Hoshangabad Town	68	43
		Hoshangabad District	18	13
		Nimar ,,	1	1
		Badnur Town	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...
		TOTAL	87	57

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Mysore State	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	17	14
		Bangalore City	7	3
		Bangalore District	30	16
		Mysore City	29	23
		Mysore District	24	20
		Hassan „	...	...
		Kadur „	19	12
		Kolar „	28	19
		Kolar Gold Fields	11	9
		Tumkur District	13	6
		Shimoga „	26	17
		Chitaldroog „	60	36
		TOTAL	264	175
Hyderabad State	...	Raichur District	17	17
		Bidar „	216	181
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	262 (a)	198 (a)
Central India	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,931	1,349

(a) From the 28th September to the 4th October 1914.

In the return for the week ending 3rd October 1914 against Bhopal State insert 400 cases, 218 deaths for *nil* with a footnote that these figures are for the week ending 26th September 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*

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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 5.

1879. J. G. Lucas. *Improvements in porous containers or diaphragms for voltaic cells.*

1880. L. Bradford. *Improvements in the separation of mixed metallic sulphides.*

1881. H. T. Parmfelt. *Improvements in harvesters.*

1882. W. J. Still. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.*

1883. W. J. Still. *Improvements in means for injecting fuel into the cylinders of internal combustion engines.*

1884. E. F. McCool. *Improvements in grinding mills.*

1885. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in and connected with wrapper delivering mechanism for cigar machines.*

1886. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in wrapping mechanism of cigar machines.*

1887. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in cigar machines.*

1888. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in cigar machines.*

1889. R. F. Angelo. *An automatically discharging clack bucket for drawing water from wells for purposes of irrigation, horticulture and other requirements.*

1890. S. M. Rutnagar. *Improvements in the ventilation of buildings.*

1891. Mrs. R. Winsor. *The saw fibre machine.*

1892. J. P. Rogers. *Crankless engine.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1153. G. Larson. *Cross hung automatic sluice gate.*

1309. The International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in machines for making long filler cigars.*

1646. W. W. Harris. *Improvements in metallic sleepers.*

1695. W. F. Cox. *English tablet almanac.*

1766. L. M. Mallick. *The simultaneous steam cooker and baker, with chula combined.*

1790. The Vulcan Foundry Ld. *Improvements in or relating to riveting machines.*

1866. G. Musso. *Improvements in and relating to the transmission of electrical impulses over circuits of high electrostatic capacity.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1593. W. J. Hoynes. *An explosive compound and a process for making the same.*

1612. Whitehead Morris & Co., Ld. and E. H. Farmer. *Improvements in and relating to methods and processes for printing more especially for bank notes, bonds and the like.*

1691. (Mrs.) E. G. Wilson. *Improvements in and connected with internal combustion*

1718. E. Cottard & Cie. *Machine for the production of iron turnings.*

1725. Ad-Display Machine Corporation. *Improvements in and relating to motion picture apparatus.*

1771. O. W. Brain and C. A. Hodgson. *Improvements in railway block telegraph signalling apparatus.*

1773. G. H. Dickson. *Denaturant for alcohol fuel.*

1792. O. P. H. Boldt. *Substitute for leather discs for manufacturing elastic rollers having a lasting rough surface for cotton gins and wool cleaning machines.*

1798. Rai Kumar Singh. *Simplex waterproof composition.*

1808. V. Belanger. *Improvements in spindles for spinning.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1048. Bilbrough and Frew.
1471. Kilen.
1605. Datta.
1698. Feldtmann.
1700. Minerals Separation Ld.
1702. Bosch.

PATENTS SEALED.

984. Willard & Wilcox.
1401. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld.
1453. Erwin & Erwin.
1472. Société Anonyme Pour L'Exploitation des Procédés Westinghouse Leblanc.
1479. Strachan.
1516. Yates & Heyes.
1527. Kummer.
1608. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld.
1618. General Electric Co.
1621. Purser.
1636. Miller.
164.. Knight.
1642. Markt.
1651. Larymore & Manuel
1652. DeWolf.
1653. Dressler.
1655. Ireland.
1656. Fontaine.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

177 of 1902. Mond. (To 10 December 1915.)
240 of 1905. New Inverted Incandescent Gas Lamp Co., Ld. (To 19 December 1915.)
177 of 1906. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 8 November 1915.)
234 of 1906. Whitaker. (To 27 November 1915.)
239 of 1906. Stokes. (To 12 October 1915.)
523 of 1906. Lane & ors. (To 30 November 1915.)
91 of 1907. Killen. (To 17 September 1915.)
375 of 1907. Lawrence. (To 19 December 1915.)
480 of 1907. Le Bas and anr. (To 23 November 1915.)
173 of 1908. Societa Generale per la Cianamide. (To 18 November 1915.)
182 of 1908. Sheffield & anr. (To 24 November 1915.)
400 of 1908. Fessenden. (To 6 November 1915.)
105 of 1909. Jones. (To 14 September 1915.)
202 of 1909. Edeleanu. (To 30 November 1915.)
315 of 1910. W. M. Still & Sons, Ld., & anr. (To 31 January 1916.)
544 of 1910. Levick. (To 1 December 1915.)
610 of 1910. Dobbie. (To 31 January 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1903.

79, (Jogendra Nath Chatterjee). 118, (Scott).

1904.

542, (Lundholm).

1905.

581, (Angus).

1907.

65, (Davies & Davies).

1908.

152, (Yodha). 204, (Pearson Fire Alarm Ld.).

1909.

118, (Simpson). 496, (Torrington). 560, (Tarafirma Ld.). 601, (Craig). 602, (Tully, Simons & Murray). 611, (Brenner & Hoffman). 612, (Benaglia & Grimaldi). 620, (Paranjape). 641, (Noe). 643, (Etrich). 644, (Etrich). 684, (Jones). 685, (Mono Service Vessels Ld.).

1910.

120, (Wilderspin). 156, (Hawkins & Ogilvie). 253, (Barlow). 258, (Rawson). 262, (Dring).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

October 5th to 10th, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 2270-2283. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. October 5.

Class 15. Nos. 2284-2292. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. October 5.

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS.

Class 1. No. 3 of 1910. F. Hopper & Co. Ld., of Brigg Road Works, Brigg Road, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, England. February 3, 1910. (Copyright in design extended for five years).

Class 13. No. 28 of 1909. Sumer Chand Sham Lall Sadh, Mohilla Sadhwara, Farrukhabad. September 10, 1909. (Copyright in design extended for five years).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
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(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 11 of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
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J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
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(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1911-12	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership, and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

ALLAHABAD

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	. Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Jawala Prasad, II.	. B. I. Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. Sita Ram Mahta.	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
5.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

	M. Mohd. Ishaq	. Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1.	M. Ram Charan Lal	Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BELGAUM.

1.	M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni	Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya	17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2.	M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A.	8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Hossain Mirza	1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4.	M. Mohd. Israil Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5.	M. Syed Nawab Ali	11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6.	M. Wahidun Nabi Khan	88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7.	M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid	152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8.	M. Dalilluddin Ahmed	9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Wajid	89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Syed Mohammad	12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1.	M. Rahim Shah	R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DACCA.

1.	Abdul Ghani	C/o Abdus Shakoor, Kotwal, The Black Watch, Camp Dacca.

DALHOUSIE.

1.	M. Abdur Rahim	Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1.	M. Mithan Lal	C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1.	M. Syed Hadi Hussain	Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1.	M. K. R. Mehta	R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa	Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains	Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand Sarup	C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1.	M. Ahmed Bux	Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Brut Street, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal	2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
2.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Bahram Khan, Officers' Munshi, Murree Bazar, Murree.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 28rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1.	M. Gulzar Lal	South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published early in September next by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and will be procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance—on no account drugs are sent per V.P. Post—and are obtainable from the* Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	℔
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	℔
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	℔
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	℔
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son)

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

A. W. DALDY, *Captain*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM ;
1ST OCTOBER 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th October 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th October 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta . .	34,37,000	24,24,22,935	24,58,59,935	16,23,56,860	20,43,053	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	38,08,99,859	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore .	...	3,50,80,300	3,50,80,300	3,88,71,477	58,92,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,47,64,145	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore . .	...	3,55,33,730	3,55,33,730	1,38,80,453	1,19,18,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,99,370	
Bombay . .	41,25,235	15,99,19,545	16,40,44,780	3,52,01,708	1,15,49,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,67,51,378	
Karachi . .	...	1,83,69,205	1,83,69,205	71,14,017	10,96,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,10,172	
Madras . .	32,48,620	6,58,24,420	6,90,73,040	3,07,83,233	15,93,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,23,76,495	
Rangoon . .	...	4,31,34,260	4,31,34,260	5,83,46,441	36,96,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,20,42,501	
	1,08,10,855	60,02,84,395	61,10,95,250	34,65,54,189	3,77,89,785	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,08,43,920	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,02,51,330	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another . .									Nil	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			60,08,43,920								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		60,08,43,920	

£122,000 (R 18,30,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th October 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th October 1914 to 11,90 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH OCTOBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

G H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 13th October 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th October 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,46,26,641 14 0			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,14,93,760 5 11	2,61,20,402	3	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,96,20,325	0	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	19,03,507	1	2
Sundries	21,86,914	5	11
RUPEES	28,98,31,149	11	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,41,65,555	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,07,53,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,89,15,257	5	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,83,52,769	8	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,74,68,876	11	1
Balances with other Banks	24,54,033	6	10
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	25,58,126	3	11
Stamps	12,851	7	0
Sundries	3,65,824	0	11
Rs. A. P.	17,50,47,273	11	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *7,29,42,383 0 11	11,47,83,876	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,18,41,492 15 3			
RUPEES	28,98,31,149	11	9

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,77,505 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 9,97,215 0 0

Rs. 13,74,720 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th October 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 45·94.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of August 1914 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	2,890,059	1,129,635
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	250,000	...
	3,140,059	1,129,635
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	4,269,694	

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 15th October 1914.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 73 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th September 1914.

In the matter of M. Miranda, Restaurant-keeper, residing at No. 36, Lewis Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said M. Miranda an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of September 1914.

CASE No. 77 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th September 1914.

In the matter of Li Kan Shoo, residing at No. 56, Lewis Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Li Kan Shoo an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of September 1914.

CASE No. 139 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 22nd September 1914.

In the matter of Selvan Joseph, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Selvan Joseph, Butler, residing at No. 7, Prome Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Selvan Joseph.

CASE No. 140 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 23rd September 1914.

In the matter of Maung Pe Thet, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Pe Thet, Theatre Proprietor, residing at Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Pe Thet.

CASE No. 141 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 24th September 1914.

In the matter of V. Ponnusawmy Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by V. Ponnusawmy Pillay, Clerk, of No. 101, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said V. Ponnusawmy Pillay.

CASE No. 142 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 24th September 1914.

In the matter of T. E. Maduray Pillai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by T. E. Maduray Pillai, Clerk, of No. 85, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 24th day of September 1914 against the said T. E. Maduray Pillai.

CASE No. 143 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th September 1914.

In the matter of A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubbay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by B. Meyer of Rangoon, a creditor of A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubbay, carrying on business as a general trader at shops Nos. 140, 191 and 192, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubbay was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day.

CASE No. 144 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th September 1914.

In the matter of Ganta Adinarayanasawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ganta Adinarayanasawmy, Clerk, residing at No. 69, 31st Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ganta Adinarayanasawmy.

CASE No. 145 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th September 1914.

In the matter of C. Foke Twai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Foke Twai, Clerk, Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd , residing at No. 40B, Latter Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of September 1914 against the said C. Foke Twai.

CASE No. 146 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th September 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Choe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Choe, Clerk, residing at No. 55B, 15th Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of September 1914 against the said Maung Po Choe.

CASE No. 147 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 29th September 1914.

In the matter of Douglas Daily, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Douglas Daily, Schoolmaster, residing at No. 53, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 28th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 29th day of September 1914 against the said Douglas Daily.

CASE No. 149 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th September 1914.

In the matter of C. Hin Wor, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Hin Wor, Clerk, residing at No. 18, Thompson Street, Rangoon, on the 29th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of September 1914, against the said C. Hin Wor.

CASE No. 150 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th September 1914.

In the matter of Andrew DeCruze, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Andrew DeCruze, Guard, Burma Railways, residing at No. 75, Railway Quarters, Rangoon, on the 30th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Andrew DeCruze.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 13 of 1914.

Panna Lal, son of Nanu Ram, Mohajan Saiaogi of Ajmer. Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P
1. Ram Nath of Ajmer	667	0	0
2. Must. Gopi, Ajmer	1,300	0	0
3. Must. Gopi, Ajmer	5,860	0	0
4. Must. Gopi, Ajmer	1,076	1	6
5. Ganga Dass, Ajmer	200	0	0
6. Ganga Dass, Ajmer	100	0	0
7. Ganga Dass, Ajmer	87	11	0
8. Mai Dass, Ajmer	300	0	0
9. Must. Sunder Kunwar, Ajmer	170	0	0
10. Must. Sunder Kunwar, Ajmer	208	0	0
11. Hamir Mal, Ajmer	88	9	0
12. Pannalal of Ajmer	38	0	0
13. Mitha Lal, Mahajan, Ajmer	135	0	0
14. R. B. Seth Champalal of Beawar	7,000	0	0
15. Chandu Lal of Nawan	1,100	0	0
16. Bhinalal of Jaipur	372	0	0
17. Ram Baxsh of Indore	199	0	0
18. Kundanmal of Ajmer	12	0	0
19. Manakchand of Bombay	1,600	0	0
20. Bal Chand of Bombay	160	0	0
21. Bhola Nath of Delhi	200	0	0
22. Harsukh of Hazari Bagh	75	0	0
23. Ram Karaut of Ajmer	500	0	0
24. Beenj Raj of Lakhampur	300	0	0

Whereas the applicant Panna Lal has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 A.M. on the 19th November 1914, the creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 3rd day of October 1914.

No. 39 of 1914.

Mr. George C. Aers of Ajmer. — Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Ramjiwan, Ajmer	450	0	0
2. Bansi Lal, Ajmer	500	0	0
3. Nand Ram, Ajmer	70	0	0
4. Ram Pershad, Ajmer	75	0	0
5. Banarsi Das, Ajmer	300	0	0
6. Lachman, Ajmer	70	0	0
7. Ghansham, Ajmer	175	0	0
8. Bola Prosad, Ajmer	75	0	0
9. Chunna Lal, Ajmer	100	0	0
10. Chiranji Lall Banker, Ajmer	1,000	0	0
11. Seth Gumber Mall, Ajmer	650	0	0
12. Master Damodar Dass, Ajmer	250	0	0
13. Rai Bahadur Seth Mul Chand	2,500	0	0
14. Hira Lal, son of Bhajan Lal, Kaisarganj	100	0	0

Whereas the applicant Mr. George C. Aers has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 16th November 1914 at 11-30 A.M., the creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 6th day of October 1914.

CASE No. 40 OF 1914.

Mr. A. W. Smith of Ajmer — Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chiranji Lal, Ajmer	2,000	0	0
2. Ghisalal, Ajmer	83	0	0
3. Usman and Sons, tailors, Ajmer	75	7	0
4. Seth Monmal Saud, Ajmer	150	0	0
5. Nand Ram	72	8	0
6. Damodardass	160	0	0
7. Lachman Kali	30	0	0
8. Rai Bahadar Mool Chand	200	0	0
9. Ram Chander, Ajmer	130	0	0
10. Dhanna Ranchiroo, Ajmer	60	0	0
11. Suja, Ajmer	84	0	0
12. Khaju, butcher, Ajmer	50	0	0
13. Co-operative Credit Society, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer	500	0	0

Whereas the applicant Mr. A. W. Smith has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on the 14th November 1914 at 11-30 A.M., the creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 6th day of October 1914.

No. 41 OF 1914.

Abdul Ghaffar. Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Khub Chand, Ajmer	142	0	0
2. Phul Chand, Ajmer	150	0	0
3. Kaban Mal, Ajmer	45	0	0
4. Molvi Mohamed Bax, Ajmer	190	0	0
5. Makhanlal, Ajmer	40	0	0
6. B. Banarsi Dass, Ajmer	18	0	0
7. Gangapershad, Ajmer	10	0	0
8. Heeralal, Ajmer	6	0	0

Whereas the applicant Abdul Ghaffar has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 A.M. on the 21st November 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 7th day of October 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of the Insolvent.
226 of 1914	10th September 1914.	Thakshanamoorthy Asari, ruby merchant, residing at No. 226, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras.	10th September 1914.	13th November 1914.
229 of 1914	15th September 1914.	Tanjore Adam Fakeer Mahomed Saib, merchant, residing at No. 9, Appu Maistry Street, Georgetown, Madras.	15th September 1914.	20th November 1914.
233 of 1914	16th September 1914.	Imamuddin Badsha Sahib, piece-goods merchant, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. M. I. Badsha & Co., residing at No. 21, Kithapath Khan Street, Tiruvâtcesvaranpet.	16th September 1914.	27th November 1914.
235 of 1914	17th September 1914.	R. Srinivasa Row, unemployed, residing at No. 20, Singaracharry Street, Triplicane, Madras.	17th September 1914.	27th November 1914.
240 of 1914	17th September 1914.	W. A. Manual, unemployed, residing at No. 108, Barrack Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	18th September 1914.	27th November 1914.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 625 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 8th October 1914.

Re Baldev Ramlal Bhaya of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately carrying on business as a cloth merchant in partnership with Sookdev Ramlal Bhaya in the name of Sookdev Ramlal, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Baldev Ramlal Bhaya has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT FORT,
Bombay, 8th October 1914.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th October 1914.

No. 117.—3rd class Assistant Surgeon G. McGuire, I.S.M.D., is appointed temporarily as Assistant to the Health Officer, Simla, with effect from the 2nd October 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 42 OF 1914.

Dated the 6th October 1914.

In the matter of Ghulam Murtiza, son of Mohamad Khan, caste Pathan, of Delhi, debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 11th June 1914, on behalf of Ghulam Mirtiza, debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 42 OF 1914.

Dated the10th October 1914.

In the matter of Ghulam Murtiza, son of Mohamad Khan, Pathan, of Delhi, debtor.

Whereas Ghulam Murtiza was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 6th October 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 56 OF 1914.

Dated this 8th day of October 1914.

In the matter of Ram Chand, adopted son of Panna Lal, Chhatri, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 6th August 1914, on behalf of Ram Chand, the debtor, and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 56 OF 1914.

Dated the 13th October 1914.

In the matter of Ram Chand, adopted son of Panna Lal, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Ram Chand was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 8th October 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary :

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 57 OF 1914.

Dated this 8th day of October 1914.

In the matter of Panna Lal, son of Tota Ram, Chhatri, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 6th August 1914, on behalf of Panna Lal, the debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 57 OF 1914.

Dated the 13th October 1914.

In the matter of Panna Lal, son of Tota Ram, Chhatri of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Panna Lal was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 8th October 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary :

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 12th October 1914.

No. 71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and in supersession of Notifications No. 4, dated the 6th February 1888, and No. 29, dated the 3rd July 1888, which are hereby rescinded, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to extend the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), with the exception of Section 5, to the District of Coorg.

Provided that the Act so extended shall be subject to the following Notification, namely, that all references to the Local Government (except in regard to the appointment of the Inspector General of Police under Section 4) and all references to the Inspector General of Police shall be construed as referring to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

P. B. WARBURTON,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th of October 1914.

No. 7255-*Home*.—With reference to Notification No. 1858 of the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, dated Simla, the 24th September 1914, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section 3, of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the Province of Delhi on 21st October 1914.

No. 7256-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19(1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to declare that with effect from 21st October 1914, the territories under his administration shall for the purposes of the said Act form one district.

No. 7257-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Local Government by section 20 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased, with effect from the 21st October 1914, to appoint the person entered in the second column of the schedule hereto appended to be the District Judge of the Civil District entered opposite to his name in the first column of the said schedule.

Schedule.

1	2
Civil District.	District Judge appointed to the district entered in column 1.
Delhi	Mr. C. L. Dundas.

No. 7258-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 21(1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased, with effect from 21st October 1914, to appoint the officer noted below to be Additional Judge of the District noted opposite his name:—

Name.	District.
Lala Murari Lall	Delhi.

No. 7259-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 21 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased, with effect from 21st October 1914, to appoint the officer noted below to be Additional Judge of the District noted opposite his name :—

Name.	District.
Mr. S. Le. P. T. Clifford	Delhi.

No. 7260-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with effect from 21st October 1914, to make two classes of Subordinate Judges in respect of the jurisdiction to be exercised by them, namely—

First Class.—Subordinate Judges exercising jurisdiction without limit as to the value of the case.

Second Class.—Subordinate Judges exercising jurisdiction in cases the value of which does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

No. 7261-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 28(1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased, with effect from 21st October 1914, to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the class specified opposite their respective names with respect to cases generally within the limits of the civil district shown against their names. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the said officers shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be subordinate Judges.

Name.	Class of powers.	District.
Lala Murari Lall	1st Class	Delhi.
M. Rahim Bukhsh . . .	1st Class	Do.
Lala Chuni Lall	2nd Class	Do.

No. 7262-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 28 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with effect from 21st October 1914, to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers of a Munsiff of the class specified opposite their respective names with respect to cases generally within the limits of the civil district shown against their names.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the officers hereby empowered shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be Munsiffs.

District.	Name.	Class of powers.
Delhi	Mr. A. Macnabb . . .	Munsiff, 1st Class.
„	Ch. Sardar Khan . . .	Ditto.
„	R. S. Nathu Mal . . .	Ditto.

No. 7263-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), as amended by Act IV of 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased, with effect from 21st October 1914, to invest all Subordinate Judges of the first class with jurisdiction in all classes of cases under the said Act.

No. 7264-*Home*.—Under section 26 (1) of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased, with effect from 21st October 1914, to invest all Subordinate Judges of the first and second class in the Province of Delhi with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

No. 7265-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court are pleased, with effect from 21st October 1914, to make three classes of Munsiffs in respect of the jurisdiction to be exercised by them in the Province of Delhi, namely—

First Class.—Munsiffs exercising jurisdiction in cases the value of which does not exceed one thousand rupees.

Second Class.—Munsiffs exercising jurisdiction in cases the value of which does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Third Class.—Munsiffs exercising jurisdiction in cases the value of which does not exceed one hundred rupees.

2. When any Munsiff is appointed to either of the classes constituted by this Notification, he shall exercise the jurisdiction hereinbefore defined for the class to which he is appointed within the local limits of the Delhi Province.

No. 7266-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court are pleased, with effect from 21st of October 1914, to invest the undermentioned Munsiffs with the powers of the class specified opposite their respective names with respect to cases generally within the Civil District Delhi :—

Name.	Class of powers.
Sayad Muhammad Bakar	1st Class.
Sheikh Abdul Aziz	1st Class.

Delhi, the 12th October 1914.

No. 7277-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 3rd October 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	143	119	262	91	85	176	...	...	...	119	4	33	...	20	5	37	19	56	40·3	59·7
	Notified Area	3,671	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·5	13·8
	Total .	...	144	122	266	91	86	177	..	...	...	120	4	33	..	20	5	37	19	56	...	...

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th October 1914.

No. 2808-*W*.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for rebuilding the Police Station at Hauz Qazi, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894 and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector, Delhi, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi .	Delhi .	Delhi .	·06 approximate.	North-West of present Police Station, Hauz Qazi.	*North side.* Private shops, a coach house and the Lal Kua Bazar. *North and East side.* Police Station. *South and West side.* Public Street.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, 1st Circle, Bungalow No. 1, Flagstaff Road, Delhi, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi District.

RETURN FROM LEAVE AND POSTING.

Delhi, the 13th October 1914.

No. 2049-E.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 397-E, dated the 24th March 1914, Mr. J. O. Rennie, Assistant Engineer, having been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave, landed at Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd September 1914, and joined the Chief Engineer's office on the forenoon of the 25th September 1914.

Mr. Rennie is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer and is posted as 2nd personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about 24th March 1914 the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in the Police Station compound at Tadivaripalli Podili Division by Polepalli Ramayya, Donta Subbigadu and Avulamanda Grivigadu, all boys under 12 years of age, while picking up waste paper.

Details of the find.	Weight.	Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
A small pot containing cup-shaped gold coins locally Rama madalu, of which 41 have been recovered	12 tolahs.	240 0 0
A silver bracelet	10 Rs.	7 0 0
An iron bracelet	...	...
A brass piece	...	...

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by an agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on 29th March 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

ILLEGIBLE,
for Collector, Nellore.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NELLORE;
Dated 6th October 1914.

Under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on 21st August 1914 the Treasure mentioned below was found by one Khadia and another Ghasia, farm servants of Somonaiko of Dongaguda, Nowrangapur Tanna in Dongaguda village, Nowrangapur Taluk, while ploughing the jeroyati land of Somonaiko.

		Approximate cost. Rs. A. P.
79	Silver coins bearing Hindustani letters (weight 78 toals).	57 8 0
1	Bellmetal vessel, 130 tolas	2 2 8
3	Broken pieces of bellmetal cups (120 tolas) . .	1 8 0
	Total .	61 2 8

All persons claiming the Treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by Agent before the undersigned on 13th March 1915 in the Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, and prove their claims.

ILLEGIBLE,
for Acting Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, VIZAGAPATAM,
Dated 8th October 1914.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Nachu and Narayanan while working in the field S. No. 233 Wet of Vilanthidasamudram village, Shiyali Taluk, belonging to Srirangathammal.

Items.	Weight.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.
1. Golden karai	1¼ Viraganadai	8 12 0
2. Two pieces of gold . . .	2 1/16 Ditto	14 1 0
3. Two Thalies	½ Ditto	1 12 0
4. 14 Small pieces of gold . .	1/16 Ditto . . .	1 8 0
	TOTAL .	26 1 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th March 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

ILLEGIBLE,
For Collector.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th August 1914.

No. 117—Mr. H. H. Brvan, Superintendent, Sambhar Manufacture Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days from the 4th September 1914.

The 2nd October 1914.

No. 163—Mr. Sri Kishan Munshi, Superintendent of the Gudha Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for seven days in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 85, dated the 10th July 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1914.

No. 1499*s*-*Ap.*—Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade with effect from the 1st October 1914, and until further orders.

The 5th October 1914.

No. 1519*s*-*Ap.*—The following appointments are made with effect from the 8th September 1914, *vice* Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, resigned :—

Mr. J. H. King to be appointed substantively to the 5th grade ;

Mr. Syed Aziz-uddin, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Central Circle, and officiating Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to be appointed provisionally as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

No. 1522s-Ap.—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the 1st October 1914, *vice* Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, appointed as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bombay :—

Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Gany to be confirmed in the 1st grade;

Mr F. W. M'Crea to be promoted provisionally to the 1st grade;

Mr. C. J. E. Clerici to be confirmed in the 2nd grade;

Mr. Naubat Rai to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade;

Mr. S. C. Sinclair to be confirmed in the 3rd grade;

Babu Paresh Nath Mukerji to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade;

Mr. T. V. Bapat to be confirmed in the 4th grade;

Mr H. Ostoche to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade;

Mr. Syed Azizud in to be appointed substantively to the 5th grade.

Mr. J. P. Johnson, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Punjab and N. W. F., and officiating Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to be appointed provisionally as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 8th October 1914.

No. 1546s-Ap.—Babu Durga Narayan Mitra, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for six days with effect from the 5th August 1914.

The 10th October 1914.

No. 1563s-Ap.—Mr. A. Rowan, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, working as Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 17th September 1914.

Mr. P. S. Thiagaraja Iyer, Supernumerary Inspector, attached to the office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Rowan, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th October 1914.

No. 3948-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 13th September 1914 to 6th October 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Agoada	Portuguese Territory	27th July 1914	Closed.
Kashi R. S.	United Provinces	6th August ,,	Opened.
Kherwara	Rajputana	29th ,, ,,	,,
Raia	Portuguese Territory	15th ,, ,,	,,
Ukuwela	Ceylon	1st October ,,	,,

The following alterations in the names of the Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Kujhwaj" instead of "Bazarbandi."

"Madura Head Post" instead of "Madura R. S."

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th October 1914.

No. 4006-T.—Mr. P. Chakravarti Iyengar, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, reverted to the grade of Telegraph Master with effect from the 12th July 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
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Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for June 1914. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for August 1914. No. 5 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Memorandum and Statistical Tables relating to the Trade of India with Germany and Austria Hungary. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 10*d.* (2*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Appointments in Offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance Department. Corrected to 1st July 1914 Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s* 4*d*. (4*a*.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August 1914 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

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Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

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CONTENTS.

	Pages.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1691—1718
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2361—2400
PART III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	85

	Pages.
SUPPLEMENT No. 43—	
Statement of Wholesale and Retail Prices and certain staple articles of food-grains for the second-half of June 1914	1913—1931
Tariff Valuation of Sugar	1932
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 22nd October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	1933—1934
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 17th October 1914	1935—1936
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 17th October 1914	1937—1944
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	1945—1947

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1914.

No. 51.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS TEMPORARY RULES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 73.]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY RULES) ACT, 1914.

[28th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present

Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

nd 5 Geo. 5, c. 27.

Extension of powers to make temporary rules.

1. The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, subject to the following amendments, that is to say :—

(*a*) In section one, for the words " any patent or licence granted to, and the registration of any trade mark the proprietor whereof is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and any proceedings on any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts," there shall be substituted the following words : " any patent or licence the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty; for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design or trade mark the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid; for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts; for enabling the Board to grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as the Board may think fit, licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid " :

(*b*) At the end of the same section the following sub-section shall be added :—

" (4) This Act shall apply to any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty as if he was a subject of that State ; and the expression ' subject of any State at war with His Majesty ' shall, with reference to a company, include any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions ; and, where a patent has been granted to any person in respect of an invention declared in the application or any specification to have been communicated to him by some other person, that other person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the person entitled to the benefit of the patent unless the contrary is proved."

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act, 1914; and the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, and this Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Acts, 1914.

The 23rd October, 1914.

No. 52.—Mr. S. Ashley Collins, a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st November, 1914.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1914.

No. 1663.—The services of Mr. M. H. Harrison of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 16th October 1914

JUDICIAL.

The 19th October, 1914.

No. 2114.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint William Ewart Greaves, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for a period of two years, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

MEDICAL.

The 17th October, 1914.

No. 989.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, M.B., I.M.S., Bombay, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 1097.—The services of Mr. A. C. Armstrong, officiating Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the 11th October 1914.

No. 1101.—The services of Captain H. R. Williams, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd October, 1914.

No. 2080.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the paper in Gurmukhi entitled "Shamsher-i-Khalsa", published at Stockton, California, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the said paper to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, it contains words which are likely to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India and to incite persons to interfere with the maintenance of law and order in British India.

PORT BLAIR.

The 21st October, 1914.

No. 395.—The services of Mr. J. Hope-Simpson, C.I.E., late officiating Superintendent of Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 4th October 1914.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1914.

No. 2598-*Est.-A.*—Captain D. R. G. Oliver, of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is placed temporarily on special duty as an additional Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, with effect from the 19th September, 1914.

No. 2601-*Est.-A*.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 1st October, 1914.

No. 2602-*Est.-A*.—Captain H. C. Finnis, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 1st October, 1914.

No. 2606-*Est.-A*.—Mr. A. H. Grant, C.I.E., a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is appointed to officiate as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 17th October, 1914.

The 20th October, 1914.

No. 2288-*I.-C*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Political Agents at Bahrein and Kuwait shall, for the purposes of precedence, be treated as Consuls for the future, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

The 21st October, 1914.

No. 2632-*Est.-A*.—Mr. J. H H. Bill, of the Political Department, on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, with effect from the 29th September, 1914.

No. 2639-*Est.-A*.—Mr. H. N. Bolton, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 18th October, 1914.

No. 2642-*Est.-A*.—Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., is reappointed to the effect list of the Political Department and is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 3rd October, 1914, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations

No. 2647-*Est. A*.—Mr. C. S. Harper, Indian Educational Service, is posted as an Assistant Master in the Daly College, Indore, with effect from the 5th October, 1914.

No. 2650-*Est.-A*.—Captain J. B. D. Hunter, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand, with effect from the 3rd October, 1914.

No. 2653-*Est.-A*.—Major W. Lethbridge, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, with effect from the 26th September, 1914.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 2678-*Est.-A*.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Burden, C.I.E., I.M.S., (*Ben.*)
Captain M. F. White, I.M.S.
Captain A. N. Dickson, I.M.S.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Lumsden, I.M.S., (*Ben.*)
Major F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S.
Captain J. B. D. Hunter, I.M.S.
Major J. Husband, I.M.S.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 23rd October, 1914.

No. 2316-*I.-C*.—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to grant a personal salute of eleven guns to His Highness Sultan Sir Ali Bin Ahmed, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Alhanta (Lahej).

A. H. GRANT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1914.

No. 1349-*F. E*.—The services of Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his present duties.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 1366-F. E.—Mr. F. V. Rushforth has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 5th October 1914.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Miscellaneous.

No. 1614-F.

The 24th October, 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The rise in prices in India, though in evidence from an earlier date, began to attract general notice from about the year 1907. In 1910 the Government of India decided to undertake a full and detailed investigation of the problem, and the task was entrusted to Mr. Datta, a senior and experienced officer of the Finance Department, assisted by Mr. Findlay Shirras, late professor of Economics of the Dacca College, and Mr. S. D. Gupta of the Finance Department. Mr. Datta was instructed to tour throughout British India, to collect and analyse the relevant statistics, to ascertain the views of both the official and non-official community, and to report his conclusions to the Government of India. The specific points referred for investigation were :-

(1) What has been the actual rise in prices in India during the past fifteen years ? Has the rise affected all commodities alike or is it specially marked in the case of food grains ? Are there marked differences in respect of enhancement of prices as between different areas ?

(2) To what extent is the rise in prices due to what may be styled " world factors ", and how far may it be ascribed to local conditions ?

(3) Does it appear that the rise is a permanent feature or is it only temporary ?

(4) If it be more or less permanent, what are its probable economic effects on the country as a whole, and on the different sections of the community ?

2. Mr. Datta was placed on special duty in 1910. His report was received in 1913, and the complete subsidiary volumes of statistics, on which it is based, were finally ready by April 1914. The Government of India desire to place on record their appreciation of the care and industry which Mr. Datta and his assistants brought to bear on their arduous task. The report with its statistical appendices constitutes an almost complete survey of the progress achieved during the past 22 years. It brings together, and exhibits the inter-relation of, a mass of statistical material, drawn from a wide variety of sources, and illustrating the many-sided evolution of the country. Whatever view may be taken of the conclusions reached in regard to individual issues arising out of the terms of reference—some of which inevitably involve controversial points of economic theory—the report as a whole must be recognised as a very valuable contribution to the recent economic and financial history of India.

General course of prices.

3. The general course of prices is indicated in the following table, taken from page 29 of the report, which exhibits the variations in average wholesale* rupee prices, during the years 1890 to 1912, of different groups of articles, for the 24 more or less homogeneous economic circles, into which, for the reasons noted in Chapter II of the report, Mr. Datta has divided India exclusive of Burma and the Native States. The figure 100 represents in this table the average wholesale price of each group of commodities for the years 1890 to 1894, which have been selected by Mr. Datta as

*Wholesale prices have been used for the reasons noted by Mr. Datta on page 29 of the report, *viz.*, that they are more sensitive than retail prices in reflecting industrial and trade conditions, and that retail prices in India correspond in their movements generally with wholesale prices, because the cost of retailing is extremely small.

period the length of metalled roads increased from 36,400 to 51,900. This development in the means of communication, apart from its levelling effect already referred to, has brought all parts of the country into much closer touch with foreign markets, and has thus immensely facilitated and enhanced the influence in the direction of a rise which, as will be brought out further on, these markets have exercised on Indian prices.

9. Another factor of smaller, though still considerable, efficacy, has been the improvement in banking and monetary facilities. Relatively to the immense developments in western countries, the Indian banking system is still in its infancy. Remarkable progress has nevertheless been made of late. As indicated in paragraphs 214 to 218 of the report, the paid up capital and reserves of the Presidency and major joint stock banks (excluding the exchange banks) increased by 55·7 per cent. during the decade ending 1911. Private deposits available for commercial enterprise in the Presidency and joint stock banks, including exchange banks, rose, from an average of about 26 crores in the five years 1890 to 1894, to an average of 61 in the quinquennium 1905 to 1909 and of 83 in the years 1910 and 1911. The increase has been exceptionally rapid since 1900. The deposits, which in that year amounted to 31 crores, rose to 51 crores in 1905, 73 in 1909, 82 in 1910, and 85 in 1911. Again, between 1890 and 1912 the value of the cheques cleared at the clearing houses in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras increased from 138 to 517 crores. There can be no doubt that, as observed by Mr. Datta (page 83, paragraph 214, of the report), the extended use of credit has had an important effect on prices.

10. A still greater influence has been attributed in some quarters to the large additions which, as shown in the table on page 90 of the report, were made to the monetary circulation, during the years 1903-04 to 1907-08, by the coinage of new rupees. It has been suggested that these additions were excessive, and in the long run largely contributed to, if they did not wholly cause, the exceptionally great rise in Indian prices. The facts set forth on pages 88 to 91 of the report indicate what little foundation there is for this suggestion. As shown on page 88 (paragraph 229), whenever the Government of India have coined more rupees, they have been compelled to do so by the depletion of their reserves, due to the demands of trade. In 1902-03 the percentage of the rupees held in the currency reserve to the total circulation of currency notes was 30·6; in 1903-04, 30; in 1904-05, 28·7; in 1905-06, 30·4; in 1906-07, 29·2; while in 1911-12, when coinage was again resumed, after having been in abeyance for some years, it fell to 25·1. Moreover, as Mr. Datta has clearly brought out on pages 91-92, (paragraphs 233 and 234), whilst the volume of metallic currency has expanded greatly since the year 1899, there is nothing to indicate that the increase has been larger than what has been required by the growth of business transactions. As far as can be judged from the suggestive statistics (page 93, paragraph 234) in which Mr. Datta has collated the leading data relating to external and internal trade, railway traffic, post office and treasury transactions, the capital of joint stock companies, the consumption of rice, wheat and coal, and the production of jute and cotton, the expansion of business as a whole has probably been more rapid than that of the metallic currency.

The Indian currency system of to-day is, in fact, as Mr. Datta brings out (page 88, paragraph 228) really quite as automatic as it was previous to the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. Additions to the rupee coinage are determined by the needs of the trade of the country, and the action of the Government is confined to fixing the amount of fresh coinage which it is desirable to undertake at any particular moment. If its action should prove inadequate, trade demands will force on further coinage: if it should be excessive, the surplus rupees simply lie in the currency reserves till called forth by further trade demands. A rise in prices which is not the result of a diminished supply of commodities must necessarily be attended by an increase in the volume of currency. Both facts are different sides of one and the same phenomenon. But the suggestion above referred to reverses the true order of causation. It has been the increased demand for Indian commodities and the rise in prices resulting, as will be shown later, therefrom, which has necessitated the increased coinage of rupees.

11. Amongst the other possible causes of a rise in prices which are grouped as peculiar to India, Mr. Datta devotes special attention to the interesting, but difficult, problem of the relation between the supply of

food stuffs and the demand for food as measured by the growth of population. The conclusions he arrived at may best be presented in his own words: "Considering the growth of the population and the increase in the external demand" (he observes on page 61, paragraph 156) "the supply has been short during the greater part of the period embraced in the enquiry. The demand for both internal consumption and exports having increased at a quicker rate than the production of food grains, it is only natural that the general level of prices of food grains over a series of years would rise, although in a particularly favourable year it might have fallen to some extent. The food supply in India, compared with the demand, both internal and external, reached its lowest level in the quinquennium 1905-09, and this shortage of supply has doubtless contributed, in no small measure, to the unusual rise in prices during that quinquennium". And in the final chapter of the report, summing up the causes of the increase in the price level, he states that "in recent years the production of food grains has not been keeping pace with population. This would explain the almost continuous rise in the price of food grains" (page 188, paragraph 453). This result is attributed in part to unfavourable seasons, and in part to the failure of the area under cultivation to expand *pari passu* with the population; and on pages 64 to 66 (paragraphs 169 to 175), it is suggested that the substitution of non-food for food crops has to some extent been responsible for the latter circumstance.

12. It is evident that Mr. Datta intended these generalisations to be treated as qualified by his remarks elsewhere on the effect of the extended cultivation of non-food crops, and of the increased external demand for India's food products. Thus, on page 66 of the report, he observes that the total area which commercial crops have occupied at the expense of food grains is very small compared with the total area under cultivation of the latter, and consequently the effect of this substitution could not have been very great: and on page 96 (paragraph 240) in discussing the imposition of an export duty on food grains, he points out that the proportion of exports to the total production is ordinarily very low, not rising even in exceptionally favourable years much above 4 per cent. An even more important qualification is supplied by his confident and evidently well-founded conclusions—to which fuller reference will be made below—as to the generally beneficial effect of the rise in prices. The whole question, however, is one of much obscurity, and it may be convenient to bring together the leading data bearing on the problem.

13. Mr. Datta's main statistical results, as far as this question is concerned, are presented in the following table (page 58, paragraph 145), which compares the growth in population with that in the area under cultivation, and in the production of food grains. The figures have reference to the official year ending on the 31st March, and the average of the first quinquennium is denoted by the figure 100, the figures for the years which follow being expressed as percentages of this:—

	Average of the quinquennium 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of the quinquennium 1900-01 to 1904-05.	Average of the quinquennium 1905-06 to 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Population	100	101·6	103·7	105·7	107·8	108·4
Total area under cultivation.	100	98	103	105	108	106
Area under food grains	100	96	101	102	106	103
Production of food grains.	100	98	105	99	113	109

As Mr. Datta, however, is careful to point out (page 54 (paragraph 134) and page 226 (Appendix D, paragraph 11)) the data from which this table has been constructed are, with the exception of the population statistics, largely conjectural and uncertain. For the immense areas of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, for about one-third of the Madras Presidency, for the hill tracts in the United Provinces, and in Assam—and, it may be added, for the Native States, which, though excluded by Mr. Datta, cannot legitimately be ruled out of account—neither the area under cultivation nor the area under food grains is known with any accuracy; and for such areas Mr. Datta had no alternative but to base his statistics of cultivation on more or less arbitrary assumptions. Further, attempts to estimate the total outturn of

agricultural produce, even when the area is definitely ascertainable, are beset with insuperable difficulties. The normal yields per acre, the foundation of all such estimates, are notoriously untrustworthy. These yields have been revised from time to time—there has been some revision even since Mr. Datta's report was written—but the figures are still far from satisfactory, and the Government of India have had for some time under consideration the substitution of a more reliable agency for the conduct of the investigations from which the yields are ultimately derived. The remaining factor in the calculation, the percentage of the yearly outturn to the normal, is a still more uncertain quantity, resting as it does on district returns, which are little more than loose conjectures, vitiated in particular by a distinct bias in the direction of under-estimation. Finally, the whole mass of material, comprising elements of every degree of validity, has to be reduced by a complicated process of averaging and weighting, and it is evident from a study of the detailed results that here, too, considerable further difficulty has been experienced and divergent methods employed.

In such conditions, the sounder course from the statistical standpoint is to dispense with the superficial and misleading appearance of completeness, and to consider what inferences are suggested by a less ambitious enquiry, which confines itself to the more trustworthy of the available statistics.

14. The following table shows the total acreage under cultivation and the population during the period 1890 to 1912, in the tracts for which relatively accurate returns are procurable, *viz.*, parts of Assam, the United Provinces exclusive of the hill districts, the Central Provinces and Berar, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the Bombay Presidency* :—

	Average of the quinquennium 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of the quinquennium 1900-01 to 1904-05.	Average of the quinquennium 1905-06 to 1909-10.	Average of 1910-11 to 1911-12.
Area under cultivation in acres.	123,480,000	115,352,000	126,217,000	130,253,000	132,018,000
Index No.	100	93·4	102·2	105·5	106·9
Population	99,649,000	100,029,000	101,008,000	102,383,000	103,018,000
Index No.	100	100·4	101·4	102·7	103·4

Except during the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900, the figures for which reflect the results of repeated and severe famines, the area under cultivation has expanded more rapidly than the population.

15. The area under food grains during the same period was as follows:—

—	Average of 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of 1900-01 to 1904-05.	Average of 1905-06 to 1909-10.	Average of 1910-11 to 1911-12.
Area in acres	101,121,000	93,978,000	101,213,000	103,055,000	103,332,000
Index No.	100	92·9	100·1	101·9	102·2
Population	99,649,000	100,029,000	101,008,000	102,383,000	103,018,000
Index No.	100	100·4	101·4	102·7	103·4

*(1) No figures have been included for the Madras Presidency. In one-third of that Presidency, as explained in paragraph 13, no accurate data are available. For the remaining two-thirds, or thereabouts, the figures are sufficiently correct for each year taken by itself, but cannot be used for the purpose of a comparison extending over a series of years, owing to the gradual extension of the reliable statistics, which is due mainly to progress of statistical work in respect of proprietary villages.

(2) Certain small areas in the Bombay Presidency, for which statistics are not available in all the quinquennia, have been omitted. A corresponding deduction has been made in the population figures.

(3) The figures of population in the different quinquennia have been calculated by the method of interpolation on the assumption of equal annual increments.

Excluding again the famine quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900, this table exhibits an almost precise parallelism between growth of population and extension of food cultivation; and the only interpretation which the figures can bear is that the correspondence between the two has been substantially maintained.

16. These figures can, however be supplemented to some extent. As already explained, it is idle to attempt any exact estimate of the yield of any given acreage—and without such exactitude, no further progress can be made on purely statistical lines, when a fractional discrepancy only remains to be dealt with. But it is known that the cultivated area at the close of the period under review included irrigated land to a considerably greater extent than at the outset, and the consequent improvement of outturn and increased certainty of securing it, must have more than counterbalanced any slight defect in area as compared with population, if indeed any such defect has existed. The statistics bearing on this subject, which have been extracted from the records of the Irrigation Department, are tabulated below.

Area in acres irrigated from State-owned sources.

Average of triennium.							
1890-91 to 1892-93	1893-94 to 1895-96.	1896-97 to 1898-99.	1899-00 to 1901-02.	1902-03 to 1904-05.	1905-06 to 1907-08.	1908-09 to 1910-11.	Average of 1911-12 to 1912-13.
7,580,884	7,601,620	10,675,722	11,543,631	12,156,391	13,755,121	13,780,891	14,441,922

Area and outturn, moreover, are not the only factors involved. An additional factor of crucial importance is the great development of communications already referred to, and its incalculable effect in enhancing the "efficiency" of any given aggregate of food production. This principle, which is a truism of famine policy, is also applicable to the conditions of supply in normal years, and its bearing on the question of food supply must not be overlooked.

17. As applied to a country like India, which has the world's supplies to draw upon, the conception of an absolute shortage, which appears to underlie Mr. Datta's whole treatment of the subject, can have no valid significance. The real problem as regards a country so situated is obviously to determine whether the purchasing power of the people generally has increased. If that has been demonstrated in the case of India, as Mr. Datta affirms, it may be confidently inferred that the Indian community has continued to provide itself, to an at least equal extent, with the necessaries of life, which constitute its first requirement. In this connection a very relevant consideration is that brought out by Mr. Datta on page 189 (paragraph 455), *viz.*, that "India has now to part with much less of her produce to meet her foreign obligations for the simple reason that her produce has risen in value in European markets." In virtue of this rise India has been in an exceptionally favourable position for procuring from outside sources such additional supplies of food as she may have needed; though the statistics of imports of food grains on page 97 of the report do not indicate that in fact the internal supply has required to be supplemented in any markedly increased degree. The statistical study of food production, in short, while it has a certain value as suggesting a test by which to qualify conclusions independently obtained, cannot stand alone. In so far, however, as they admit of separate formulation, the following appear to the Government of India to be the principal inferences which can fairly be drawn from this branch of Mr. Datta's enquiries.

18. In the first place, strictly speaking, there has been no substitution of non-food for food crops in the country as a whole. The food cultivation area has grown, though the area under commercial crops has increased in a higher proportion; and the more rapid expansion of the cultivation of jute and cotton in certain areas cannot, in view of the very small proportion of the total area which these crops occupy, have exercised any appreciable influence on the general level of food prices.

Secondly, so far as trustworthy statistical evidence is available, it would appear that the area under food crops has increased in almost exact correspondence with the growth of population—a fact which must be held to imply the production on the average of a relatively larger and more efficient food supply, in view of the large extension of irrigation and transport facilities. The statistical data relating to acreage under food crops do not, however, cover the whole ground, as information is admittedly wanting for large areas; and, partly for this reason, and partly owing to the defective character of the information available regarding the other factors involved, no really reliable estimate of the outturn during the period under review can be framed.

Thirdly, as regards export of food grains, Mr. Datta has clearly brought out (pages 96-97, paragraph 240) the relative insignificance of the proportion between food exports and food production.

Finally, analysis of the general statistics in regard to the increase of prices elicits the very significant point that there was no sustained upward movement of food prices till after 1904. Even in 1899, very shortly after a large temporary increase definitely attributable to failure of the rains, food prices had reverted to practically the level of the basic period 1890-1894; and in 1904 they fell below it. The causes of the rapid and sustained rise subsequent to this year, which is even more conspicuous in the case of a number of other commodities, must be sought for in a different and independent group of circumstances.

19. The point last mentioned leads up to a distinction, the fundamental importance of which, though not entirely unrecognised in the report, has been overshadowed in the attempt to deal with the question of food prices as a self-contained problem. The essential fact which emerges from Mr. Datta's enquiry, is the division of the history of Indian prices since 1890 into two well marked periods dominated on the whole by widely different conditions. From 1890 to 1904 internal conditions were the principal factors in the determination of the price level. Prices rose and fell in the main in accordance with changes in the agricultural conditions from year to year. The only articles which show a continued rise during this period are hides and skins, the prices of which are governed by those prevailing in the world markets; building materials; and after 1897, metals. With these exceptions, the only indication of a permanent upward tendency in prices is the increase in the prices of exports from 1900-1901, which affected to some extent the general level in that and the four following years. Whilst the volume of export trade expanded slowly between 1890-1891 and 1899-1900, the average prices of Indian exports, as shown on pages 137-138 (paragraph 334) of the report, were lower in the quinquennium 1895-1896 to 1899-1900 than in the preceding five years. There are signs in the general foreign price level, the statistics regarding which are exhibited in the table on page 48, of an upward movement after 1896, but the advance shown, apart from the exceptional year 1900, was not very marked in most countries, nor does it appear to have exercised any considerable influence on Indian prices till some years after the opening of the new century.

20. With the year 1905 Indian prices entered upon a new phase. Prices rose rapidly to unprecedented heights, and so far there is nothing to suggest the probability of a reversion to the levels of former years. The explanation of this remarkable phenomenon cannot be found in changes of an internal nature; and examination of the statistics of prices in other countries indicates clearly that the increase in Indian prices has been broadly synchronous with a general upward movement in price levels throughout the world, and that its origin must accordingly be sought in causes more or less common to the whole civilised world. In the United Kingdom prices, taking the average of the *Economist's* and Sauerbeck's index numbers, rose between 1903 and 1912, 25 points; in Germany between 1902 and 1911, 35 points; in Italy between 1902 and 1911, 21 points; in Belgium between 1897 and 1911, 27 points; and in the United States between 1899 and 1912, 33 points. As to the precise causes responsible for this phenomenon economic authorities are not as yet completely agreed, but the worldwide character of the rise, and the broad parallelism between this and the upward movement of Indian prices since 1904, are indisputable.

21. The influence on the Indian price level of this notable change in world prices can be traced clearly in the statistics of foreign trade. As indicated above, the average price of exports rose to some extent between 1900-1901 and 1904-1905. But from 1905-1906 onwards the increase has been altogether unprecedented.

As shown in the table on page 138 of the report, during the quinquennium 1905-1906 to 1909-1910, the value of Indian exports* exceeded by rather more than 116·6 crores, or an annual average of 23⅓ crores, the value which would have been represented by the same quantities dealt with at the average rates prevailing during the basic period. In 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 the difference in value was even greater, being 42·12 and 48·58 crores respectively. Of these increases, cotton contributed† about 22 per cent., jute about 28 per cent., hides and skins about 9 per cent., seeds about 13 per cent., and grains and pulses about 9 per cent. It is to this immensely enhanced demand for Indian commodities of export that the relatively larger rise in the Indian price level as compared with that of other countries is probably to be attributed. While the rise since 1904 in the prices of imports, which reflect more accurately than exports the general course of world prices, has been considerable and has assisted materially to raise the Indian level, it has been proportionately much smaller than in the case of exports.

Economic effects.

22. The social effects of the rise in prices during recent years have been the theme of much discussion in every country. As regards India Mr. Datta's conclusion, as already stated, is that on the whole they have been beneficial. His views on this aspect of the enquiry are summarised in the following extracts from pages 184-186 and 189 of the report.

"There has undoubtedly been a real progress, an increase of wealth and a general diffusion of it, in consequence of an increase in the profits of agriculture, and a remarkable increase in wages greater than the cost of living in almost all parts of India during the period of rising prices. There has indeed been a very great increase in the annual income of India. Dr. Marshall defines a country's income as 'the net aggregate of commodities and capital, material and immaterial, including services, produced annually by the labour of the country acting upon its natural resources.' It is beyond all doubt that in recent years there has taken place with the development of the resources of the country and the growth of enterprise on the part of the community as a whole, a very considerable increase in this annual income." (Page 184, paragraph 439).

"The standard of living amongst all classes of the population, especially among landholders, traders and ryots, has increased very considerably in recent years, and extravagance on occasions of marriage and other social ceremonies has seriously increased. The average villager lives in a better house and eats better food than did his father; brass and other metal vessels have taken the place of coarse earthenware, and the clothing of his family in quality and quantity has improved. We may also say that the increase in passenger miles travelled predicates the existence of spare money to pay for railway fares." (Page 185, paragraph 443).

"The wage-earners of all classes and in all circles have secured an increase in wages commensurate with the rise in the cost of living. The only exceptions are domestic servants in cities and other urban areas in a few circles, and wage-earners employed in some industries." (Page 186, paragraph 445).

"Landlords have, except in some special areas, received increased cash rents, cultivators increased profits from agriculture, and wage-earners generally have gained in consequence of their wages having increased more than prices. It is only persons on fixed salaries or dependent on income from securities and shares, and professional men who live upon customary fees, who have suffered from the rise in prices, as their income, not being at all elastic,

* As explained by Mr. Datta on page 139 of the report, the table on page 138 represents the values declared and calculated, of about 99 per cent. of the exports, because it was not possible to ascertain the quantities of exports in the case of the remainder.

† For the reason given in the preceding note, the percentages cannot be calculated with absolute accuracy. The margin of error, however, is insignificant.

has not risen sufficiently to meet the increased cost of living. The effects on the different sections of the community in different areas have been in the same direction and differ only in degree." (Page 189, paragraph 455).

23. That there has been during the last 20 years a remarkable growth in the general prosperity of India is a fact recognised by all impartial observers, and testified to by all the available statistical evidence. The volume of foreign trade has grown enormously. The quantities of goods carried by rail rose from 23 million tons in 1890 to 48 million in 1903, and 71 million in 1911. The number of passengers by rail increased from 114 million in 1890 to 210 million in 1903, and 390 million in 1911. The value of money orders issued rose from 16·4 crores in 1890-91 to 32·1 in 1903-04, and 48·7 in 1911-12; and the fresh deposits in Saving Banks from 2·68 crores in 1890-91 to 4·66 in 1903-04, and 8·28 in 1911-12. The absorption of gold has been of late on an unparallelled scale, amounting between 1900 and 1911 to no less than 116 million sterling, as against 27 million sterling in the preceding 12 years. Great strides have been made in the manufacturing and mining industries. The number of looms and spindles rose, beween 1903-04 and 1911-12, in cotton mills from 41,977 and 4,900,106 respectively, to 81,899, and 6,040,760; in jute mills from 18,400 and 376,718 to 32,927 and 677,519; and in woollen mills from 633 and 23,806 to 772 and 29,369; whilst the production of coal has about doubled since 1901. But the most striking evidence perhaps of the improving condition of the people is to be found in the statistics of the import of articles of luxury and convenience such as kerosine oil, apparel, boots and shoes, matches and soap, which increased by 26 per cent. between the basic period 1890-94 and 1903-04; and by 74 per cent. between the latter year and 1911-12. On all sides there are indications of a higher standard of living.

24. That the rise in prices has contributed to this result is indicated both by the comparatively more rapid expansion under the heads above mentioned since 1904, and by analysis of the statistics of foreign trade. A country necessarily benefits by any special demand for its exports, and as has been shown, the demand for Indian exports has expanded immensely since 1904-1905. Against the gain in this direction has to be set the increased cost which India has had to pay for her imports; but Mr. Datta estimates (pages 133-139, paragraphs 335 and 336 of the report) that, allowing for the increase in the cost of imports, the annual gain to India through the enhanced prices obtained for her exports amounted during 1900-1901 to 1904-05 to 3·1 crores, during 1905-06 to 1909-10 to 14·7 crores, and during 1910-11 and 1911-12 to no less than 34·2 crores. It is impossible in the face of these figures to doubt that India as a whole has benefited by the rise in the price level since 1904. It is a matter of greater difficulty to measure the resulting gain or loss to different sections of the community. Adequate data do not in fact exist for any precise and minute measurement of changes in real income or real earnings. Comparison between the prices of goods produced or wages earned, and the prices of goods most commonly consumed, furnishes, however, a rough index of the effects of the rise in prices on the various classes.

25. The most important section of the community are the cultivators, who comprise, according to the census of 1911, (Volume I, Part II, Table XV) more than half the total population. As a rule cultivators grow their own food, and to ascertain therefore the changes in their real income resulting from the rise in prices, comparison has to be made between their expenditure as measured by their payments for rents or land revenue, wages and commodities purchased, and their income as measured by the prices secured for produce sold. The general conclusion to be drawn from this comparison is unmistakeable. On the income side, in the quinquennium 1908-1912, the wholesale price of raw jute was 43 per cent. above the level of the basic period 1890-1894, that of raw cotton 45 per cent., of hides and skins 59 per cent., of oil-seeds 45 per cent., of food grains (cereals) 42 per cent., and of food grains (pulses) 43 per cent. On the expenditure side, cotton manufactures, the largest item in the normal expenditure of the cultivator, rose only 25 points, the cost price of salt fell by 3 per cent. apart from the reduction of the general rate of duty from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1-0-0 a maund, metals rose 20 per cent., and sugar 9 per cent., while kerosine oil shows no great increase. The movements of rents have varied greatly in different areas, and as regards the different classes of

tenants. Grain rents, as measured by their cash value, have no doubt risen proportionately to the rise in prices, but cash rents in general have lagged behind prices; whilst the enhancements of land revenue in ryotwari areas, so far as attributable to the rise in prices, have been comparatively small. Wages have risen more rapidly even than prices. But, on the balance, the gain in real income is manifest.

26. The valuable wage tables prepared by Mr. Datta point to a great improvement in the condition of the wage earning population. The collection of reliable statistics of wages has always been a matter of great difficulty in India; and Mr. Datta's figures do not in all respects agree with those of the wage census carried out in the years 1911-1912. There is no reason to doubt, however, that they represent with sufficient accuracy the broad trend of wages. In many countries wages have only slowly adapted themselves to the rise in prices; and the necessary readjustment has been attended with much social friction. But in India circumstances have favoured the wage-earner. The increasing profits of agriculture, which, as shown in Mr. Gait's report on the census of 1911 (Volume I, paragraph 530) have enhanced the demand for labour on the land, the demand for labour on public works, the expansion of the factory industry already referred to, and in parts the mortality from plague* have combined to promote a great and rapid increase in wages during recent years.

27. Agricultural labourers still constitute the largest section of the labouring population. For many reasons changes in the real income of this class are peculiarly hard to measure. Payment in kind is still common; there are great variations in the continuity of employment; and in parts hereditary or customary obligations affect the rate of remuneration. But the statistics, compiled by Mr. Datta, of cash wages paid to independent labourers indicate roughly the general movement of earnings since the basic period. As compared with this period, cash wages, by 1912, had nearly doubled. When every allowance has been made for the disturbing factors above alluded to and the rise in prices, Mr. Datta's estimate (Volume III Statistics, page 203) of an increase of 38 per cent. in real income in 1912, as compared with the basic period 1890 1894, seems fully justified.

28. Equally or little less remarkable has been the rise in the real earnings of general labourers and artisans in villages, urban areas and cities. The statistics show advances in money wages ranging from 77 to 93 per cent. since the basic period. The case of factory hands, however, is more complicated. Wages in factories were in the earlier years above the general level; the rate of increase has accordingly been smaller, and has varied much, both as between different industries, and as between factories of the same kind in different provinces. In the absence of detailed family budgets, which Mr. Datta found it impossible to prepare, and of information as to periods of unemployment and overtime, no exact comparison of nominal and real wages can be made. Wages, however, have been rising rapidly in all factory industries since 1903, and it seems fairly certain that in the jute, wool, leather and mining industries, in the paper industry as a whole, and in the cotton mills of Calcutta, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, they have risen faster than the cost of living. In the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, however, where wages in the basic period were higher than in other parts, and are still relatively high, and in those of Madras, it is doubt

* It is important not to overestimate the economic effects of plague which, though a grave calamity accounted only for a small proportion of the total deaths in the period under review, and left large tracts of India practically unaffected. Out of 132¼ million deaths reported in British India between 1896 and 1913, rather less than 7 million deaths were attributed to plague.

This opportunity may be taken of correcting some statements on this subject in paragraph 71, page 26, of the report:

(1) The report states that, between the first official intimation of plague and the census of 1901, ¾ million had died of the disease. The correct figure is about 424,000.

(2) The report states that the mortality in the town of Dinga in 1907 was 119·20 per mille. It should have been added that the population of this town was only 5,412, so that it cannot be taken as a general index in regard to the Province.

(3) The report states that "since the Black Death of the 14th century, there has never been such mortality from plague as in India between 1896 and 1912." The Government of India are not aware that authority exists for this categorical statement.

ful whether the rise in money-wages, considerable though it has been of late, has fully kept pace with the rise in prices.

29. Wages on railways exhibit similar variations. In Sind, Gujarat, and in the Bombay Deccan, where in the basic period they ruled high, wages have possibly lagged behind prices of late. But on the whole the wage-earners on railways seem to have secured increases in pay more than proportionate to the increase in the cost of living. The same is true for the most part of domestic servants.

30. In the case of the upper and middle classes, material is lacking for any but the most general estimate. The considerable expansion in the income tax receipts suggests, what indeed would seem to be obvious, that for the trading community the period has been one of growing prosperity. Cultivating proprietors have undoubtedly benefited, while in the case of landlords it has to be remembered that, if rents have risen less rapidly than prices, on the other hand, as indicated by Mr. Datta on page 145 (paragraph 315) of the report, "the share of the increased profits taken by Government as the supreme landlord is a comparatively small part of the total increase which has accrued from the rise in prices." Persons on fixed incomes have certainly suffered, and it is Mr. Datta's opinion that the professional classes too have been adversely affected, but the circumstances of this section of the community do not appear to have been made the subject of detailed statistical investigation. It may be observed, however, that in the case of the lower paid Government servants, civil and military, various measures in the direction of increased pay have been taken of recent years.

Future course of prices.

31. It has been shown that the prolonged rise in Indian prices dates from the year 1905, and that its ultimate origin must be sought in causes which have been operative throughout the civilised world. As the growth of communications within India has tended to equalise prices throughout the country, so the parallel development of communications with foreign countries has tended more and more to bring Indian prices into line with those of the world in general. The prices of Indian exports are governed by those prevailing in the world's markets, and through the growing influence of foreign trade, Indian prices, apart from temporary fluctuations resulting from the character of the seasons, tend to follow the same course as world prices. The problem of the future course of prices in India is one therefore to which no solution can be found in the analysis of Indian conditions only. It is essentially bound up with the question of the movement of prices throughout the world. Prices have so far shown no sign of reverting to former levels. As regards the future, the factors involved, even under normal conditions of evolution, are too numerous, too complex, and too incalculable in their operation to warrant any definite and confident prediction: and the normal course has now been interrupted by the catastrophe of general war, the total effect of which upon the highly organised western systems of production, trade and finance it is quite impossible to forecast.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India, to the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, to the Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, and to the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to all Chambers of Commerce and to the Secretary and Treasurer, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 24th October, 1914.

No. 115-*W.*—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 10213, dated the 26th September 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

SPECIFYING CERTAIN ADDITIONAL ARTICLES WHICH ARE TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August last We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the War between Us and the German Emperor :

And whereas on the twelfth day of August last We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the War between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

And whereas by an Order in Council of the twentieth day of August, 1914, it was ordered that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force as if the same had been ratified by Us :

And whereas it is desirable to add to the list of articles to be treated as Contraband of War during the present War :

And whereas it is expedient to introduce certain further modifications in the Declaration of London as adopted and put in force :

Now, THEREFORE, We do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in the Schedule hereto will, notwithstanding anything contained in Article 28 of the Declaration of London, be treated as conditional Contraband.

SCHEDULE.

Copper, unwrought.

Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

Glycerine.

Ferrochrome.

Hæmatite Iron Ore.

Magnetic Iron Ore.

Rubber.

Hides and Skins, raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather).

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 168-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W., Customs, dated the 17th October 1914.

SCHEDULE.

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Rubber (raw or manufactured)	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.

No. 187-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of jute, raw or manufactured, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain and Portugal.

No. 11910-111.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 60 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Pattipooker-Belgatchia Extension of the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway shall be deemed to be included in that Article.

INDUSTRIES.

The 24th October, 1914.

No 11739-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association to appoint Mr. A. D. Pickford, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. T. D. Wood.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th October, 1914.

No. 11953-1.—Mr. A. E. Boyd, an Assistant Collector in Class III of the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate in Class II, with effect from the 17th September 1914.

EMIGRATION.

No. 11855—11871—3.

The 24th October, 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India No. 3574—3590—3, dated the 8th May 1914, intimation has been received that the prohibition against the landing of artizans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia, issued by the Government of Canada has been further extended to 31st March 1915.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which immigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risk they run in proceeding to that country.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign and Political Departments, for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 20th October, 1914.

No. 505.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Letters Patent of the 15th September 1912, the Government of India are hereby pleased to appoint the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay to exercise with effect from the date of this notification the episcopal jurisdiction and functions of the See of Calcutta during the absence from his Diocese on leave of the Most Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, D.D, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon.

SANITARY.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 1822.—The services of Captain A. D. Stewart, M.D., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 1824.—Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Health Officer, Simla, until further orders.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October 1914.

COMMANDS.

No. 944.—Brigadier-General R. G. Egerton, C.B., Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, to be a Brigade Commander, *vice* Major-General J. G. Turner, Indian Army, resigned, and to retain the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 15th September 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 945.—Lieutenant Arthur St. John Wright, The Essex Regiment, is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th August 1914.

Lieutenant Wright will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant from the 20th August 1907, and is promoted to the rank of Captain with effect from the 20th May 1914.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 946.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 23rd October 1914 :—

To be Lieutenants.

Charles William Fysshe Palmer Roberts,—Cavalry Branch.

Frederic Walter Langford Grantly Norton-Fagge
Richmond Horace Nicholas } ,—Infantry Branch.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Lancelot William Wilkinson Colledge
Edward Edelston
John Hamilton Courtenay Gayer
Charles Edwin Lindsay Anderson } ,—Infantry Branch.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 947.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 19th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 18th September 1914, pages 7463 and 7464.

War Office,

19th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

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The Bedfordshire Regiment. Captain Clifton W. McG. Compton, 69th Punjabis, Indian Army, to be Adjutant, 6th (Service) Battalion. Dated 10th August 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 22nd September 1914, pages 7478, 7479, 7499 and 7501.

War Office,

22nd September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Dated 12th September 1914.

Flight Commanders.

Captain Seaton D. Massy, 29th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Captain Cuthbert G. Hoare, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army.

Lieutenant Cyril L. N. Newall, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Indian Army, and is granted the temporary rank of Captain.

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INFANTRY.

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The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieutenant James R. Peploe, 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be Adjutant, 9th (Service) Battalion. Dated 29th August 1914.

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India Office,

September 22, 1914.

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The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army :—

Dated 9th September 1914.

Colonel William Alexander Oswald.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bate Hawks.

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Dated 14th September 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert Ward Johnson.

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Supplement, dated the 23rd September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 22nd September 1914, pages 7565, 7566 and 7568.

War Office,

23rd September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade. Dated 5th August 1914 :—

Captain T. G. J. Torrie, 27th Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade).

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Captain F. W. Hunt, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Indian Cavalry.

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CAVALRY.

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Reserve Regiments.

Walter Hervey St. John Mildmay, late Major, Assam Valley Light Horse, is granted the temporary rank of Captain. Dated 24th September 1914.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Colonels are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General :—

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F. B. W. Richardson, Indian Army.
K. J. Buchanan, Indian Army.
W. A. Oswald, Indian Army.
J. A. H. Woodward, Indian Army.

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F. Murray, D.S.O., Indian Army.
P. J. Miles, Indian Army.
G. J. FitzM. Soady, Indian Army.

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F. W. J. Caulfeild, Indian Army.

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Third Supplement, dated the 24th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 22nd September 1914, page 7571.

War Office,

24th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFFS.

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The undermentioned appointments are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade).

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Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. R. Ostrehan, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army. Dated 25th August 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 25th September 1914, pages 7593, 7594 and 7595.

War Office,

25th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Brigade Commanders—

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Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) C. A. Fowler, D.S.O., Indian Army. Dated 26th August 1914.

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Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H. B. Borradaile, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th August 1914.

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Brigade Majors—

Major A. I. R. Glasfurd, 46th Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 2nd September 1914.
Major E. C. Alexander, D.S.O., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army. Dated 2nd September 1914

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Captain C. J. B. Hay, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Indian Army. Dated 3rd September 1914.

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Captain A. H. McCleverty, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry, Indian Army. Dated 2nd September 1914.

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INFANTRY.

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The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Captain Edward W. H. Marsh, 13th Rajputs, to be Adjutant, 6th (Service) Battalion. Dated 6th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 948.—The promotion of Major J. L. Lunham, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., notified in Army Department Notification No. 910, dated the 9th October 1914, is antedated from 1st September 1914 to 1st March 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No 949.—Sub-Conductor John Charles Russell Leslie to be Conductor and Staff-Serjeant Harry Walter Erswell to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Edward Worcester, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 950.—Sub-Conductor John West to be Conductor and Staff-Serjeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Neale to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List, *vice* Jack Seymour Cooke, deceased; with effect from the 10th October 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

No. 951.—Jemadar Alah Bakhsh, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 1066, dated the 29th December 1911, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 15th July 1911.

No. 952.—The following promotions are made :—

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Jemadar Habibullah Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Kabzair Khan and Dani Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 31st August 1914.

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Jemadar Moti Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Bhan Singh and Muhammad Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1914.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar Binda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, transferred to the 34th Sikh Pioneers; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

31st Punjabis.

Havildar Muhammad Feroz Khan to be Jemadar (supernumerary) and to remain seconded whilst employed under the orders of the Chief of the General Staff; with effect from the 13th August 1914.

107th Pioneers.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Jota Singh and Havildars Lehna Singh, Maizar Khan, Abdul Rahman, Samundar and Rajaram Jadhow to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 953.—The following promotions are made :—

51st Silladar Camel Corps.

To be Risaldar.

Ressaidar Shah Wali Khan, *vice* Khuda-bakhsh, seconded for service in British East Africa; with effect from the 20th July 1914.

56th Silladar Camel Corps.

To be Risaldar.

Ressaidar Wazir Beg, *vice* Rahmat Khan, seconded for field service; with effect from the 22nd August 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 954.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1914 :—

Conductor Edward Worcester, India Miscellaneous List.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (BENGAL).

No. 955.—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph George Hulbert, M.B., has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 27th July 1914.

(Army Department Notification No. 601, dated the 26th June 1914, is hereby cancelled.)

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 956.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonment Code, 1912, to the extent set forth below :—

For Section 4 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"4.—The Officer Commanding the Division in the case of headquarter cantonments and cantonments directly under Divisional headquarters, and in all other cases, the Officer Commanding the Brigade, may, by order in writing, appoint any residents of the Cantonment, whether officials or non-officials, or, if he thinks fit, any persons owning land or house property in the cantonment and residing in the neighbourhood thereof, to be additional members of the Cantonment Committee for such period as may be stated in the order, and may similarly revoke any appointment so made."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 957.—Wilfred Tennent Hunter to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th September 1914.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

No. 958.—Henry Charles Whitehouse to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th September 1914.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 959.—Captain J. Morphen-Hold is transferred to the active list of the corps, supernumerary to the establishment, pending absorption. Dated the 27th August 1914.

Alexander William Learmond to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No 960.—Second Lieutenant Kenneth Gordon Harper resigns his commission. Dated the 22nd September 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 961.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward Herbert Hart, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st September 1914.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 962.—Second Lieutenant Norman Lincoln to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. L. Greenhough, resigned. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Eric Rowland Slade (Supernumerary), is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of N. Lincoln. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 963.—Lieutenant Henry Jepps Inman resigns his commission. Dated the 7th September 1914.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 964.—Leonard Munn to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No 965.—Second Lieutenant George Greig Mitchell resigns his commission. Dated the 26th September 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 966.—The following appointments are made to fill existing vacancies. Dated the 15th August 1914:—

To be Majors.

Nicholas Dodd Beatson-Bell, C.I.E.
John Stuart Macdonald.

To be Captains.

Donald Waller Macpherson.
Donald Stuart Murray
Nigel Fairholt Paton.
Edward Hugh Bray.
John Black Ross.
Francis Hugh Stewart, C.I.E.

To be Lieutenants.

James Archibald Brown.
David Keith Cunnison
Evelyn Digby Donne Jarrad.
James Allan Horne.
John Ross Blackwood.
Alexander Dingwall Anderson.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 14th and 20th October 1914:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).	Captain John Kerwan Gatacre.	13th October 1914.	France.	Killed in action.
14th Murray's Jat Lancers.	Captain Arthur Edwin Bradshaw.	13th October 1914	France.	Killed in action.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 87.—The following appointment is made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from 28th May 1914:—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Edward Douglas Lyon-Brown.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1914.

No. 274.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act except section 135 to the Sasaram-Tarachandi Hill Extension of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

No. 275.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1586-T., dated 13th October 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Addition of Rule 42-A., to Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, and consequent alteration in the heading of the Chapter.

RESOLUTION.—It has been represented that no conviction can be secured under any section of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) or under the rules framed thereunder, of persons, other than passengers, found travelling on the foot-board of a running train. In order to meet the case, the Railway Board consider that a rule should be added to Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and consequent alteration made in the heading of that chapter.

2. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, by the administrations of all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers animals or goods, of the additions, specified in the annexure hereto, to the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were promulgated with their Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-A}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, as amended by their Resolution No. 1025-R.T., dated the 10th June 1912.

3. The Railway Board also desire that the said additions may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit a formal application for the adoption of the said additions on their respective lines.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the accompanying addenda, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this Resolution and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments* and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin, for information and necessary action; and to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin† for information.

* The Government of Bombay, Political and Public Works Departments.

The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.

The Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Political Secretary, Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.

The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Guzerat, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkund and Kumaon, and South Indian Railways.

The Agent and Chief Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.

The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal Dooars, Gondal-Porbandar, Jamnagar and Junagad Railways.

The Managers Bhavnagar, Dholpur-Bari, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways.

The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.

† The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, Public Works Department.

The Government of Burma, Commerce and Industry Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.

The Agents, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.

The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1 to 7.

The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Enclosure to Railway Department (Railway Board), Resolution No. 1586 T., dated the 13th October 1914.

Addenda to Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, promulgated with Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-}A}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906, as amended by their Resolution No. 1025-R. T., dated the 10th June 1912.

Add the following as Rule 42-A.—Any person, not duly authorised, riding on the engine or tender, or in, under, or upon, any vehicle or portion of a vehicle not intended for the carriage of passengers, is liable to a penalty of fifty rupees and to removal from the Railway.

Add—the words "and penalties" to the heading of the Chapter after the word "persons."

The 21st October, 1914.

No. 276.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 324, dated 7th November 1913, Mr. H. H. Spalding, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 21st September 1914.

No. 277.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 81, dated the 22nd April 1914, Mr. D. L. McPherson, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 21st September 1914.

The 22nd October, 1914.

No. 278.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned surveys being carried out by the agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company for the following lines of railway :—

(*i*) from Lohardaga to Jaithari station on the Katni branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, with branch to Lafa Coal Field on the 2′ 6″ gauge,

(*ii*) from Gunupur to Parvatipur on the 5′ 6″ gauge, and

(*iii*) from Vizianagram to Vizagapatam, *vid* Bimlipatam on the 5′ 6″ gauge.

These surveys will be known as the Bengal Nagpur Railway Extension Surveys.

No. 279.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and are posted to the Railways noted against their names :—

Name.	Railway.
Mr. Vincent Lee Dean	North Western Railway.
„ Reginald Quentin Cruttwell	Eastern Bengal Railway.
„ Edward Alfred Sims	Eastern Bengal Railway.
„ Robin Proudlock	North Western Railway.

No. 280.—The undermentioned reversions and promotion from and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Pratt, C.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary...	Chief Engineer, 2nd class ...	14th September 1914.
Woodside, J. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto.
Hanby, W. A. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.
Muter, Major R. S., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Young, J. A. F. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer ...	Ditto.
Wilkinson, Major C. W., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto.
Harvey, F. J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	17th September 1914.
Allum, F. W. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer ...	Ditto.
White, J. H. ...	Executive Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	19th September 1914.

The 23rd October, 1914.

No. 281.—Mr. R. H. N. Baxter, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, of that Establishment, with effect from the 28th September 1914 and until further orders.

No. 282.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 200, dated 4th August 1914, Mr. A. R. G. Lilley, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 30th September 1914.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 17th October 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	1	...
		Kaira District	1	1
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	5	4
		Surat District	...	2
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	1*	1*
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Thana District	2	4
	Central	Nasik District	88	42
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh ,,	1	3
		Poona Town	33	21
		Poona District	47	52
		Satara ,,	164	100
		Sholapur District	1	..

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag „	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	73	52
		Dharwar „	69	31
		Bijapur „	36	28
		Karwar „	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	15	9
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar „	2	3
		Kathiawar Agency	25	23
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	289	227
		Surat Agency	4	4
		TOTAL	857	610
Madras Presidency	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	122 (*b*)	92 (*b*)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	4 (*a*)	5
		Mangalore Town and Port	3	3
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem „	14	4
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	7	5

(*a*) One imported. (*b*) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency	...	Nilgiris District	...	...
		Kistna ,,	...	...
		Kurnool ,,	...	...
		Cuddapah ,,	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		Sandur State	...	...
		TOTAL	150	109
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna „	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	5	5
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	12	9
		Shahabad „	6	4
	Tirhut	Saran District	20	13
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	6	6
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	2	3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	16	7
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	67	47

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Agra	Muttra City	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	3	3
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur „	3	1
		Allahabad „	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun „	3	1
	Benares	Benares District	7	7
		Ghazipur „	3	3
		Ballia „	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	2	1
		Basti „	...	...
		Azamgarh „	13	9
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao „	...	...
		Rae Bareli „	6	2
		Sitapur „	1	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	...	1
		Bahraich „	2	2
		Bara Banki „	...	1
		TOTAL	43	32
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	18	5
		Rohtak „	1	1
		Karnal „	6	6
		Ambala „	...	...
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	5	...
		Ludhiana „	21	7

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	...	...
		Gurdaspur „	...	...
		Sialkot „	...	...
		Gujranwala „	1	1
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Gujrat „	8	4
		Jhelum „	8	5
		Rawalpindi „	57	22
		Attock „	7	7
	Multan	Multan District	...	...
	Native States	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	4	4
		Total	136	72
Burma	Pegu	Rangoon Town	13	13
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	4	2

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Irrawaddy	Myaungmya District	2	2
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „	1	1
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	1	...
		Toungoo „	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	3	3
		Magwe District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila „	3	3
		TOTAL	29	26
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	3	3
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	64	54
		Hoshangabad District	14	15
		Nimar „	...	...
		Badnur Town	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Town	1	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...
		TOTAL	82	72

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Mysore State	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	25	15
		Bangalore City	7	2
		Bangalore District	43	32
		Mysore City	35	18
		Mysore District	9	6
		Hassan „	4	2
		Kadur „	22	14
		Kolar „	23	22
		Kolar Gold Fields	11	8
		Tumkur District	21	16
		Shimoga „	31	16
		Chitaldroog „	72	48
		TOTAL	303	199
Hyderabad State	...	Raichur District	6	6
		Bidar „	144	129
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	150 (a)	135 (a)
Central India	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,817	1,302

(a) From the 5th to the 11th October 1914.

In the return for the week ending 10th October 1914 against Bhopal State insert 393 cases, 248 deaths *for nil* with a footnote that these figures are for the week ending 3rd October 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 22nd October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A disturbance in the extreme north gave fairly widespread rain at the beginning of the week in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, and a few falls were also reported from north Rajputana. On the disappearance of this disturbance dry weather prevailed over nearly the whole country, the south of the Peninsula and Assam being the only areas where rainfall of any importance occurred.

2. *Burma.*—A few falls of rain were reported, chiefly from Tenasserim.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Local rain fell in Assam on the 18th and 19th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The disturbance in the north gave local rain in the west of the United Provinces on the 15th and 16th. Practically no rain fell elsewhere.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain fell in the Punjab on the 15th, and local rain fell in the North-West Frontier Province on the 15th, and in Kashmir on the 15th, 16th and 17th. Light falls were reported from Jaipur.

The Peninsula.—There was general rain in southeast Madras on the 21st, and local rain on the remaining days. Local falls were also reported from Malabar on most days of the week, and from Mysore on the 21st.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows :—

October	15th.	Ludhiana 0·99″, Lyallpur 1·17″, Montgomery 0·72″ and Parachinar 0·94″.
,,	16th.	Calicut 2·58″, Cochin 1·03″ and Tinnevelly 2·73″.
,,	17th.	Cochin 0·96″ and Tinnevelly 3·10″.
,,	18th.	Cochin 3·30″ and Tinnevelly 0·77″.
,,	19th.	Dibrugarh 1·19″, Calicut 2·71″ and Pamban 1·60″.
,,	20th.	Sibsagar 1·05″, Tinnevelly 1·08″, and Negapatam 2·95″, Cuddalore 2·06″ and Madras 1·40″.
,,	21st.	Tinnevelly 1·80″, Coimbatore 0·93″, Salem 1·10″, Cuddalore 1·10″, Madras 1·98″ and Nellore 1·25″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Malabar and Madras Southeast, and was within 20 per cent of the normal in Assam. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect, the largest deficiency occurring in the Madras Coast East.

The rainfall from 1st May to date is in defect by more than 20 per cent in Kashmir and Mysore. It is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad, and is 20 per cent or more in defect elsewhere.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 22nd October 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 22nd October 1914.			Percentage departure from normal	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·5	2·1	−1·6	94·3	93·3	+ 1·0	+ 1	+ 3
Lower Burma	0·4	2·0	−1·6	154·9	136·6	+18·3	+ 13	+ 15
Upper Burma	0	0·9	−0·9	43·4	38·6	+ 4·8	+ 12	+ 15
Assam	0·7	0·8	−0·1	67·3	75·3	− 8·0	− 11	− 11
Bengal	0	1·0	−1·0	62·0	67·9	− 5·9	− 9	− 7
Orissa	0	1·1	−1·1	63·0	56·1	+ 6·9	+ 12	+ 15
Chota Nagpur	0	0·5	−0·5	44·4	48·6	− 4·2	− 9	− 8
Bihar	0	0·6	−0·6	46·5	49·3	− 2·8	− 6	− 5
United Provinces, East	0	0·4	−0·4	37·3	38·6	− 1·3	− 3	− 2
United Provinces, West	0·3	0·2	+0·1	39·0	38·9	+ 0·1	0	0
Punjab, East and North	0·4	0	+0·4	26·9	21·3	+ 5·6	+ 26	+ 24
Punjab, Southwest	0·4	0	+0·4	13·8	7·9	+ 5·9	+ 75	+ 70
Kashmir	0·6	0·2	+0·4	6·5	8·6	− 2·1	− 24	− 30
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0	+0·1	7·1	5·9	+ 1·2	+ 20	+ 19
Baluchistan	0	0	0	4·0	2·4	+ 1·6	+ 67	+ 67
Sind	0	0	0	4·7	4·9	− 0·2	− 4	− 4
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	10·6	11·6	− 1·0	− 9	− 9
Rajputana, East	0·1	0·1	0	23·3	23·0	+ 0·3	+ 1	+ 1
Gujarat	0	0·1	−0·1	30·8	23·3	+ 7·5	+ 32	+ 33
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	28·5	29·5	− 1·0	− 3	− 3
Central India, East	0·1	0·3	−0·2	44·3	41·0	+ 3·3	+ 8	+ 9
Berar	0	0·5	−0·5	30·1	30·8	− 0·7	− 2	− 1
Central Provinces, West	0	0·3	−0·3	40·9	44·2	− 3·3	− 7	− 7
Central Provinces, East	0	0·4	−0·4	41·3	47·3	− 6·0	− 13	− 12
Konkan	0	1·0	−1·0	116·8	95·1	+21·7	+ 23	+ 24
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0·7	−0·5	32·8	25·9	+ 6·9	+ 27	+ 29
Hyderabad, North	0	0·5	−0·5	40·7	32·2	+ 8·5	+ 26	+ 28
Hyderabad, South	0	0·7	−0·7	35·5	28·8	+ 6·7	+ 23	+ 26
Mysore	0·4	1·0	−0·6	17·7	24·6	− 6·9	− 28	− 27
Malabar	3·5	2·7	+0·8	98·2	90·2	+ 8·0	+ 9	+ 8
Madras, Southeast	3·5	2·3	+1·2	20·1	18·7	+ 1·4	+ 7	+ 1
Madras Deccan	0·1	0·8	−0·7	21·1	21·1	0	0	+ 3
Madras Coast, North	0·3	2·2	−1·9	32·3	28·4	+ 3·9	+ 14	+ 22

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 22nd October 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 17th October 1914.

Burma.—Very little rain was recorded in the deltaic area, the dry zone and Upper Burma. Planting of winter rice has been almost completed in Lower Burma. Sowing of late sesamum has been completed and that of *juar*, maize, wheat and peas is progressing. Harvesting of groundnut and plucking of cotton are proceeding. The condition of crops is satisfactory. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice continues below normal but the market is firm.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable with slight rain in all districts. Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of jute are practically over. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of pulses and ploughing for mustard are in progress. The prospects of tea, rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from one district.

Bengal.—During the week under review light and scattered showers fell in a number of places. More rain is very urgently required for winter rice specially in the western districts. Ploughing of lands for spring crops is going on and sowing is also in progress. The prospects of standing crops are fairly good. Injury to winter rice by insect pests is reported from Midnapur. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The average price of common rice has fallen by 1·3 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in Chota Nagpur. There was practically no rain in the rest of the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed. Preparation of lands and sowing of spring crops have commenced but progress of sowing is retarded in some districts for want of moisture. More rain is urgently wanted for winter paddy especially in Bihar. The crops in the unirrigated tracts are suffering for want of rain in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Monghyr, Purnea and the Santal Pargannas and also in Angul and Hazaribagh. Some damage by insects is reported from Balasore and Sambalpore. Prospects of crops are on the whole good in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen throughout the Provinces but more rain is still needed for late rice in the east. Hail, floods and locusts have slightly damaged the crops in some parts of the Provinces. Harvesting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and preparation of land for the winter crops continue. Sowing of spring crops, gram and peas is in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well and prospects are excellent. The condition of agricultural stock is on the whole good and cattle disease has almost disappeared. Fodder and water are sufficient. Market supplies are ample. The level of prices remains practically unchanged.

Punjab.—Fairly heavy rain fell in parts of the central and submontane districts and light or moderate elsewhere. Rain was not needed except in a few tracts in the north and has retarded sowing operations in a few submontane districts. The condition and expected yield of cotton, sugarcane and other standing irrigated crops are good and those of unirrigated crops are fair to good. Picking of cotton and reaping of other autumn crops continue and the yield is average to good. Damage to crops by hailstorm is reported in parts of the southeast and western districts. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops are in progress and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell at some places. The weather is cloudy and temperate. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Crops have been somewhat damaged by locusts and hail in certain villages of Dera Ismail Khan. The Paharpur Canal is running. Cutting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and sowing of spring crops continue in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of maize in Peshawar and of gram, wheat and *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—The rainfall was slight. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat flour sells from 10 to 18 and maize from 23 to 34 seers per rupee. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by hail. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was good. Cattle disease prevails in Uttermachipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Spring sowings have commenced. Prices are normal. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was general in the Eastern Rajputana States, the maximum fall being 141 cents in Bharatpur. Slight showers fell in Marwar. The weather is clear and cool. Spring sowings and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable except in the Tonk Perganas where the harvest is below normal. Damage is reported from locusts in Jaisalmer and from rain and storms in Bharatpur. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally high and stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Gwalior and Bhopal, slight in Nowgong, and the Orchha, Baoni and Sarila States of the Bundelkhand Agency and in Dhar of the Southern States and was *nil* elsewhere. The rainfall was sufficient except in parts of the Bundelkhand Agency. Sowing of spring crops has commenced in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Standing crops are generally good but have been damaged by insects in parts of Gwalior and are withering for want of rain in the Samthar State of the Bundelkhand Agency. Cattle disease prevails in the Barwaha Mahal of Indore and in the Khilchipur State of Bhopal. The condition of cattle is good elsewhere. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand Bayia and the Charkhari State of the Bundelkhand Agency, are falling in the Orchha, Ajaigarh and Baoni States of Bundelkhand, are fluctuating in the Indore City and in the Bijawar State of Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continued to be clear and hot by day with occasional clouds. Light showers accompanied by hail are reported in a few places in the Jubbulpore, Betul and Bilaspur districts but no damage was caused. Reaping of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are well advanced. Germination hitherto is good. Slight damage to rice has been caused by insect pests in districts of the Chhattisgarh Division. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are doing well. The price of rice in Mandla and Betul fell by 2 seers and that of *juar* in Buldana by 3 seers per rupee. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Feudatory States.—Rice is reported to have been damaged by insects in parts of Sakti but elsewhere the prospects are favourable. The price of rice fell again by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in Karachi, Kanara, Ratnagiri, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Crops are generally good except for slight damage done by insects in the Upper Sind Frontier, one taluka of Thar and Parkar, three talukas of West Khandesh, by rats in one taluka of Karachi and Kaira and two States of Rewa Kantha, by insufficient rain in one taluka and two Mahals of Karachi and by recent heavy rain in Ahmedabad and two talukas of West Khandesh. Harvesting continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah and Khandesh. Spring sowings continue in Sind, Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The fodder supply is sufficient in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and in one taluka of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate and irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices are slightly falling in the Deccan and are steady elsewhere. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 17th October were Bijapur 234.

Hyderabad.—In the Mahbubnagar district the rainfall was 19 cents but elsewhere it was practically *nil*, the average fall being two cents. Autumn crops are being harvested. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being weeded in parts and is also being harvested in a few places. Spring crops are being sown. Late rice lands are being prepared and sowings have commenced in places. Cattle disease prevails in eight talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers per rupee in Raichur, Medak and Karimnagar and the lowest 22 seers in Aurangabad and Bir.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Kadur, Tumkur and Hassan and light to fair elsewhere. The price of rice and *ragi* has fallen in Kolar and of rice in Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. Weeding and transplanting operations are in progress in parts. Gingelly and sugarcane are being harvested in parts. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. The prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is needed in all districts except Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall was slight. Rice is in good condition. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was *nil* in Vizagapatam and Sandur, very heavy in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, heavy in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, South Canara and the Nilgiris, good in Pudukkottai, Madura, the Carnatic except South Arcot, Central Trichinopoly, the West Coast and South Canara and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or ending in parts and the outturn is fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for first—		Earnings per mile open for—		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	10 days of October 1913.	10 days of October 1914.	10 days of October 1913.	10 days of October 1914.	10th October 1913.	10th October 1914.			
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.												
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,659	2,678	10,84,466	9,32,000	408	348	2,07,30,745	2,01,67,000	...	5,63,745	
Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	8,206	12,200	391	581	1,97,059	2,30,000	32,941	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	946	998	8,27,708	6,50,000	875	931	1,76,88,926	1,64,58,000	...	12,30,926	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,578	13,05,077	7,52,000	830	477	1,84,11,519	1,63,28,000	...	20,83,510	
East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	29,46,313	25,16,000	1,156	987	5,30,47,338	5,33,47,000	3,14,662	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	3,537	2,551	17,96,030	14,42,000	708	565	3,98,93,622	3,67,90,000	...	30,13,622	
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	56,819	65,000	451	516	10,89,309	15,00,000	4,10,691	...	
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,411	3,000	110	07	84,642	81,400	...	3,242	
Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	33,739	29,100	592	511	8,89,731	5,78,000	...	3,11,731	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	8,78,259	8,29,000	340	321	1,96,70,943	1,98,75,000	2,04,057	...	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	3,927	4,012	19,75,942	20,20,000	503	503	4,69,13,104	4,52,86,000	...	16,27,104	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	289	1,600	1,601	5,46,581	4,20,000	342	269	1,33,40,476	1,09,10,000	...	14,39,476	
Cawnpore-Banda (*a*)	39	33	77	3,806	4,800	118	62	(*a*) 25,293	72,000	46,710	...	(*a*) From 21st April 1914.
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	15,159	9,700	474	303	2,32,784	2,44,000	...	8,784	
Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	2,24,228	1,58,000	279	186	33,63,726	33,99,000	35,274	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,19,574	6,42,000	343	351	1,40,05,432	1,43,43,000	...	2,62,432	
Burma	306	1,552	1,552	6,55,349	4,06,000	422	262	1,16,61,267	1,19,98,000	3,36,733	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	23,287	20,500	188	165	7,61,829	5,19,000	...	2,42,829	
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	50,372	36,200	176	126	11,83,721	10,00,000	...	1,83,721	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	179	411	411	1,17,381	95,400	286	232	19,54,722	19,76,000	21,278	...	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,454	7,36,691	6,83,000	508	470	1,52,01,894	1,53,31,000	1,29,106	...	
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	26,007	23,700	241	219	4,84,729	5,00,000	15,271	...	
Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,34,496	1,82,000	299	231	49,30,680	51,36,000	2,05,320	...	
2' 6" gauge Jorhat (Provincial)	78	30	30	3,762	2,700	125	90	66,519	61,600	...	4,919	

5' 6" gauge.	Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	6,180	6,200	182	182	3,93,521	3,90,000	2,479	...
	Nizam's-Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,36,364	1,14,000	408	341	32,2[illegible]041	28,82,000	...	888
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	6,310	6,100	180	179	1,55,765	1,60,000	4,235	3,38,041
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	35,136	30,000	328	278	9,78,033	6,75,000	...	...
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,40,160	1,00,000	330	235	27,36,592	27,02,000	...	3,03,033
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	29,453	28,000	190	181	7,42,345	6,24,000	...	34,592
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	12,948	18,000	62	87	3,33,132	3,12,000	...	98,346
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	32,900	30,000	212	197	6,52,299	6,41,000	...	21,132
	Tarkessur	312	22	22	9,228	7,600	419	345	1,89,334	2,15,000	25,666	11,299
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,849	2,900	84	85	67,955	69,300	...	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,740	8,500	98	96	2,02,196	2,12,000	9,804	1,655
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,28,857	1,59,000	184	128	56,45,163	56,45,000	...	...
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	52,212	34,200	341	224	8,13,869	7,68,000	...	163
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	9,004	8,800	173	169	1,81,412	1,97,000	15,588	45,869
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	29,622	32,000	128	141	7,68,173	8,49,000	80,826	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	7,118	5,800	216	176	1,32,032	1,44,000	11,968	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	30,325	24,100	422	280	7,00,939	6,93,000	...	7,936
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	84	184	184	17,620	16,800	92	91	4,20,206	4,42,000	21,794	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	25,132	31,300	119	142	7,02,345	7,39,000	36,655	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hirgoli Branch)	194	442	442	82,273	71,300	186	160	19,40,286	23,28,000	3,87,714	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	6,460	6,300	88	86	1,55,817	1,50,000	...	5,817
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	7,450	7,000	138	130	1,54,757	1,52,000	...	2,757
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	1,09,265	79,000	166	74	29,58,154	24,30,000	...	5,28,154
	Junagad	105	113	114	13,072	11,500	117	101	3,07,291	3,11,000	3,739	...
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	6,884	6,500	237	224	1,61,427	1,62,000	533	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	5,381	3,800	54	38	1,04,372	1,16,000	11,628	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	19,160	14,200	266	153	4,12,090	4,03,000	...	9,090
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Jagannathganj	179	55	55	17,320	13,100	315	238	2,45,359	2,40,000	...	5,359
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	59,707	42,900	223	160	11,23,139	9,45,000	...	1,78,139
	Sangli	153	5	5	694	800	139	160	19,209	19,800	591	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	16,556	15,100	255	232	3,45,394	3,49,000	3,606	...
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	23,046	20,800	224	202	5,72,401	5,51,000	...	21,401
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,610	6,300	99	94	1,46,514	1,36,000	...	10,514
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	319	116	116	23,328	13,800	291	119	5,23,607	5,66,000	42,393	...
	Bilimora-Kala-amba (*b*)	...	...	14	...	400	...	29	...	2,900	2,900	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)	...	...	11	...	900	...	82	...	19,800	19,800	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,710	1,300	85	65	30,171	41,000	...	9,471
	Dhond-Baramati (*a*)	...	...	27	...	1,800	...	67	...	25,700	25,700	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	118	142	14,400	13,000	122	96	3,23,278	3,51,000	27,732	...
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)	...	...	26	...	1,000	...	38	...	21,400	21,400	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	580	500	22	19	13,949	13,300	...	649
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (*f*)	...	...	48	...	5,400	...	112	...	1,28,000	1,28,000	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	2,200	2,500	79	89	53,734	63,100	9,366	...
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	2,800	2,400	76	65	60,699	65,300	...	1,399
2' gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	42,894	37,000	841	725	6,61,265	6,67,000	5,735	...
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*g*)	...	...	21	...	1,000	...	48	...	16,000	16,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	981	400	39	16	14,465	14,700	235	...
	TOTAL	166	7,427	7,687	14,78,822	12,57,800	199	164	3,26,01,442	3,19,17,200	...	6,84,242
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,499	34,025	1,57,32,651	1,31,79,000	470	387	31,79,42,440	30,80,43,200	...	98,99,240

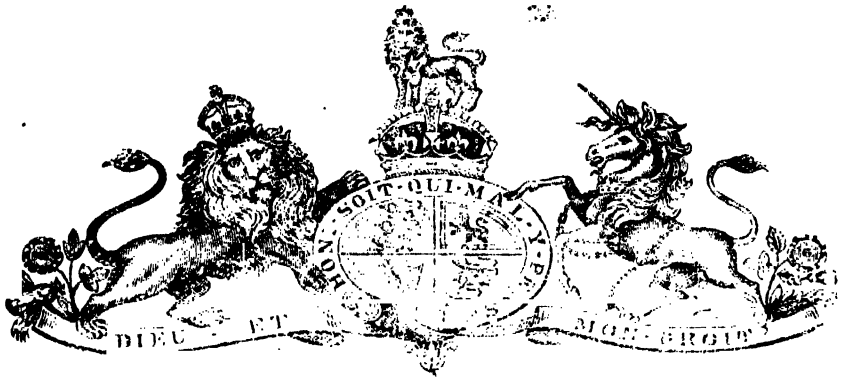
(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
(*e*) Opened from 5th December 1913.
(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1913.
(*g*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

mla, the 22nd October 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870 the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 12.

1893. F. H. Vick. *An improved form of tube well.*

1894. L. Ormerod and G. Ormerod. *An improved picker for overpick looms.*

October 13.

1895. H. A. Wickham. *Improvements in or relating to press-moulds.*

1896. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.*

1897. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.*

1898. A. B. D. Lang and J. A. Powell. *Improved apparatus for displaying announcements, advertisements and the like.*

1899. J. Stewart. *Improvements in alarm clocks and attachments therefor.*

1900. L. G. Macintyre. *An improved process and apparatus for the preparation of jute and other fibres for spinning.*

October 14.

1901. W. R. Degenhardt. *Improvements in apparatus for generating or producing gas.*

October 15.

1902. S. D. Raju. *Universal rope pump.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1270. G. Maccaferri. *Improvements in defences for the banks and beds of water-courses.*

1558. E. Bouchaud-Praceiq. *Employment of chlorophyll extracts as fuel and process of extracting same.*

1585. J. J. C. Paterson. *A new or improved convertible berth for railway carriages and the like.*

1675. W. P. Dunham. *Improvements in portable electric lamp supports.*

1751. K. K. Bernard. *Improvement in billiard cues.*

1754. Continuous Zinc Furnace Co. *A duplex smelting process.*

1755. J. S. G. Telfer and J. H. C. Boyd. *An improved ventilating fan.*

1757. T. E. Haywood, A. G. Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer, Ld., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements in derailers.*

1789. E. Rüegger. *Improvements in ice-making machines.*

1811. G. B. Hope & M. T. San. *Improved machinery and apparatus for drying par-boiled paddy and other grain.*

1822. A. J. Roberts. *A new and improved receiver for wireless systems.*

1827. T. E. Laurent. *A burglar proof alarm lock.*

1834. G. Gray. *Improved means for operating doffer combs of carding engines.*

1843. W. O. Beere and J. E. Rough. *Improvements in machines for treating flax and other fibrous plants.*

1851. E. R. Findeisen. *An improved device for trapping insects.*

1852. New Refractory Ores, Ld. *Improvements relating to the extraction of base metal from ore or other material.*

1875. A. A. Stoddard. *A radial flow module.*

1876. United Telegraph & Cable Co. *Improvements in telegraphy.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1486. Underwood Typewriter Co. *Improvements in typewriting machines.*

1640. M. M. Cook. *Improvements in current motors.*

1814. J. Thame. *Improvements in the manufacture of yarn.*

1815. C. W. C. Hine. *Improvements in or relating to buffer and other springs constructed with india-rubber.*

1817. P. A. G. Messchaert. *Sugar cane mills.*

1819. F. Russell. *Clamp for securing repair gaiters on pneumatic tyres.*

1821. F. B. Stratton. *Improvements in cotton gin rollers.*

1823. A. Douglas and H. H. Hodgson. *Improved electric staff exchangers.*

1824. F. W. S. Stokes. *Improvements in or relating to rollers for sluice gates and the like.*

1825. F. G. Warbrook and Massey & Co., Ld. *Centrifugal pump.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1220. Lanier.
1411. Miss Lancaster-Sutton.
1434. von Ehrenthal and von Halle.
1490. Madurai Pillay.
1582. Youlten.
1679. Singh.
1704. Williamson.
1709. Hall Motor Fuel, Ld.
1711. Chance & Hunt, Ld.
1713. Wagemans and Ledewyn.
1715. Dunham.
1716. Collier.
1717. Linotype and Machinery, Ld.
1719. Graemiger.
1722. Daullat Ram Bimbhat.
1726. Kapadia.
1728. Briscoe.
1730. Leach.
1731. Stocks.
1732. Firm of Gebrüder Himmelsbach.
1733. MacDonald and Melville.
1736. Wilson.

PATENTS SEALED.

1205. Pudumjee.
1206. Pudumjee.
1480. Kenney.
1550. Paul.
1564. W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ld., & Sykes.
1577. Greer-Spencer.
1580. Gayner.
1596. Achary.
1599. Mallott, Johnson & Moorby.
1610. K. Norris & Co.
1633. Guerineau.
1639. (Mrs) Dench.
1648. Davidson.
1650. Giovagnoni.
1657. Hutson.
1659. White.
1660. Blackall & Jacobs.
1661. Marsh & Marsh.
1665. Charles Butters & Co., Ld.
1666. Charles Butters & Co., Ld.
1667. Charles Butters & Co., Ld.
1668. Butters.
1681. Davidson.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

150 of 1905. Lundquist. (To 29 September 1915.)

316 of 1906. J. & H. Hadden & Co., Ld. (To 23 October 1915.)

319 of 1906. Clifford Batten. (To 30 October 1915.)

469 of 1906. Thompson. (To 30 October 1915.)

343 of 1908. Foden & the U. K. Self-Adjusting Anti-Friction Metallic Packing Syndicate Ld. (To 14 October 1915.)

244 of 1910. Wohle. (To 5 December 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1907.

576, (Firman).

1908.

251, (Shearer).

1909.

360, (Boog).

1910.

235, (Jones). 265, (W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ld., Sykes and Tarrant). 291, (Price). 292, (Smallwood). 293, (Smallwood).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

October 12th to 17th, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 2293-2339. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street. Manchester, England October 13.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas

per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.	
	R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
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J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
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   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

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(3)	„	„	1904-05	„	„ 3
(4)	„	„	1908-09	„	„ 3
(5)	„	„	1909-10	„	„ 3-8
(6)	„	„	1910-11	„	„ 3-8
(7)	„	„	1911-12	„	„ 2-8
(8)	„	„	1912-13	„	„ 2-8

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"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price Rs3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price Rs2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price Rs7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price Rs4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price Rs6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price Rs5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price Rs5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price Rs2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price Rs5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Walilullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava. . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux. . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Hurinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . .	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . .	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karim Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance—on no account drugs are sent per V.P. Post—and are obtainable from the* Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).*
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

A. W. DALDY, *Captain*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM;
1ST OCTOBER 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th October 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	41,31,120	23,84,11,640	24,25,42,760	15,32,25,753	87,34,628	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	38,44,60,327	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore	...	3,43,71,525	3,43,71,525	3,02,61,879	58,95,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,21,60,201	(b) Nominal value—₹4,69,26,571.
Lahore	...	3,32,98,445	3,32,98,445	1,05,83,036	1,19,35,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,25,22,259	
Bombay	14,16,940	16,07,19,833	16,21,36,773	3,32,99,193	1,12,50,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,45,49,868	
Karachi	...	1,85,74,585	1,85,74,585	60,25,548	10,47,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,72,968	
Madras	39,51,585	6,14,35,540	6,53,87,125	3,22,67,972	16,59,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,20,130	
Rangoon	...	4,17,19,425	4,17,19,425	5,87,96,361	36,93,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,24,92,421	
	94,79,645	58,85,30,995	59,80,10,640	33,64,52,744	4,42,25,475	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,71,78,165	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,07,475	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									2,75,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			59,69,03,165								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		59,69,03,165	

£430,000 (Rs. 64,50,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 15th October 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th October 1914, to 11,25 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH OCTOBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	15	1	17	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, CAPTAIN, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 21st October 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1914.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 30th September 1914	29,56,600	1,06,20,800	5,81,51,500	1,61,32,400	81,02,400	19,06,900	9,49,14,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,21,133
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1914 . . .	..	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Deduct—	29,56,600	1,06,20,800	5,81,71,500	1,61,32,400	81,02,400	19,06,900	9,49,34,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,41,133
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	2,000	25,000	...	...	...	27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000
Balance on 15th October 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,18,800	5,81,46,500	1,61,32,400	81,02,400	19,06,900	9,49,07,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,14,133

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th August 1914 Enfaced from India. 12,310 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,676 lakhs.
" 16th August 1914 " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 5 lakhs.
" 1st September " " 15th September " ditto .. ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 3 lakhs ditto ...
" 1st October " " " 15th October " ditto ... ditto ...
12,313 lakhs 12,682 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th October 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th October 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,00,27,643 7 8			
Public Deposits at Branches 98,34,945 12 9	1,98,62,589	4	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,77,41,660	11	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,65,365	15	7
Sundries	22,28,407	13	6
RUPEES	28,07,97,963	13	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,41,13,055	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,07,52,480	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,87,39,595	10	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,98,54,672	15	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,77,15,395	3	2
Balances with other Banks	20,55,021	7	10
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	25,55,481	8	0
Stamps	12,954	10	11
Sundries	3,65,886	13	11
Rs. A. P.	17,61,64,903	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *6,42,11,662 13 0	10,46,33,060	6	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,04,21,397 9 11			
RUPEES	28,07,97,963	13	2

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,75,270 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 9,37,110 0 0

Rs. 13,12,380 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 22nd October 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 43·45.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published early in September next by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and will be procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for August 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Receipts in August 1914.	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 31st August 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,48,000	22,48,000	2,07,785	...	10,84,945	10,84,945
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	2,975	...	16,363	16,363
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	48,340	...	2,56,968	2,56,968
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	25,656	...	1,53,484	1,53,484
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	...
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	14,379	...	39,503	39,503
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	11,188	...	57,437	57,437
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	2,978	...	17,984	17,984
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	3,168	13,334	...	13,334
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	9,298	...	72,324	72,324
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	1,949	...	12,950	12,950
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	3,770	...	11,948	11,948
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	1,239	...	10,504	10,504
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	125	...	757	757
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	92	...	228	228
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	3,539	...	10,285	10,285
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	36	...	7,303	7,303
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	6,439	...	34,457	34,457
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	1,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	99,227	1,22,636	1,22,636	2,45,272
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	9,241	...	51,678	51,678
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	4,51,424	1,35,970	19,61,754	20,97,724
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	52,34,491	...	...	2,72,79,662
Total	...	...	...	56,85,915	...	...	2,93,77,386
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	25,82,762 (*b*)	...	...	19,36,530 (*a*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	82,68,677	...	...	3,13,13,916

(*a*) On 1st April 1914. (*b*) On 1st August 1914.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 17th October 1914.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for August 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Disbursement in August 1914.	Disbursement from 1st April 1914 to 31st August 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	628	2,673	2,673	5,346
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	848	4,683	4,683	9,366
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	39,997	1,54,789	1,14,889	2,69,678
6.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	1,151	3,590	3,590	7,180
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	1,109	2,662	2,662	5,324
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	60	152	152	304
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	8,397	17,054	17,055	34,109
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	1,059	2,635	2,635	5,270
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	21,398	86,012	34,460	1,20,472
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	51,649	1,71,251	86,353	2,57,604
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	18,803	44,585	44,584	89,169
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,33,843	3,69,118	3,67,118	7,38,236
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	13,669	71,111	71,112	1,42,223
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	4,199	16,442	...	16,442
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	22,588	44,066	37,000	81,066
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,09,009	6,37,548	5,89,336	12,26,884
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	5,391	15,093	15,093	30,186
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	3,765	25,527	...	25,527
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	11,199	32,226	32,226	64,452
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	3,487	17,949	17,949	35,898
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	3,761	9,748	9,748	19,496
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	30,344	50,480	50,480	1,00,960
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	852	1,686	1,685	3,371
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	1,77,273	2,10,876	2,10,876	4,21,752
Total Expenditure	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	7,64,479	19,91,956	17,18,359	37,10,315
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	52,71,455	...	...	2,53,70,858
Total	...	...	...	60,35,934	...	...	2,90,81,173
Balance on 31st August 1914	...	...	...	22,32,743	...	...	22,32,743
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	82,68,677	...	...	3,13,13,916

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 149 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th September 1914.

In the matter of C. Hin Wor, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Hin Wor, Clerk, residing at No. 18, Thompson Street, Rangoon, on the 29th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of September 1914, against the said C. Hin Wor.

CASE No. 150 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th September 1914.

In the matter of Andrew DeCruze, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Andrew DeCruze, Guard, Burma Railways, residing at No. 75, Railway Quarters, Rangoon, on the 30th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Andrew DeCruze.

CASE No. 148 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 15th October 1914.

In the matter of the Firm of Imperial Trading Co. of No. 267, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon. Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Arunachellam Chetty by his agent Karuppan Chetty of Rangoon, a creditor of the firm of the Imperial Trading Company of No 267, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 29th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said firm of the Imperial Trading Company was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of September 1914.

CASE No. 152 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 15th October 1914.

In the matter of Verasawmy Yegambaram Soobramoniam Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Verasawmy Yegambaram Soobramoniam Pillay, Clerk, residing at No. 36, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of October 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Verasawmy Yegambaram Soobramoniam Pillay.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 644 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 15th October 1914.

Re S. A. Dharsey & Co., a firm of cloth merchants, until lately doing business at Bhendy Bazaar outside the Fort, adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed S. A. Dharsey & Co. have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day	Month.	Year.
619—1914	*Re* Hunsraj Dewraj Soni	Hindu	Sutar Chawl	A dealer in silver ornaments	2nd	October	1914	2nd	October	1914
621—1914	„ Dominic Francis Gazmao	Eurasian	Fort Green Street, No. 7	A Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	3rd	„	„	3rd	„	„
622—1914	„ Cowasji Dorabji Patel	Parsi	Gamdeni without the Fort	Unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
624—1914	„ Bibibai, widow of Esaak Abdul Rehman Nagori.	Mahomedan	Gowli Molla, in the House of Hassam Mansoor.	Lately doing business as a Lack Victoria keeper and now unemployed.	„	„	„	5th	„	„
626—1914	„ Sulleman Abdul Halim Sarang	„	Wari Bunder	Lately a tailor and now unemployed	5th	„	„	„	„	„
627—1914	„ Tukaram Ramji Gharat	Hindu	Kolbhat Lane, Chira Bazar.	A fitter in the Nirnaya Sagar Printing Press.	„	„	„	„	„	„
628—1914	„ Harjiwan Pragjee Thaker	„	Falkland Road, Lirdhi Gali.	Lately carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Partlal Harjiwan as cloth merchant and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
629—1914	„ Nanabhai Bapooji Mulay	„	No. 91, Mahim Bazar Road.	A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company.	„	„	„	„	„	„
620—1914	„ Manilal Chhotalal Parikh	„	Pithapoor	Lately carried on business of Shroffs and Commission Agent in Bombay in the name and style of Parikh Keshowlal Chhotalal and now unemployed before imprisonment.	3rd	„	„	6th	„	„

31—1914	„ Bundoo Baji Powar and Dhondoo Ratnoo Powar.	„	Dhora's Chawl. Hope Mill De Lisle Road.	First debtor a jobber in the Bombay Cotton Mills, Limited, and the second a porter in the G. I. P. Railway.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
630—1914	„ Gregory Felix Mounteira	Manglorian	Byculla	A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Garlic and Company, Engineers and Contractors.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
632—1914	„ Framji Ardeshir Lakdawalla	Parsi	Borah Masjid Lane	A clerk in the employ of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
633—1914	Ahmed Khan Muhammad Ali Khan Penker and Kasim Mahomed Khoja.	Mahomedan	No. 265, Kazi Street Null Bazar, and Khadak.	Lately Eating-House Keepers and Aerated Water Manufacturers in partnership in the names of The Alfred Coy. and also Ahmed Kasim & Co., and now unemployed.	8th	„	„	8th	„	„	„
634—1914	Crushna Vithoo Soorvey	Hindu	Elphinstone Road Adamzi Peerbhoy's Chawl.	A moulder in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
635—1914	Jehangirji Limji, Merchant	Parsee	Khetwady Girgaum Back Road.	Carrying on business in Bombay and Poona under the name, style and firm of J. Langley & Co. as a dealer in cycles and accessories.	9th	„	„	„	„	„	„
636—1914	Pandoorang Bhasker Rege	Hindu	Mogbhat, Shantaram's, Chawl	Lately proprietor of the Indian Carpets, Rugs and Textile Manufacturing Co., and now unemployed.	12th	„	„	12th	„	„	„
637—1914	Nagardas Bhaichand Sha	„	Khetwady Main Road	Lately Copper & Brass Pots Merchants and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
638—1914	Harjiwan Munnor Gudani	„	Mandvi, Chinch Bunder	Lately a dealer in ready-made clothes and now unemployed.	13th	„	„	13th	„	„	„
639—1914	Victor *alias* Manuel Desa *alias* V. M. Desa.	„	Mahim Moree Road.	A fitter in the G. I. P. Railway	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
640—1914	Lalji Narsey Sha, Gangji Sagan Sha, Rattansey Vijpar Sha, Devji Vijpar Sha, Khetsey Jetha Sha, Velji Moorji Sha.	Hindu	No. 85, Bhat Bazar	Lately carrying on business as grain and cotton merchants under the name of Lalji Narsey and Company in Bombay and under the name of Gansey Khimsey and Company in Rangoon and now unemployed.	14th	October	1914	14th	October	1914
641—1914	Jamshedji Rastomji Katrak	Parsee	No. 72-74, Marine Street, Dhobi Talao.	Lately a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Municipality and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
642—1914	Dawoodbhai Cassam Dalal	Mahomedan	Eslampoora	Lately a buffaloe seller and now unemployed	,,	,,	,,	15th	,,	,,
643—1914	Dewsey Govur Sha	Hindu	Mandvi	Formerly a dealer in rice, etc., in partnership with Tilloo Gopal Malsey Jetsey and Hunsrey Lalji under the name and style of Tilloo Gopal and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	14th	,,	,,
645—1914	Kabaldas Maneklal Sha	,,	Chaturbhooj Murarji's Mola	An estate broker	15th	,,	,,	15th	,,	,,
646—1914	Framji Hormasji Pavri	Parsee	Gariwala Building	Unemployed	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of October 1914.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 3 OF 1909.

Delhi, the 15th October 1914.

Gulab, son of Bansi Dhar, Baniya of Delhi, Insolvent (Gali Batasha).

To the Creditors.

Take notice that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th day of November 1914 at 10 o'clock for hearing the application.

SUIT No. 64 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 14th October 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Phul Singh, son of Mehr Singh of Mauza Bakhtawarpore, Delhi Province.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Phul Singh to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 5th of November 1914.

SUIT No. 65 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 14th October 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Rampershad, son of Sheo Lal, caste Bania of Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Rampershad to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 4th November 1914.

SUIT No. 66 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 14th October 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Har Narain, son of Tirkha Jat of Paharganj, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Har Narain to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 9th November 1914.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 42 OF 1914.

Chouth Mal, son of Phul Chand, Mahajan, Insolvent. . Applicant.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Miru Lal of Ajmer	111	0	0
2. Sheo Kishen, Ajmer	60	0	0
3. Sabh Karan, Ajmer	120	0	0
4. Bihari Lal, Nasirabad	400	0	0

Whereas the applicant Chouth Mal has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 A.M. on 24th November 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 10th day of October 1914.

No. 43 OF 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Saddington of Ajmer. Applicant Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Pirbhulal of Ajmer	266	0	0
2. Ram Chander, Ajmer	266	0	0
Do. do.	60	0	0
3. Khool Chand, Ajmer	500	0	0
4. B. Mool Chand, Ajmer	100	0	0
5. Zaffer Pir Momhadi, Ajmer	210	0	0
6. Baij Nath & Sons, Ajmer	40	0	0
7. Messrs. D. H. Brothers, Ajmer	40	0	0
8. Kajja Gujar, Ajmer	60	0	0
9. Elli Baker, Ajmer	21	0	0
10. Sajan Kalan, Ajmer	30	0	0
11. Esmail Abdulla & Sons	40	0	0
12. Pannalal, Ajmer	40	0	0
13. Mr. Gray, Ajmer	100	0	0
14. Radha Kishen, Ajmer	61	0	0

Whereas the applicants Mr. S. G Saddington and Mrs. S. G. Saddington have filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 11-30 A.M. on 7th November 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 10th day of October 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 15th October 1914.

No. 18.—Mr. C. West, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st October 1914 or a subsequent date that he may avail himself of the same.

Bangalore, the 16th October 1914.

No. 19.—Mr. H. H. P. Butterfield, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 26th October 1914.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Colonel, R. E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1914.

No. 734.—The following probationers of the Provincial Service are confirmed in the Department with effect from the 1st November 1914 :—

Mr. Duni Chand Puri.

Mr. Nurani Sivarama Harihara Iyer.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

FINANCIAL ADVISER, MILITARY FINANCE.

NOTIFICATION.

(LEAVE).

Simla, the 20th October 1914.

No. 1210-*E*.—With reference to Financial Adviser's notification No. 18-E.-Camp, dated the 10th December 1913, Mr. G. M. Turner, 3rd grade Superintendent, Financial Adviser's Office, Military Finance, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough by 14 days with effect from the 10th December 1914.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October 1914.

No. 118.—No. 1211, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Amar Nath, I.S.M.D., having been recalled from the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 59, dated the 21st May 1914, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 5th September 1914, the unexpired portion of his leave being cancelled.

The 20th October 1914

No. 119.—No. 1243, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gopal Datt Joshi, I.S.M.D., having been recalled from the leave granted to him in this office Notification No 98, dated the 31st July 1914, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 14th August 1914, the unexpired portion of his leave being cancelled.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Quetta, the 14th October 1914.

No. 3405.—The next half-yearly examination in the Brahui language by the prescribed tests will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday, the 30th November 1914, at 10-30 A.M.

Quetta, the 17th October 1914.

No. 3500.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the retirement from the Public Service, on retiring pension, of Lala Ganesh Das, a Deputy Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade and Deputy Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan, with effect from the 22nd October 1914, the date of expiry of the combined privilege leave and furlough granted him in this office Notification No. 2838, dated the 22nd October 1912.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 15th October 1914.

No. 3527-*R.*—The privilege leave for one month and eight days granted to Mr. S. D. Turner in the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 3194, dated the 18th September 1914, is hereby extended by leave without allowances for twenty-nine days, namely, up to the 6th November 1914, inclusive.

No. 3528-*R.*—Mr. H. G. R. Adie, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade, and Treasury Officer, Quetta, is appointed a S. P. T. Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDER BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th October 1914.

No. 3538.—It is notified for general information that the persons named in the subjoined table have passed the Naib-Tahsildar's examination held at Quetta on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd September 1914 in the subjects noted in column 4.

S. No.	Name.	Father's name.	REMARKS.
	Ishar Singh . . .	B. Gurdit Singh . . .	All subjects.
	Abdul Ghani . . .	M. Nur Ahmad Khan . .	Arithmetic and Mensuration (completes the examination).
	Devi Dass . . .	L. Amin Chand . . .	Arithmetic, Mensuration and Civil Law (completes the examination).
	Mahbub Ali Shah . .	Syed Shah Hussain .	Tahsil Accounts, etc., Takavi advances, etc., Mensuration, Criminal Law (failed in Arithmetic).
5	Muhammad Afzal Khan .	K. B. Muhammad Azim Khan	Punjab Land Revenue Act, Takavi Advances, etc., Arithmetic (failed in Mensuration; to appear in Tahsil Accounts, Civil and Criminal Law).
6	Manmohan Singh . .	B. Murari Singh . . .	Arithmetic and Criminal Law (failed in Takavi Advances and Mensuration).
7	Tulsi Das . . .	M. Beli Ram . . .	Punjab Land Revenue Act and Criminal Law (failed in Arithmetic and Mensuration).

A. McCONAGHEY,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 19th October 1914.

No. 1107-*C.*—In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department (Political), No. 1374, dated the 12th September 1914, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to make the following rules under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 (V of 1914), for the District of Ajmer-Merwara.

1. These rules apply to all persons not being foreigners as defined in the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), who enter Ajmer-Merwara.

2. The District Magistrate (who shall be the prescribed authority for this purpose) may, by an order in writing in each individual case, direct that any of the persons described in rule 1 shall

(*i*) be detained pending enquiry into his character and antecedents;

(*ii*) if he is a resident of a Presidency or Province in British India, be sent under escort to the Head-quarters of his native district in such Presidency or Province or to such other centre as may be approved by the Local Government of the Presidency or the Province concerned; or

(*iii*) report himself at prescribed intervals and give a guarantee of good behaviour, if necessary with sureties or with personal recognizance or with both; or

(*iv*) remain in a specified area; or

(*v*) be confined in a Government jail or other place of confinement;

(*vi*) and may impose such other conditions not inconsistent with the Ordinance as the circumstances of each case may demand:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this rule unless the District Magistrate is satisfied that it is desirable to impose the restriction on the liberty of the person in question in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity;

Provided farther that in the case of an order of confinemnent the reasons for passing such order shall be stated.

3. The senior Railway Police Officer in Ajmer-Merwara may take the action described in rule 2 (*i*), but on so doing he shall immediately report the facts of the case to the District Magistrate who shall pass orders thereon.

Provided that the above-mentioned police officer shall not take such action unless he is satisfied that it is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

4. A copy of every order passed under rule 2 shall without delay be submitted to the Local Government who may, if they think fit, revise or cancel it at any time.

5. No prosecution shall be instituted under the Ordinance or the rules made thereunder without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

By order,

V. GABRIEL,

for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th October 1914.

No. 7422-*Home*.—The services of Mr. A. C. Armstrong, Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, who relinquished charge of his duties with effect from the afternoon of the 10th October 1914, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for re-employment in the Central Provinces.

Dated Delhi, the 21st October 1914.

No. 7453-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 243 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to extend to the Notified Area of Delhi, the provisions of section 136 of the above-mentioned Act.

No. 7462-*Home*.—The services of Mr. M. H. Harrison, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th October 1914, the date on which he relinquished charge of the duties of Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi.

No. 7471-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 243 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to extend to the Notified Area of Delhi, the provisions of section 171 of the above-mentioned Act.

No. 7481-*C. & I.*.—The following draft rule which the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (*d*) of the Punjab Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, Punjab, Act II of 1902, is published for general information. Notice is hereby given that the said rule will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th November 1914, together with any objections or suggestions received by that date:—

DRAFT RULE.

"The time during which a boiler or prime mover may be temporarily used without being in charge of a duly certificated engineer or engine driver, as the case may be, owing to death or sudden emergency, shall be limited to 10 days."

No. 7484-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the month of September 1914, is published for information:—

Births registered during the month of September 1914.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi	7	2	9	349	313	662	310	250	560	...	..	...	666	565	1,291
Notified Area		...	...	4	7	11	...	2	2	...	..	...	4	9	13
TOTAL OF TOWNS	7	2	9	353	320	673	310	252	562	...		...	670	574	1,244
P. S. Alipur	...	1	1	112	87	199	17	10	27	...	...	...	129	98	227
Nangloi	..	...	...	79	73	152	7	4	11	...	...	...	86	77	163
Najafgarh	...	3	3	125	94	219	12	16	28	...	...	...	137	113	250
Subzimundi	...	...	...	5	7	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	8	13
Paharganj	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	1	...	1	49	52	101	23	25	48	...	...	...	73	77	150
Raisina	...	...	...	20	17	37	3	1	4	...	...	...	23	18	41
TOTAL OF RURAL CIRCLES	1	4	5	390	330	720	62	57	119	...	...	...	453	391	844
TOTAL OF TOWNS	7	2	9	353	320	673	310	252	562	...	..	..	670	574	1,244
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	8	6	14	743	650	1,393	372	309	681	...	...	...	1,123	965	2,088

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns and Rural Circles of the Delhi Province during the month of September 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7						8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	CLASSES.				CAUSES OF DEATH.																																	
							SMALL-POX.																INJURIES.																	
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Cholera.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOWNS.																																						
Delhi	9	411	528	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	312	18	16	104	95	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	42	45	477	471	948	12	13	..	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	9	411	536	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	315	18	16	104	95	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	42	45	482	474	956	12	13	...	...	...	...
RURAL CIRCLES.																																						
Alipur	...	19	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	44	1	..	20	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	4	54	76	130	3	3	.	1	...	...
Nangloi	...	4	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	27	26	...	...	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	45	43	88	...	..	1	1	...	...
Najafgarh	...	18	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	28	30	4	3	30	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	5	2	69	57	126	2	1	2	...	...	...
Subsimundi	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	36	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	29	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	50	55	105	1	2	...	...	...	...
Baisina	...	5	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	13	12	25	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	86	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	124	142	5	3	90	93	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	14	9	239	249	488	6	6	3	2	...	...
Total of Towns	9	411	536	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	315	18	16	104	95	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	42	45	482	474	956	12	13	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	9	497	938	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	434	457	23	19	194	188	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	56	54	721	723	1,444	18	19	3	2	...	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	1,444				9		1						...		891		42		382		...		...		3		6		110		1,444		1,444	18	19	3	2	...	...

Deaths registered according to age during the month of September 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Ages of Death.																
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Under one year.	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Total of upwards.	Total of all ages.	Total of all ages, including born dead.	Born dead.	Classes of born dead.			
	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Males. / Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Towns.																	
Delhi	205 / 167	87 / 105	18 / 11	10 / 23	11 / 25	25 / 49	26 / 34	26 / 13	24 / 14	45 / 30	477 / 471	498 / 481	21 / 10	...	16	15	...
Notified Area	4 / ...	1 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / 1	... / ...	1 / ...	1 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	5 / 3	5 / 3	... / ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	209 / 167	88 / 105	18 / 11	10 / 23	11 / 26	25 / 69	26 / 35	26 / 14	24 / 14	45 / 30	482 / 474	503 / 484	21 / 10	...	16	15	...
Rural Circles.																	
Alipur	20 / 26	13 / 24	3 / 5	2 / ...	1 / 3	4 / 2	2 / 5	2 / 1	4 / 5	8 / 54	76 / 55	76 / 1	... / ...	1	...	...	
Nangloi	18 / 26	7 / 6	7 / 3	2 / ...	... / 1	3 / 4	... / 1	1 / 4	2 / 1	2 / 45	43 / 45	44 / ...	1 / ...	...	...	1	...
Najafgarh	28 / 21	10 / 16	1 / 4	1 / 1	1 / ...	4 / 3	3 / ...	6 / 3	4 / 1	11 / 8	69 / 57	70 / 78	1 / 1	...	...	2	...
Subzimundi	5 / 6	3 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / 8	6 / 8	6 / ...	... / ...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	18 / 22	13 / 12	3 / 3	1 / 1	1 / 3	2 / 2	1 / 2	2 / 3	2 / 1	7 / 7	50 / 55	51 / 56	1 / 1	...	1	1	...
Raisina	5 / 5	4 / 2	1 / 1	... / ...	... / 1	... / 2	... / 1	1 / ...	... / ...	2 / ...	13 / 12	13 / 12	... / ...	...	...	..	...
Total of Rural Circles	94 / 106	50 / 60	15 / 16	6 / 2	2 / 4	10 / 14	10 / 5	15 / 9	11 / 8	26 / 25	259 / 249	242 / 272	3 / 3	...	2	4	...
Total of Towns	209 / 167	88 / 105	18 / 11	10 / 23	11 / 26	25 / 49	26 / 35	26 / 14	24 / 14	45 / 30	482 / 474	503 / 484	21 / 10	...	16	15	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	303 / 273	138 / 165	33 / 27	16 / 25	13 / 30	35 / 63	36 / 40	41 / 23	35 / 22	71 / 55	721 / 723	745 / 756	24 / 13	...	18	19	...
Total of both Sexes	576	303	60	41	43	98	76	64	57	126	1,444	1,501	37	18		19	

The 21st October 1914.

No. 7486-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 10th October 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	129	131	260	82	104	186	...	...	...	110	2	54	...	20	4	33	38	71	59·9	43·2
	Notified Area.	3,671	4	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·0	13·8
	Total	...	133	132	265	82	105	187	...	...	...	111	2	54	...	20	4	33	38	71	...	...

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th October 1914.

No. 3374-*G*.—Major E. H. Payne, I. A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, was granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs for two months from the 17th August 1914, but rejoined for duty on the 14th September 1914.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, dated at Secunderabad, this 14th day of October 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—9600, Private, Arthur Blick.
Age—23 years 10 months.
Height—About 5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Factory hand.
Date of enlistment—13th January 1909.
Place of enlistment—Dublin.
Parish and County in which born—St. George's, Chatham, Kent.
Date of desertion or absence—12th October 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Secunderabad.
Marks—*Nil*.
5 years and 9 months' service.

M. F. HAMMOND-SMITH, Lieut. and Adjt., *for* Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, dated at Secunderabad, this 14th day of October 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—9245, Private, William Kelly.
Age—25 years.
Height—About 5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Agricultural Labourer.
Date of enlistment—14th November 1907.
Place of enlistment—Newtownards, Co. Down, Ireland.
Parish and County in which born—Saintfield, Co. Down.
Date of desertion or absence—12th October 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Secunderabad.
Marks—Scar on right calf.
6 years and 11 months' service.

M. F. HAMMOND-SMITH, Lieut. and Adjt., *for* Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust is Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 3 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

6 Talismen.
2 Tops for tassels.
8 Earrings of two kinds.
2 Old coins used as pendants.
1 Armlet.
2 Pieces of an Armplate.

Total 21 pieces.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found by one Srinivasa Naidu while removing earth in Survey Field in 16 B, a dry plot of land, in Agora Esavangudi, hamlet of Vadakkupanaiyur village, Negapatam Taluk, belonging to Srinivasa Naidu.

	Weight.		Value.		
	Mds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Rama	2	25	160	0	0
2. Lakshmana	1	37	117	3	0
3. Sita	1	23	95	15	0
4. Anjanayar	0	25	38	2	0
5. Varadaraja-perumal . . .	1	1	62	8	0
6. Srithevi	0	19	29	1	0
7. Buthevi	0	19	29	1	0
8. Narayana-perumal . . .	0	22	33	7	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office on the 1st February 1915, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

K. V. SRINEVASSA AIYANGAR,
for Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
Dated 12th September 1914.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1914.

No. 41.—Mr. F. H. Reaks, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for 15 days with effect from 9th September 1914 in continuation of the six months' combined leave granted to him with effect from the forenoon of 9th March 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 13th October 1914.

No. 44.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers passed the Professional Examination prescribed in State Railway Construction Code, Chapter VII, paragraphs 639 to 641, on the 20th August 1914 :—

1. Mr. J. C. O'Neill.
2. Mr. A. C. Griffin.
3. Mr. C. O. C. Reilly.
4. Lieutenant C. F. Carson, R.E.

R.E.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th October 1914.

No. 1597*s*-*Ap*.—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each and until further orders:—

Mr. K. K. Marathe, clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, from the 12th August 1914 ;

Mr. W. P. Morley, Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, Central Circle, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, from the 15th August 1914 ;

Mr. H. S. Jussawala, clerk, Bombay General Post Office, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, from the 19th August 1914 ;

Mr. C. N. Sarkare, Inspector of Post Offices, Jodhpur Sub-Division, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, from the 20th August 1914;

Mr. K. Narayana Rao, Supernumerary Inspector, office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, from the 15th September 1914.

Simla, the 16th October 1914.

No. 1620*s*-*Ap*.—Mr. V. V. Limaye, Head Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Nagpur Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 8th September 1914 and until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd October 1914.

No. 4153-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 7th October 1914 to the 20th October 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Chandwara	Bihar and Orissa	29th September 1914	Opened.
Hill	Bengal	30th „ „	„
Islampur (Purnea)	Bihar and Orissa	30th „ „	„
Jayapur	Bengal	3rd October 1914	„
Kajuricherra	Assam	23rd July „	„
Kimari Pier	Bombay	3rd October „	„
Madras Radio	Madras Presidency	8th „ „	„
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Amla	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	1st October 1914	Opened.
Bursaloo	Ditto	1st „ „	„
Dekargaon	Tezpur-Balipara Railway	2nd June „	„
Madura East	East Indian Railway	26th March „	Closed.
Nirakarpur	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1st October „	Opened.

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Belgaum Khadebazar" instead of "Khade Bazar".

"Belgaum Shahapur" instead of "Shahapur Belgaum".

The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified :—

On the Barsi Light Railway.

"Kurduvadi" instead of "Barsi Road".

On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

"Haripur" instead of "Jaitaram Road".

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

"Kurduvadi" instead of "Barsi Road".

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

"Anhadpur" instead of "Sandi".

On His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.

"Akanapet" instead of "Anakapet".

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1914.

No. 4093-*T.*—Mr. W. R. Leach, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation for one year with effect from the 1st August 1914.

No. 4096-*T.*—Mr. C. Oliver, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation for one year with effect from the 9th September 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

Delhi, the 20th October 1914.

No. 2090-*E.*—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 1385-E., dated the 24th July 1914, Mr. J. L. Sale, Officiating Executive Engineer, on return from leave, resumed executive charge of the IV Project Division, 2nd Circle, on the afternoon of the 10th October 1914, from Mr. H. J. Glenn, Officiating Executive Engineer, who is transferred to the VI Project Division, 2nd Circle.

TRANSFER AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

Delhi, the 21st October 1914.

No. 2093-*E.*—Mr. H. J. Glenn, Officiating Executive Engineer, is transferred from the IV Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 10th October 1914, to the VI Project Division 2nd Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 12th October 1914.

Mr. Glenn relieved Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer of the charge of the VI Project Division on the forenoon of the 12th *idem.*

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi.

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Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

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History of Services of Officers holding Appointments in Offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance Department. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (4*a.*)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August 1914. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted Appointments under the Foreign Department, Corrected to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

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History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways. Corrected up to 30th June 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

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History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers of the Post Office. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1-2 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (5*a.*)

Notification No. 8813-1. Geology and Minerals, Simla, the 5th September 1914. Amendments in the rules regarding Certificates of Mine Managers, issued with Notification No. 2868-82, dated 21st April 1906. (3 *p.* (1*a.*)

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The Countess of Dufferin's Fund. 29th Annual Report for the year 1913. Royal 8vo. Limp. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

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Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 1*s.* 11*d.* (4*a.*)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1913, dated 31st December 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Tacked. 3*a.* or 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1914. Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1*a.*) each.

Act II of 1914. Destructive Insects and Pests. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a.*)

Act V of 1914. Negotiable Instruments Amendment. Urdu. Pies 3 (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 27, corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a.* or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 28, corrected to 1st April 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a.* or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side (reprint 1914). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1-4 or 1*s.* 11*d.* (3*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1911-12. Part I. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India, for the year 1912. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

Archæological Survey of India—Delhi Fort. A guide to the Buildings and Gardens. Super-Royal. 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (2a.)

Indian Sanitary Policy, 1914. Being a Resolution issued by the Governor General in Council on the 23rd May 1914. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control, corrected to 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st January 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 30, corrected up to the 1st April 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

The Quarterly List of the Foreign and Political Department, No. 31, corrected up to the 1st July 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th January 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th April 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th May 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th June 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th July 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Report on the Administrations of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (8a.)

Notification No. 1271 - 23C., dated 28th March 1914 — The Indian Companies Rules, 1914. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Notification No. 2184—6, dated 1st April 1914 - Amendment in the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Rules, 1913. Foolscap. 6p. (6p.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year 1913, compared with the year 1911 and 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Forty-seventh issue, Vol. II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (9a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of April 1914, No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31st, 1913. 47th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (6a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31st, 1913, 47th issue and the four preceding years; to which are appended the Accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India, Supplementary Volume, dealing with the Trade and Navigation of Aden, during the year 1912-13. Super-Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (7a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1914, No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of May 1914. No. 2 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the State of Mysore, for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 3s. (3a.)

List of Factories and other Large Industries in India in the year 1911. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6s. (4a.)

Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) of India, quarter and nine months ending December 1913 and corresponding periods of 1911 and 1912. No. 3 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for April 1914-15. No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for June 1914. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1914. No. 2 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Quarterly Rate List of quarter October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Quarterly Rate List for quarter January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 1a. (6p.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14. Foolscap. Limp. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (3a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for July 1914. No. 4 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for May 1914. No. 2 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (7a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Civil Estimates for 1914-15. Foolscap. Board. Vols I and II. Rs. 3 (Re. 1 2a.) per volume.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Hand Book for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI, Clothing, Corrected up to 1st February 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 10a. or 1s. (3a.)

Field Service Manual. Horse Artillery Brigade (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. I. 9*a.* or 10*d.* (2*a.*)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. II. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Selections from Royal Army Medical Corps Training, 1911. (Published in 1914) in Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

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Report on the Examination held in India, October 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (3*a.*)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Report on the Examination for Admission to the Staff College, Quetta, held in October 1913, with copies of the Examination Papers. Royal 16mo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

The Indian Addendum to the Regulations for the Army Reserve, 1911. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected to 30th June 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*s.*)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Report on the Working of the State Railways Coal Department for the Calendar year 1913, by R. W. Caurch, Esq., B. Sc., F. G. S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Records of Fort St. George. Sundry Book of 1680-1681. Hugli, letters sent, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)

Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1756. Foolscap Board. Rs. 3-12 or 5*s.* 9*d.* (7*a.*)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a.*)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Kurram Agency. Statistical Tables, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the N.-W. F. Province for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7*a.* or 7*d.* (1*a.*)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap Paper cover. Re. 1-5 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Records of Fort St. George French Correspondence, (Public Sundries No. 8b) 1751. Foolscap. Limp. 6*a.* or 7*d.* (2*a.*)

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Report on the Sanitary Administration of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Report on Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a* or 8*d* (1*a.*)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* 6*p.* or 4½*d.* (1*a*)

Gazetteer, Bannu District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (2*a*)

Gazetteer, Peshawar District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. Re. 1-4 or 1*s.* 8*d.* (2*a.* 6*p.*)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province, during the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (1*a.*)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Dera Ismail Khan District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (3*a.*)

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India Frontier Circle for 1913-14. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2-5*a.* or 3*s.* 1*d.* (2*a.*)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7*a.* or 7*d.* (1*a.*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.
Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.
Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII. No. 11, Vol. IX. Nos. 1-11 and Extra No. The Bhasga, Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.
Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten S.J. Rs. 4.
Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csmo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.
Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho-a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.
Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.
Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.
Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.
Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.
Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.
Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 8. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.
Kiranavali. Fasc. 3. by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.
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Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.
Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.
Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.
Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3
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Sivaparinaya. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
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Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
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Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

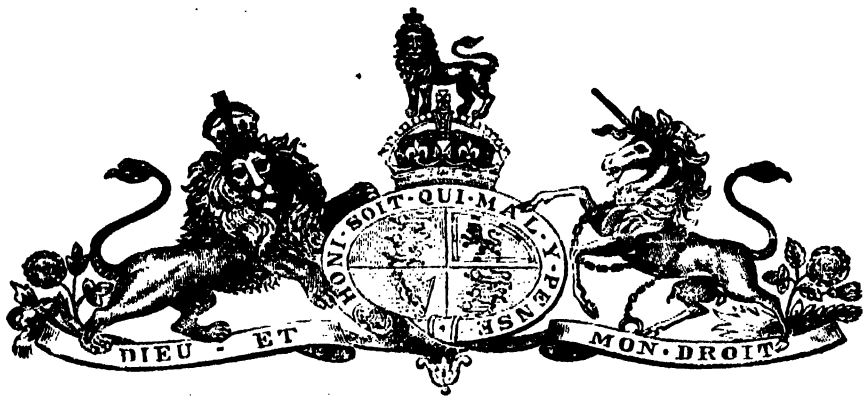
A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5. by Miss. Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 040982 of the three and half per cent. loan of 30th day of June 1900 for rupees one thousand originally standing in the name of Babu Rama Charan Banerjee and last endorsed to Sushil Kumar Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE.

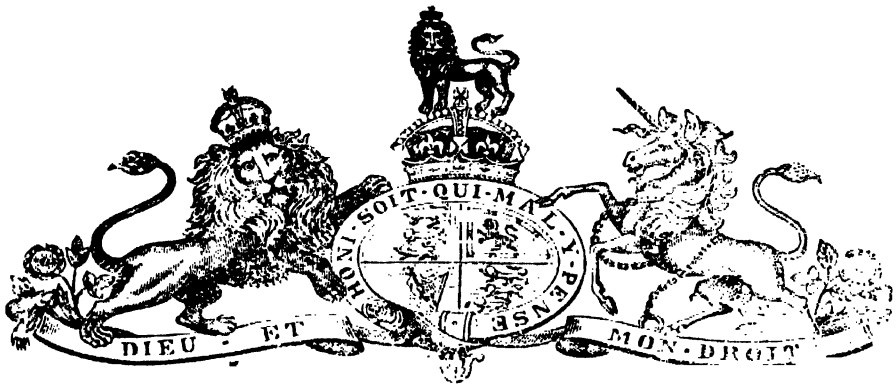
Residence—16, Sahanagore Lane, Kalighat P. O., Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to Section 42 October 27 of 1866 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Mary Elizabeth Carey who died at Rose Villa, Eshington, in the County of York, England, on the eleventh of November one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, letters of administration to whose Estate have been granted to Alan Roland Bussey of King King & Co., 1 Kashmere Gate, Delhi, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Alan Roland Bussey c/o King King & Co., Delhi, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

A. R. BUSSEY,
Administrator to the Estate of the late
Mrs. M. E. Carey

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1914 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT

TOBACCO-LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMER

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JU

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma*—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	37·87	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·02	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	41·03	40	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	38·79	37·87	48·12	47·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	39 02	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39·75	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·99	38 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	35·75	39 75	41·83	40	...	...	...	...	20·06	23·27	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	41·83	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	22·38	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—														
Surma—														
Sylhet (Balaganj)	32·5	23 75	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	31·25	23·75	52·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	27·5	22·5	48·75	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	26·25	25	...	47·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	60	50, to 55	45	41·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	...	57·5	58·75	43 75	41·25	...	...	32·5	30	32·5	36·25	...	...
Western—														
Burdwan	...	...	...	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Midnapur	...	...	46·56	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	36·25	32·5	58·12	53·75	35	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	31·25	27·5	62·5	57·5	47·5	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa*—														
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	...	...	52·5	52·5	..	35	...	...	...	25 62	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	57·19	...	36·25	...	...	...	25	..	...	.	...
Bihár, south—														
Patna	...	...	...	50	..	28 75	...	...	30·62	22·5	30·62	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	...	...	44·79	45·62	...	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
(*a*) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	41·77	25·31	56·93	53·02	41·77	30·94	45·83	39·32	31·93	24·53	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	35	28·12	...	55	42·5	35	52·5	40	33·12	25	...	25	...	26·25
Jhánsi	...	...	58·28	57·19	43·23	32·66	...	...	35·31	22·5	...	24·53	...	...
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	53·28	57·34	37·19	34·22	42·19	37·34	30·16	23·44	...	32·03	...	...
Agra	52·97	55·31	61·51	57·24	42·08	36·35	49·22	44·43	34·01	25·78	...	25	...	26·6
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	33·12	29·37	...	72·5	38·75	32·5	44·37	35	28·59	21·87	...	28·75	...	22·5
(*b*) Oudh—														
...	...	...	50	44·43	42·08	34·69	48·44	41·09	30·73	22·86	...	...	...	...
(	34·69	26·72	55·16	50·62	40	32·5	...	...	30	22·5	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

F INDIA

ND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	40·51	32·68	59·26	48·12	53·78	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	48·12	25·81	48·12	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	45·39	42·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	18·71	18·71	34·97	34·97	59·81	51·61	59·81	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	50	44·44	61·54	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet Balaganj
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·5	57·5	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·75	52·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	70	50	...	...	...	...	90	60	65	65	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	72·5	45 to 47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	70	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	37·5	36·25	37·5	33 75	52·5	45	32·5	32·5	...	...	60	53·75	67·5	65	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	38·75	30	60	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	57·5	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	47·5	75 and 82·5	63·75 and 71·25	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	65	47·5	...	...	...	...	55	45	66·25	66·25	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
...	35	31·56	35	27·5	52·5	41·87	31·87	27·5	...	...	57·5	53 75	52·5 and 60	46·56 and 60	Bhágalpur
...	36·25	30·78	...	26·56	...	40	30·78	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	33·12	28·59	...	23·75	50	40	...	...	...	...	58·75	50	65	60	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	35·94	35·94	60·83	47·03	43·54	32·81	...	...	...	...	67·97	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces
															(*a*) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	37·97	24·84	50·62	37·97	...	...	...	...	55·16	56·41	55·16	51·2	Benares
															Central—
...	...	25	38·75	26·25 and 27·5	...	37·5	42·5	35	26·25	22·5 and 25	56.87	50	60	62·5	Cawnpore
...	37·19	...	40	25	...	...	...	...	26·67	...	...	43·28	...	50	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	34·06	25·78	..	33·28	...	30·31	...	...	...	...	66·56	53·28	Meerut
...	33·18	23·54	...	25·78	...	38·07	50	42 08	25	25	61·51	50	69·01	59·22	Agra
															Submontane, west
...	...	...	37·19	25	...	38·12	...	...	...	27·5	50	43·75	58·75	53·12	Shahjahanpur
															(*b* OUDH—
															Southern—
...	...	...	38·07	23·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·56	40	66·67	57·13	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	38·12	26·56	51·25	...	...	...	...	...	50·62	45	...	48·75	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—*con*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gras
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Burma—													
Tenasserim—													
Mergui	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	17·16	17·16	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	15·76	16·89	...	...	..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—													
Rangoon	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	17·83	18·29	...	...	...	...	...
Hanbin	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	21·77	22·86	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—													
Henzada	..	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—													
Mandalay	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	711·11	711·11	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—													
Akyab	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—													
Surma—													
Sylhet (Balaganj)	...	...	530	550	67·5	60	17·5	18·44	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—													
Goálpara	...	...	500	490	61·25	60	20	20	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	490	510	70	75	21·25	25	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—													
Eastern—													
Chittagong	...	...	600	540	55	55	16·25	15·62	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	500	570	85	70	22·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—													
Calcutta	70	70	480	530	55	55	16·87	16·87	65	63·75	...	...	12·5
Western—													
Bardwan	...	...	500	525	65	56·25	...	18·75	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	520 to 550	550 to 600	80	55 to 57·5	...	20	125 and 155	120 and 125	...	...	...
Northern—													
Patna	...	...	520	540	57·5	46·25	...	21·87	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	600	540	70	67·5	25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar, north—													
Bhágalpur	80	80	460	500	50	40	19·69	20	...	100	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	426·25	492·5	86·25	33·28	...	20·94	266·56	266·56	...	...	...
Bihar, south—													
Patna	65	80	410	500	40	43·75	...	20	20	30	...	...	...
Orissa—													
Cuttack	67·97	77·5	609·37	567·5	60·94	53·75	15·62	16·25	92·34	92·34	...	...	5
United Provinces—													
(a) Agra—													
Eastern—													
Benares	62·34	66·67	488·91	533·33	51·2	44·43	25·31	23·7	...	...	...	...	...
Central—													
Cawnpore	75	...	430	500 and 520	47·5	35	17·5	17·5	130	150 and 160	70	80	...
Jhánsi	...	63·28	426·25	473·75	50	50	20	22·19	...	...	...	...	25
Western—													
Meerut	...	...	441·41	533·28	44·37	...	17·34	17·34	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	84·17	94·11	426·67	495·21	63·96	57·13	...	17·76	110	110	95	105	13·33
Submontane, west—													
Shahjahánpur	72·5	72·5	400	510	57·5	45 and 50	20	20	180	180	70 and 100	120 and 180	...
(b) Oudh—													
Southern—													
Lucknow	...	...	450	525	...	...	20·94	20	...	...	90	80	7·5
Northern—													
Fyzabad	...	...	480	530	39·37	30	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

TRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA (WHITE)		BEAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	22·86	...	...	...	...	3·12	3·37	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
	...	...	...	...	...	34·97	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbin
	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—* Henzada
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Toungoo
	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Pakôkku
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	*Arakan—* Akyab
														Assam—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	1.94	*Surma—* Sylhet (Balaganj)
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·56	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·81	*Eastern—* Chittagong
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·25	Dacca
	11·25	...	...	...	...	25	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·02	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
	7·5	...	...	...	...	28·75	21·25	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·23	*Western—* Burdwan
	6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·12	Midnapur
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·12	*Northern—* Pabna
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·31	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·97	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
	...	...	...	5	5	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·06	Muzaffarpur
	...	...	...	10	10	22·5	20	...	...	...	...	1·87	2·12	*Bihar, south—* Patna
	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·06	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(*a*) AGRA—
	...	...	...	...	7·97	26·67	25·26	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	*Eastern—* Benares
	...	...	...	18·75	10	23·75	20	60 and 70	60 and 70	...	...	2·41	2·37	*Central—* Cawnpore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	2·19	2·2	Jhánsi
	...	...	...	13·28	7·97	23·44	23·44	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	*Western—* Meerut
	5	...	...	20	5·68	30·16	24·22	...	...	80	80	2·5	2·5	Agra
	...	...	...	13·12	10	26·25	30·62	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
														(*b*) OUDH—
	...	...	...	18·12	5·62	26·25	23·75	...	40	...	...	2·44	2·5	*Southern—* Lucknow
	...	...	...	11·25	5·62	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·31	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	26·27	...	...	46·87	40	...	...	...	29·63	...	29·63	40·94	3
Punjab—														
Northern—														
Ferozpur	...	...	57·5	51·56	35·62	31·41	38·12	36·41	26·25	22·19	...	25	...	
Central—														
Lahore	36·25	31·25	57·19	56·25	34·69	35	36·25	40	25·62	23·75	36·25	27·5	40	3
South-eastern—														
Delhi	36·25	30	66·87	66·87	38·75	36·25	43·75	42·19	29·37	24·06	42·5	25	40	2
Submontane—														
Amritsar	33·28	33·28	59·22	57·19	32·03	30·94	34·06	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	56·25	56·25	33·12	36·25	38·12	41·25	24·06	25·62	30	...	33·12	
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	52·5	52·5	31·87	31·87	36·25	35·62	25	23·75	...	28·75	...	
Multan	30	28·75	50	45	33·12	33·75	38·12	37·81	28·12	...	30	26·25	33·12	
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	55·62	59·79	35·16	37·86	33·49	42·34	20·52	24·11	30·78	31·51	38·33	
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	33·33	34·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	57·5	50·31	37·5	40	...	...	...	29·69	31·25	27·71	38·75	
Shikarpur	...	26·87	...	64·37	34·06	34·84	...	...	29·37	27·19	...	...	...	
Quetta	...	...	...	...	39·37 to 41·87	40 to 41·87	62·5	62·5	30·62	30	28·75	31·25	...	
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	37·76	36·93	...	...	...	...	25·52	30·21	...	
Sholapur	...	...	46·51	51·72	44·95	43·54	...	...	...	...	27·76	27·66	32·66	
Poona	...	...	...	57·5	...	...	...	...	37·13	...	33·7	36·46	39·58	
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	52·92	...	37·92	...	...	...	...	30·31	35·16	31·93	
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmadabad	..	...	60	56·25	43·75	38·75	...	...	31·25	27·5	36·25	30	43·75	
Central Provinces *—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	...	49·06	40·37	39·19	34·37	50	47	...	...	36·94	34·12	...	
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	40	42·25	32	53·37	40	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern—														
Raipur	39	31	46	38	39	34	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	47	45·25	45·5	41·5	...	...	...	...	26·25	27	...	
Amraoti	...	...	47·12	44·75	46·44	40·5	...	...	...	...	32·5	28·75	...	
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	40·2	36·5	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	30	...	
Cuddapah	31·8	40·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, south—														
Madras	32·7	32·8	...	52·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore	31·7	32·3	...	53·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern—														
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	...	
Mysore—														
Mysore	27	24	64	66	57	60	51·98	51·98	...	...	34	29	...	
Bangalore	32	32	70	70	60	64	67·76	70·16	...	...	48	...	...	

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
...	28·59	...	28·12	...	...	61·56	...	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
...	...	32·19	25	52·5	40	...	...	28·75	29·53	70	69·22	68·75	55·16	*Southern—* Ferozpur
36·25	25	30·78	25·62	64·06	38·75	40	27·5	30	29·06	57·19	56·87	...	56·25	*Central—* Lahore
30·62	22·5	35	25·94	47·5	35	...	...	27·5	24·06	80	85	66·25	55	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	31·41	26·25	...	...	...	...	28·75	30	...	...	...	61·25	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	26·25	30·31	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·44	...	50	...	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
...	...	28·75	25	...	...	...	...	27·5	28·75	...	...	59·37	54·37	*Western—* Lyallpur
28·75	...	30	27·03	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	...	...	65	54·06	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
34·22	27·97	28·59	26·41	51·2	33·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	...	Peshâwar
...	...	...	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	30·62	...		...	...	...	28·12	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	33·75	...	62·5	43·75	...	...	26·25	26·56	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
37·5	32·5	...	...	65 to 79·22	57·5	56·87	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	...	31·09	...	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	45·78	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	42·55	32·29	...	...	...	...	27·19		...	...	...	...	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	44·43	32·45	...	...	...	...	23·33	26·67	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	32·4	...	...	...	...	...	24·01	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	37·5	30	55	45	...	...	26·25	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...	42·12	32·62	51·25	51	...	...	22·5	22·5	63·56	55·87	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	41	22·25	53·37	44·5	44·44	35	25	26·62	55·19	50	...	53·37	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	38	28	45	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	40	33	54	46	...	...	21·75	20	67	64	...	...	Akola
...	...	41·25	26·25	47·56	36·62	...	...	20·69	20·62	72·31	61·5	...	...	Amráoti
														Madras—
...	...	51·6	51·6	...	...	...	...	38·5	35·2	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	34·9	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	36·9	36·9	35·3	35·3	...	...	23·9	23·1	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	35·7	37·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	44·6	34	...	...	54·9	54·9	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	54·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	48	28	66	58	68·59	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	46	32	64	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		G
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer	86·75	80	400	455·94	53·33	54·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·07
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferozpur	80	80	495	581·87	50	53·28	16·87	16·72	88·75	80	80	123·12	...
Central—													
Lahore	85	85·62	492·34	508·75	51·56	48·12	14·84	14·84	85	66·25	100	112·5	...
South-eastern—													
Delhi	90	85	510	550	46·25	45	17·5	17·5	77·5	80	90	100	11·4
Submontane—													
Amritsar	85	85	450	530	53·28	41·37	14·37	14·37	...	...	65	80	...
Northern—													
Rawalpindi	...	...	400	550	43·75	40	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...
Western—													
Lyallpur	...	...	425	520	42·5	40	15	15	80	80	...	...	10
Multan	72·5	77·5	422·5	540	46·25	40	16·41	16·25	...	...	...	120	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—													
Peshawar	...	...	441·35	483·02	51·2	54·69	15·1	15·1	123·07	127·97	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	...	14·22	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karáchi	...	85	455	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	415	550	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	440 to 510	540 to 570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—													
Deccan and Karnátak—													
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	75·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Poona	...	...	529·84	603·49	69·32	71·93	...	...	263·18	245·62	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—													
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	533·33	68·33	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—													
Surat	...	...	420·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	..	420	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Central Provinces—													
Western—													
Nagpur	91·19	86·62	566·69	666·62	...	...	23·31	23·37	190	100	120	120	...
Central—													
Jubbulpore	66·69	76·25	400	520	...	...	22·19	23·5	100	114·25	76·19	106·62	11·1
Eastern—													
Raipur	...	...	440	530	...	...	21	20	180	190	70	82	...
Berar—													
Akola	78·5	80	533·25	625	...	...	18·25	19	109·5	114	...	...	..
Amraoti	83·31	83·37	400	550	...	...	19	20	133·31	200	...	...	9·3
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	98·3	93·1	579·3	487·9	64·1	51·2	...	22·4	...	...	57·7	70·4	...
Salem	...	...	445·2	445·2	...	...	...	...	188·4	188·4	85·7	85·7	...
Central—													
Bellary	...	66·2	508	634·9	55·6	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	460·5	526·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·5	52·7	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	150	65·8	65·8	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore	...	...	466·6	516·6	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	74·1	79·1	559·6	526·6	41·8	53·3	12·8	12·8	131·7	131·7	49	60·1	...
Tanjore	...	...	466·6	533·3	...	...	...	13·1	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	608·2	574·4	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...
Mysore—													
Mysore	80	80	617·13	565·68	68·54	68·54	...	...	200*	205·68*	120	120	5·1
Bangalore	76	72	685·68	737·13	68·54	42·86	...	...	240*	240*	137·13	154·27	5·8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(e figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
5·94	6·15	7·66	6·67	...	...	30·78	29·63	110	...	80	80 to 90	2·5	3·5	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
...	...	...	...	6·09	6·72	30	...	90	90	150	150	2·56	2·5	*Southern—* Ferozpur
..	...	...	...	9·37	9·22	28·75	25	140	150	170	170	2·61	2·56	*Central—* Lahore
..	...	25	11·41	17·81	10	24·53	20	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	...	...	...	7·5	6·87	23·59	21·09	120	100	...	...	2·72	2·62	*Submontane—* Amritsar
..	...	...	..	6·56	13·75	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·25	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
..	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	27·5	26·25	100	100	140	140	2·75	2·62	*Western—* Lyallpur
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·81	...	....	...	...	2·67	2·64	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	...	...	...	5·16	6·35	17·08	21·2	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·78	Peshawar
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·87	2·87	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·16	Karachi
.	...	...	..	4·37	4·37	25·62	20	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·45	Shikarpur
.	...	...	...	7·19	6·56	33·12	23·44	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·39	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnatak—
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	78·75	...	...	2·5	2·41	Dharwar
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	2·08	Sholapur
.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·36	2·34	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
.	...	...	..	...	...	34·27	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·36	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	Surat
	...	...	...	..	...	25	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·37	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
	...		...	...	...	...	...	50	50	100	100	1·87	1·87	*Western—* Nagpur
	...	...	..	...		33·31	25	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·87	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
	...	12	15	..	...	...	...	94	92	52	53	2·12	2	Akola
	..	17·19	9·87	...	..	...	33·37	80	60	100	80	2·19	2·25	Amraoti
														Madras—
	...	8·1	3·2	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·44	2·44	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
9	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	2·22	2·62	Salem
	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·38	2·25	*Central—* Bellary
	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·06	2·19	Cuddapah
	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	2·68	Karnul
6	5·6		...	.	..	..		...	..	...	...	1·79	1·78	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
	...	...	...	...	...	38·3	20·6	135†	123·76†	...	...	1·79	1·79	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	13·5	130†	135†	...	...	2·15	2·06	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	..	35·3	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·43	2·45	Trichinopoly
	15	...	...	..	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	40	40	2	2	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
3	3·65	5·16	4·74	...	..	36·72	36·72	80	80	100	100	2·69	2·62	Mysore
8	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·37	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, October 21, 1914

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...		...	...	9 2	9 6	9 11	10 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7				
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	9 6	8 12	8 12	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 14	8 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 13	10 13	17 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 5	9 5	17 14	17 14	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 6	11 10	11 5	19 13	19 2	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	9	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	12 —	10 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 8	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	7 14	8 14	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 2	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 —	11 14	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krisnnagarh)	9 6	9 7	...	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 12	17 12	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 9	18 9	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 5	...	...	7 12	6 14	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 13	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	..	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	7 2	7 2	17 —	17 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	10 1	9 11	...	...	6 11	6 11	16 —	16 —	Prome
...	..	...	..	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	..	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	..	...	8 4	8 4	18 4	18 4	5 13	5 13	14 —	14 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
.	...	..	...	10 11	10 11	19 12	19 12	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	14 10	14 4	23 5	22 4	11 5	10 10	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	18 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	..	...	5 14	5 14	8 6	8 14	5 5	5 —	10 —	10 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	..	...		5 8	5 8	...		4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...		...	...	5 —	5 —	24 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Manipur
...	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	..	...	.	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 4	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
..	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 4	17 —	16 —	Goálpara
...	...	.	...	8 —	8 14	...		6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	.	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	16 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	..	7 8	7 8	..	...	6 8	6 —	16 —	15 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	..	8 —	7 8	...	..	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 10	20 —	20 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	.	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	..	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	24-Parganas
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 14	7 4	7 12	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	..	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	20 —	20 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	..	11 —	11 4	...	...	6 6	6 8	20 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	..	..	...	
Murshidabad	10 4	10 4	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 10	...	...	.	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 15	...	...	.	...
Malda	10 6	10 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	.	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	.	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	.	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	..	.	...	.
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	.	6 12	7 1	..	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 12	...	...	7 8	8 4	..	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	10 7	14 5	14 13	...	...	7 11	7 11	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	.	..	...
Sáran	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	.	...	.
Champáran	10 4	10 8	13 4	14 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	.	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	8 —	9 —	11 8	12 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	10 11	11 4	14 10	15 —	...	...	7 12	8 3	...	...	...	...
Gaya	10 8	11 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Patna	10 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	9 8	9 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Ranchi	8 8	8 14	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	..	...
Palámau	10 2	10 6	12 6	11 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	.
Hazáribágh	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	8 8	9 3	..	...	...	...	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 7	...	...	..	...
Balasore	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 —
Benares	9 8	9 10	11 15	13 —	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	9 11	10 1	12 9	13 2	4 13	4 13	7 7	7 7	...	...	10 2	10 6
Jaunpur	9 4	9 5	11 9	12 3	3 8	3 8	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 15	9 —	11 10	12 —	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 8	10 6	10 8	9 12	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	9 —	9 4	10 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	...	...
Fatehpur	8 4	8 12	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	8 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 —	8 4	9 8	9 4	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	...	9 4	...	...
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	10 12	11 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 12	10 8	...	...
Cawnpore	9 4	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 8
Jhansi	9 —	9 —	11 1	11 1	4 12	4 12	6 10	6 8	10 4	10 12	...	...
Etáwah	9 3	9 6	11 10	11 10	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	10 4	...	8 2
Farrukhabad	9 2	8 10	12 —	11 7	4 1	3 14	8 3	7 15	10 8	10 8	...	...
Mainpuri	8 12	9 4	11 4	12 4	4 8	5 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —
Etah	9 8	10 —	11 —	11 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	10 12	13 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Agra	9 8	9 4	11 12	12 —	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 4	10 —	9 4
Muttra	10 —	10 —	12 12	13 4	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	10 8	10 —	13 4	13 4	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Bulandshahr	10 12	11 2	13 —	13 8	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 6	10 11	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 3	7 2	7 7	...	...	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	10 8	11 2	13 —	15 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 7	10 8	13 15	15 —	6 5	6 5	8 —	7 11	...	...	...	...
Basti	10 —	10 8	15 —	15 —	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	21 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	20 —	20 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	21 8	21 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 12	16 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 14	19 14	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	17 —	17 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 4	5 8	15 —	15 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	5 —	4 8	13 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	10 —		6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	..	..	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 1	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	6 9	7 2	18 11	18 11	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	6	20 —	20 —	Muzaffarpur
..	12 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	11 —	7 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Sáran
...	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 12	10 8	10 8	7 6	7 10	19 15	19 15	Monghyr
...	...	8 —	10 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	16 —	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 4	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	18 8	20 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Mánbhum
15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	4 — to 6 —	4 8 to 7 —	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 11	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	19 3	19 2	Palámau
12 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 —	6 8	6 —	17 —	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 13	...	...	6 9	7 3	24 —	24 12	Puri
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	6 9	6 9	25 9	25 9	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	9 8 and 11 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8 to 7 —	6 8 to 7 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	12 7	13 —	10 —	10 9	...	...	7 1	7 9	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	6 8	9 5	9 13	11 3	...	...	8 6	8 6	16 10	16 10	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 13	...	...	7 7	7 8	17 7	17 7	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 —	...	...	6 10	7 4	19 —	19 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	11 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 12	...	...	6 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	9 8	...	7 —	7 —	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	11 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 8	10 4	10 4	11 8	11 4	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
6 2	6 4	...	...	9 12	9 13	10 8	11 1	6 —	6 —	19 8	19 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 12	..	11 8	9 4	9 12	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	..	10 —	9 12	12 6	12 6	6 14	6 9	20 10	18 3	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	10 4	11 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
9 4	9 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	23 —	22 8	Meerut
...	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	11 12	7 —	6 12	23 —	22 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	12 4	12 4	6 4	6 4	23 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	6 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 11	...	...	8 7	8 7	16 4	16 4	Ballia
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	19 5	11 1	...	12 4	8 6	8 6	17 6	17 6	Gorakhpur
	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SCEOND HALF OF JUNE 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	10 —	10 12	13 8	14 4	2 12	2 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...
Budaun	9 10	9 14	11 12	11 12	3 8	3 8	7 10	7 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Pilibit	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	4 —	4 —	7 12	6 —	8 12	8 12	...	...
Bareli	10 5	9 11	13 12	14 1	3 12	3 12	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 8	...	...
Moradabad	10 —	10 2	12 4	12 12	3 2	3 2	6 6	6 6	8 14	9 4	10 4	10 4
Bijnor	10 2	10 8	13 4	14 8	3 —	3 —	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 12	11 —	14 5	14 14	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	8 4	8 4	7 2	7 2
Saháranpur	11 2	11 2	14 14	14 14	3 4	3 4	6 6	6 6	9 —	9 —	...	...
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 8	2 12	2 12	5 —	5 —	...	8 —	7 —	8 —
Almora	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	3 8	3 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 4	10 —	11 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	10 —	...	9 —
Sultanpur	10 4	10 8	12 8	13 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 2	9 4	11 -	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —
Unao	8 14	8 14	11 10	11 4	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	..
Lucknow	9 4	9 8	12 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	..	...	...
Hardoi	9 12	10 4	13 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	10 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 10	10 4	12 14	13 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	10 1½	10 8	13 2½	13 8	5 —	5 —	7 9½	7 10	10 1½	10 8	7 8	8 8
Gonda	10 4	10 8	13 8	13 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	..	...
Bahraich	10 4	11 —	14 4	15 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	10 —	10 4	13 —	14 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Kheri	10 4	10 12	14 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	9 12	10 —	10 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 15	9 12	15 14½	15 11	5 13	5 11	6 8	6 6	18 1	17 13	10 2	9 3½
Ajmer	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 12
Kishangarh	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	9 —
Tonk	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Jaipur	9 —	9 4	12 1	11 13	4 14	4 14	5 11	5 11	10 5	10 9	8 12	8 12
Karauli	8 7	9 1	10 —	10 10½	5 10	5 10	6 14	6 14	10 —	10 10	7 13	8 12
Dholpur	9 7	9 6½	11 14½	12 —	4 12	4 14	5 —	5 2	10 10½	10 14	9 7½	9 14
Bharatpur	9 12	9 1	12 2	12 2	4 4	4 4	5 —	4 13	11 10	11 4	9 12	9 12
Alwar	9 13½	9 12½	12 7	12 6½	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 4½	10 1½	10 9½	10 —	10 3½
Nasirabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Bikaner	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 8	8 8	9 —
Jaisalmer	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	9 5	9 1	8 8	8 9
Jodhpur	8 6 and 9 8	8 8 and 9 8	11 8	11 7	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	10 4 to 12 —	10 8	9 8 to 10 —	9 — and 9 8
Central India—												
Indore	9 10	9 3	12 8	12 —	7 —	6 3	8 —	7 2	18 12	12 11	12 8	10 8
Nimach	9 8	9 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 12	12 8	8 —	10 —
Gwalior	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 4
Ferozpur	11 —	11 —	14 8	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	11 4	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 12	10 12	9 12	9 12
Gujranwala	12 6	12 2	16 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	11 8	10 —	...	...
Gujrat	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Jhelam	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 8	...	12 —	12 8

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	6 —	6 —	10 10	10 14	12 —	12 —	6 2	6 4	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	..	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	..	...	...	10 11	11 4	...	...	7 14	7 12	20 8	20 8	Bareli
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	11 14	11 14	7 10	7 4	20 12	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	7 11	7 11	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
10 —	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	...	...	7 8	8 —	22 —	22 —	Sultanpur
...	...	6 —	8 —	9 4	9 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	20 —	Unao
...	..	...	..	10 4	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	9 —	9 4	10 —	10 4	...	...	7 6	7 8	18 12	18 12	Fyzabad
10 8	10 8	8 —	8 8	10 2⅔	10 4	10 5½	10 8	7 2⅔	7 2⅔	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	7 —	8 —	10 2	10 4	11 —	11 4	7 2	7 4	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	7 —	10 8	10 12	10 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	5 —	8 —	10 —	10 4	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
...	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 12	13 —	12 —	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 7½	10 5	11 9	10 11	18 12½	18 8	5 12½	5 11	17 11	17 11	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 —	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	..	10 8	10 12	10 —	9 —	...	...	24 8	25 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	17 —	18 —	Tonk
...	...	7 4	7 4	8 4 and 10 9	8 8 and 10 13	11 13	11 10	11 4	11 14	23 6	23 12	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 11	10 —	10 10	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	9 —	9 1½	10 7	10 8	...	...	6 10	6 8	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	10 4	10 4	6 9	6 4	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	..	9 8	9 8	11 6½	11 7½	12 2	11 10½	11 12	11 12	25 —	25 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	..	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
..	..	...	...	10 — to 10 4	10 6	...	...	6 4	6 8	25 —	26 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	12 8	10 3	15 —	13 11	7 —	6 14	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	22 —	22 —	Nimach
..	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	11 12	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	11 12	11 12	12 12	12 12	10 12	10 12	6 —	5 12	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	..	...	...	13 4	13 8	13 —	13 4	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	..	...	...	12 8	13 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	14 —	14 —	7 8	7 8	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	8 —
Delhi	9 12	9 12	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 8	9 8	9 8
Rohtak	10 8	10 5	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Karnál	10 12	11 4	14 8	15 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 12	10 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	8 12	8 12
Ludhiána	11 4	12 —	15 4	15 4	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Jullundur	12 8	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	9 —
Gurdáspur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	...	...
Amritsar	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 8	...	...	6 10	6 12	9 8	9 12	10 —	11 —
Siálkot	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 4	9 8	6 12	7 12
Kángra	12 8	12 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 4	13 4	12 —	12 —
Attock	12 —	11 4	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 8	10 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	13 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 4	12 —	11 —	10 —
Jhang	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Lyallpur	11 12	11 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	11 12	11 12	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	11 12	11 12
Montgomery	12 1	11 7	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 14	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 8
Muzaffargarh	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 12	11 12	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 8	13 12	13 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	10 —	9 12	15 —	15 4	3 9	3 9	6 4	6 4	...	...	9 8	9 8
Peshawar	11 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 13	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	11 7	11 2	16 12	16 12	4 4	4 4	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7
Bannu	13 12	13 12	20 —	19 11	4 11	4 11	8 7	8 7	15 —	15 10	10 15	10 15
Dera Ismael Khan	11 14	11 14	15 —	15 —	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	10 10	11 —
Tochi	13 8	14 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	11 8	11 —	18 8	15 8	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	9 5	9 7	10 5	10 10	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 8	9 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	6 8	11 8	12 —	10 —	10 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	9 8	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 —
Shikárpur	11 —	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	10 4	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 —	12 —	11 8
Quetta	9 9 to 10 3	9 6 to 10 0½	12 5	11 14	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 13	12 13	9 3	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 12	6 —	7 14	7 14	10 9	10 9	8 12	8 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4
Alibág	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 3	9 3	9 4	9 4
Thanna	8 14	9 6	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 15	10 7
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 14	6 14	14 11	14 4	12 —	11 14
Belgaum	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 1	12 15	13 8	12 7	12 7
Satara	7 1	7 1	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 6	6 6	11 5	12 —	11 6	12 —
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 7	7 7	13 15	14 6	11 6	11 6
Bijapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 —	7 —	13 2	13 9	...	...
Poona	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 15	6 15	11 4	11 14	9 10	10 3
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 14	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	13 1	13 12	11 14	11 14
Násik	9 9	9 9	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 5	10 4	10 4
Dhulia	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 —	6 8	6 9	7 —	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2
Jalgaon	8 9	8 10	...	...	6 2	5 15	6 14	6 8	12 3	11 3	11 5	11 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 3	7 3	9 11	9 11	7 14	7 14
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Kaira	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 8	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Baroda	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Godhra	7 12	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 4	...	...	8 —	8 —
Disa	9 —	8 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 —	9 2	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 —	8 4	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 5	9 5	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 11	6 11	11 2	11 11	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 11	9 14	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 1	6 13	9 13	...	...	...
Betul	9 1	9 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 14	6 14	11 1	11 1	...	...
Chhindwara	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 3	7 14	9 8	9 8	...	...
Nagpur	9 9	9 9	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	10 6	10 6	...	...
Wardha	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	5 2	7 5	7 11	11 15	10 15	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Cholá, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	
												Punjab—*continued*
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	9 8	10 —	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	*South-eastern*— Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	6 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Karnál
12 12	12 12	9 12	9 12	11 8	11 12	12 12	12 12	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	*Submontane*— Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	25 —	25	Ludhiána
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 4	14 —	14 —	6 8	6 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	11 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 6	10 4	11 —	5 8	5 8	18 —	18 —	*Hills*— Simla
...	...	...	...	10	9 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Kángra
	...	13 —	13 —	13 2	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	13 8	14 —	6 8	8 —	24 —	24 —	*Western*— Sháhpur
18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	13 8	13 6	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 12	12 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	11 8	12 —	7 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
	...	...	...	12 8	13 12	5 —	...	5 —	5 —	22 —	22 —	Dera Ghasi Khan
...	...	...	...	11 1	11 8	11 8	11 12	...	...	20 10	20 10	**N.-W. F. Province**— Hazára
...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	26 —	26 —	Pesháwar
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 8	11 7	...	...	28 1	28 1	Kohát
...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	13 12	13 2	...	...	30 10	30 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	10 8	10 8		...	27 —	27 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Toohi
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	29 —	29 —	**Sind and Baluchistan**— Karáchi
	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Párkar (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	4 12 to 5 12	4 14 to 5 14	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
12 8	12 8	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 3	6 3	20 10	20 10	*Konkan*— Karwar
10 9	10 9	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
—	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	24 —	24 —	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	9 9	10 1	...		6 15	6 15	21 —	21 —	Thanna
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	20 2	18 10	*Deccan and Karnátak*— Dharwar
14 5	14 5	...	...	8 13	8 3	...	...	7 3	7 3	20 1	20 1	Belgaum
..	...	...	...	7 13	8 3	...	...	7 7	8 3	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 14	...	...	7 2	7 5	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 8	20 8	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 3	6 3	21 4	21 4	Poona
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 2	17 3	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan*— Ahmadnagar
14 9	14 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 10	20 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	19 3	19 3	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 —	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 3	19 8	Jalgaon
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 4	6 4	26 13	26 13	*Gujarat*— Surat
12 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	25 —	Godhra
	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Disa
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	80 —	80 —	*Kathiawar*— Rajkot
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	18 11	18 11	**Central Provinces**— *Western*— Simar
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 3	6 3	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	14 —	13 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 5	9 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	14 —	14 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	..	..	..	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 11	7 11	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—												
continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 7	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 3	6 3	6 9	...	...	...	...
Saugor	8 12	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	...	...	...
Damoh	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 10	9 15	...	...	5 11	5 13	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 5	8 5	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 9	8 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 11	7 11	11 14	11 14	...	...
Chánda	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 11	13 4	13 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 4	...	...	6 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	10 4	10 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	...	...
Akola	8 1	8 1	...	...	3 14	3 14	7 1	7 1	14 —	14 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 2	12 —	12 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	6 15	12 —	12 13	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 14	7 —	11 10	11 10	4 1	3 8	7 7	7 6	12 9	12 13	11 10	11 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore		...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 3	9 13	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris		...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem		...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 12	11 12	8 9	8 14
Central—												
Bellary	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 12	...	...
Anantapur		...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 8	13 8	...	...
Cuddapah		...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 15	13 5	11 15	11 15
Karnul	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 2	14 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam		...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	13 15	13 —
Godávari	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 6	15 15	16 12	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna		...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 1	14 1	...	...
Guntur		...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	13 9	13 9	12 8	12 8
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	9 14	13 —	13 —	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras		...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 9	...	...	...	...
Chingleput		...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 4	10 4
Tanjore			...	...	...	..	7 3	7 7	...	...	12 5	12 5
Trichinopoly	...		...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 15	12 3	10 4	10 4
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 7	13 8	13 5	11 13	11 10
Madura	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 —	5 —	5 4	6 —	6 4	11 8	13 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 —	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 1	5 1	8 15	8 15	8 10	8 10

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
...		...	...	10 2	11 2	..	..	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 8	*Central*—
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	..	6 —	6	18 —	18 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	..	8 12	9 4	...	..	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Sangor
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 .	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Mandla
...	...	.	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 10	14 10	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 11	14 11	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	..	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Bhandára
												Chánda
...	...	...	.	9 2	9 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	*Eastern*—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	..	8 8	8 8	15 —	16 —	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —		...	9 —	9 8	14 —	15 —	Raipur
												Drug
...	...	...	...	9 12	...	...		7 —	...	17 12	17 12	**Berar**—
												Buldana
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5			7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 3	8 3	18 1	18 1	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 14	...	..	8 8	9 2	18 —	19 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
14 —	15 11	...	...	8 9	8 15	...	...	11 3	10 8	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	19 8	19 6	*Malabar Coast*—
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	21 10	23 2	Malabar
												S. Canara
11 2	11 13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 6	*South, central*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Coimbatore
12 5	12 11	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15 12	15 12	Nilgiris
												Salem
10 11	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	16 9	16 9	*Central*—
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Bellary
14 15	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	20 12	20 12	Anantapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	16 9	Cuddapah
												Karnul
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	*East Coast, north*—
14 10	13 10	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Ganjam
15 8	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Vizagapatam
												Godavari
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	*East Coast, central*—
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	24 14	24 14	Kistna
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Guntur
												Nellore
11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	27 6	26 13	*East Coast, south*—
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	25 10	25 13	Madras
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	22 10	21 10	Chingleput
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	N. Arcot
												S. Arcot
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	22 7	23 11	Tanjore
13 11	14 1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
13 5	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 —	*Southern*—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Tinnevelly
												Madura
11 8	13 8	...	..	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	**Mysore**—
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	Mysore
												Bangalore
12 8	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	17 —	**Coorg**—
												Coorg
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	..	...	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, October 21, 1914

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of September, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1915:—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of September, 1914.		Imported since 1st October 1913.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet . . .	...	...	1,442,920	8 12
„ „ and soft, refined in China	2,045	12 4	27,888	11 0
„ „ from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	555,580	12 0	5,655,515	9 8
„ „ from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	181,448	11 0	3,191,222	8 4
„ „ from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	3,666	11 4	29,664	9 8
„ „ from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	61,019	10 12	3,258,526	8 12

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA:
The 21st October 1914.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1719—1758
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2401—2427
PART III.—Advertisements and notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	87—88

	Pages.
SUPPLEMENT No. 44—	
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 29th October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period .	1949—1951
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 24th October 1914	1952—1954
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 24th October 1914 . .	1955—1962
Annual Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1913-14 .	1963—2011
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . .	2012—2013

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th October, 1914.

No. 53.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 85.]

Arrangement of Sections.

Section.

1. Distribution of gratuities without probate in certain cases.
2. Amendment of s. 2 (1) of Act of 1909.

Section.

3. Amendment to s. 4 of Act of 1887
4. Power to grant superannuation allowances to civil servants transferred to other employment in certain cases.
5. Repeal of s. 4 of the Act of 1859 and s. 3 of the Act of 1884 as to added years.
6. Repeal of s. 7 (2) of the Act of 1887.
7. Short title.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SUPERANNUATION ACTS, 1834 TO 1909.

[18th September, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Distribution of gratuities without probate in certain cases.

1. Where the Treasury has decided to grant a gratuity to the legal personal representatives of a deceased civil servant under section two or section three of the Superannuation Act, 1909, probate or other proof of the title of the personal representatives of the deceased may be dispensed with and the gratuity paid or distributed in manner provided by section eight of the Superannuation Act, of 1887, and that section shall apply accordingly as if such gratuity as aforesaid were a sum due to the deceased at the time of his death in respect of superannuation allowance.

10 & 51 Vict., c. 67.
9 Edw. 7, c. 10.

Amendment of s. 2 (1) of Act of 1909.

2. The amount of the gratuity which may be granted under sub-section (1) of section two of the Superannuation Act, 1909, to the legal personal representatives of a civil servant who dies whilst still employed in the service shall be either the amount specified in that sub-section, or an amount equal to the amount of the additional allowance which the Treasury might have granted to him if he had retired from the civil service on the ground of ill-health at the date of his death, whichever may be the greater.

Amendment to s. 4 of Act of 1887.

3. If any person dies while in his employment, being a person to whom a gratuity might have been granted under section four of the Superannuation Act, 1887, if at the time of his death he had retired from such employment because of infirmity of mind or body, the Treasury may, if they think fit, grant to his dependants such compassionate gratuity as they might have granted to the deceased person had he so retired.

Power to grant superannuation allowances to civil servants transferred to other employment in certain cases.

4. (1) If a civil servant has been before the passing of this Act or is thereafter transferred, with the consent of the head officer of his department, to employment which is approved employment within the meaning of this section, it shall be lawful, upon his retirement from that employment under conditions which would have entitled him to any superannuation allowance, additional allowance, or gratuity had he continued to be employed as a civil servant, for the Treasury, if the head officer of the department in which he was serving at the time of transfer makes a recommendation to that effect, to grant to him, out of moneys provided by Parliament, such superannuation allowance, additional allowance, or gratuity as might have been granted to him if, at the date of transfer, he had retired from the Civil Service on the ground of ill-health.

(2) For the purposes of this section "approved employment" means employment, whether within or without His Majesty's Dominions (not being employment in a public office within the meaning of the Superannuation Act, 1892, service in which qualifies for the grant of a superannuation allowance), which is recognised by the head officer of the department in which the civil servant was serving at the time of transfer, and by the Treasury, as being employment to which it is expedient that the provisions of this section should apply.

55 & 56 Vict., c. 40.

(3) Section twelve of the Superannuation Act, 1859, is hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect the rights of any officer who, before the passing of this Act, has been transferred from employment entitling him to a superannuation allowance to public employment under the Crown not so entitling him, nor shall this repeal affect the said section as applied by any other enactment.

22 Vict., c. 26.

Repeal of s. 4 of the Act of 1859 and s. 3 of the Act of 1884 as to added years.

5. Section four of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and section three of the Superannuation Act, 1884 (which relate to superannuation allowances of persons holding professional and other special offices), are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect the rights of any person who, before the date of the

47 & 48 Vict., c. 57.

passing of this Act, has been appointed to an office to which an order, warrant, or minute of the Treasury, issued under either of the said sections, applied.

Repeal of s. 7 (2) of the Act of 1887.

6. Sub-section (2) of section seven of the Superannuation Act, 1887 (which provides for the reduction of the pension, superannuation and other allowance payable to a person when that person is or becomes a lunatic towards whose maintenance a contribution is made out of moneys provided by Parliament), is hereby repealed.

Short title.

7. This Act may be cited as the Superannuation Act, 1914; and the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1909, and this Act may be cited together as the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1914.

NAVY (PLEDGING OF CERTIFICATES, ETC.) ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 89.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE DISPOSAL OR PLEDGING OF CERTIFICATES, NAVAL UNIFORMS, OR OTHER PROPERTY, AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

[18th September, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Application to navy of provisions of Army Act as to pledging of uniforms, certificates, etc.

1. Section one hundred and fifty-six of the Army Act (which imposes a penalty on purchasing from soldiers regimental necessaries, equipment, stores, etc.,) shall apply to persons serving in the naval forces of the Crown as it applies to soldiers, with such adaptations as the Admiralty may by regulations prescribe; and the Admiralty may by those regulations extend the application of sub-section nine of the said section so as to make it applicable to any certificate relating to the service of any person serving in the naval forces of the Crown.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Navy (Pledging of Certificates, etc.,) Act, 1914.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Offg. *Secretary to the Government of India.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th October 1914.

No. 1745.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in August 1915, are published for general information:—

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department].

NOTICE.

I.C.S.&C. 1915.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, commencing on the 2nd August, 1915, under the Regulations, a copy of which is sent herewith.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the **1st June 1915,** *an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates, who delay their applications until the last day, will do so at their own risk.*

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any Candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the Candidate of any claim to consideration.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted early in July, 1915, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which Candidates will be required to attend and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service. Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The forms of application for admission to the next Open Competitive Examinations for these Services are not yet ready for issue.

Intending Candidates would do well to apply by letter to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., about Easter, 1915. Their attention is called to the Note printed below.

The last day for the receipt of forms of application will be 1st June, 1915.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July 1914.

NOTE.

If Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, *viz.*:—

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service ;
Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service.;

should be held in 1915 concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, candidates duly eligible in respect of age will be admitted to compete for any two or all three of these Services, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) They must send to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, within the time appointed, an application on the form prescribed for each of the respective services.*

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the India or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the India or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

* Candidates who may desire to enter the competitions for the Home and Colonial Services should apply about Easter next to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., for the prescribed forms of application. The forms must reach the Secretary on or before the 1st June.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

(3) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the India and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Civil Service of India or on the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships.

(4) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(5) Candidates for all three or any two of the above-mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £6.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July, 1914.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS.

* * *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

(*i*) That he is a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

(*ii*) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held.

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, no. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification no. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(*iii*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(*iv*) That he is of good moral character.

* The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Civil Service of India who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

3. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a Selected Candidate for the Civil Service of India and subsequently resigned his position as a Selected Candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

4. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any Candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

5. The open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following 38 subjects (*a*) :—

		Marks.
1.	English Composition...	500
2.	Sanskrit Language and Literature	800
3.	Arabic Language and Literature...	800
	Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
4.	Translation	400
5.	Prose Composition	200
6.	Verse Composition	200
7.	Literature, etc.	300
	Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
8.	Translation	400
9.	Prose Composition	200
10.	Verse Composition	200
11.	Literature, &.	300
12.	English Language and Literature	600
13.	Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
14.	Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
15.	French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
16.	French, History of the Language and Literature	200
17.	German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
18.	German, History of the Language and Literature	200
	The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.	
19.	Lower Mathematics	1,200
20.	Higher Mathematics	1,200
	Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
21.	Chemistry	600
22.	Physics	600
23.	Geology	600

(*a*) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.

		Marks.
24.	Botany	600
25.	Zoology	600
26.	Animal Physiology	600
27.	Geography	600
28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
	English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
30	Section I, to A.D. 1485	400
31.	Section II, A.D. 1485 to 1848	400
32.	General Modern History	500
33.	Logic and Psychology	600
34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
35.	Political Economy and Economic History	600
36.	Political Science	500
37.	Roman Law	500
38.	English Law	500

From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

Consistently with the limitations specified above Candidates are at liberty to name any of the foregoing subjects, provided that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 6,000. If this maximum is exceeded by a Candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction.

Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.*

6. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects. Should any Selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate.

7. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will undergo an examination, called the Final Examination, in the following compulsory subjects (*b*) :—

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code	400
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act	200
4. Indian History	400
5. The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400

* It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.

(*b*) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to Selected Candidates, as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned is as follows:—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or the Central Provinces	Hindustani.
For Bengal or Assam	Bengali.
(unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Bihar and Orissa	Hindustani.
For Burma	Burmese.
For Bombay	Marathi.
(unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu.
(at the option of the Candidate.)	

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character.

A Candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a Candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and a Candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

8. Selected Candidates may in addition offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects:—

	Marks.
1. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
2. Sanskrit	400
3. Arabic	400
4. Persian	400
5. Hindustani	400

No Candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the Open Competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination; and only Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma may offer Hindustani as an optional subject.

9. In the Final Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows:—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Civil Service of India will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their

Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 7, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st June (or, if that date should fall on a Sunday or public holiday then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on the prescribed form.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(i.) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii.) *An allowance amounting to £150 will be given to any Candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and London (University College); Victoria University, Manchester.*

This allowance will be paid to the selected Candidate in four instalments on the following dates respectively:—December 24th after his selection, March 25th, June 24th and the date of his signing his covenant on being finally appointed to the Service.

With the final instalment an allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each newly appointed civilian to the amount of £37 10s. 0d., for passage to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and £45 for passage to Rangoon, the Officer then making his own arrangements for his passage.

The payment of each of the first three instalments will be conditional on the receipt, by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissioners, of a Certificate that the Candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the Authorities, and shown satisfactory conduct at the Authorized University or College; the fourth and final instalment will be paid as soon as the selected Candidate has signed his covenant, and for its payment no certificate from College Authorities will be required.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii.) *Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety, jointly and severally, to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Civil Service of India, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(iv.) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Candidates obtaining Certificates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi.) *Candidates obtaining Certificates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificates of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate.*

Civil Service Commission,
July 1914.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from the undermentioned Agents for the sale of Indian Official publications. Price 1s. 6d. LONDON.—A. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.; P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68, Carter Lane, E.C.; B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.; Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W.; W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.; Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W.C. EDINBURGH.—Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court. DUBLIN.—E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, OXFORD. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street. CAMBRIDGE.—Deighton, Bell & Co., Trinity Street. GERMANY.—Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, N.W., 6; Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig; Karl W. Hiersemann, 29, Konigstrasse, Leipzig. FRANCE. Ernest Leroux, Rue Bonaparte, Paris. HOLLAND.—Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA; &c., &c

Syllabus of any Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, Clerkships (Class I) in the Home Civil Service, and Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service that may be held in the year 1915, and of any other competition that may be held in combination therewith.

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, Candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the full number specified is answered.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit; composition in Sanskrit; Sanskrit Literature, including the life, thought, and antiquities of Ancient India, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Sanskrit Language (including questions on Philology).

Composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone; elsewhere Vedic Sanskrit is also included.

Candidates are expected to make a special study of the Seventh Mandala of the Rig-veda, but other Vedic hymns may also be set in the examination.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation from Arabic; set composition and free composition in Arabic; Arabic Literature, including the life and thought of the Arabs as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Arabic language (including questions on Philology).

Greek Literature.—Questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology), Literature, and Antiquities.

Latin Literature.—Questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and on Roman Literature and Antiquities.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented in the chief writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the death of Queen Victoria.

A minute and detailed knowledge will not be looked for in this part of the Examination. But its aim will be to test how far the Candidates have studied at first hand the chief productions of the greatest English writers, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the following periods, which will follow each other year by year in rotation.

Period I: 1360 to 1600, Chaucer to Spenser.

Period II 1600 to 1660, The later Elizabethans.

Period III 1660 to 1744, The age of Dryden and Pope.

Period IV 1744 to 1800, From the death of Pope to Cowper.

Period V 1800 to 1832, Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.

Period VI 1832 to 1892, From the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson.

The Examination in this part will require from the Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names and other indications placed beside the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare and Milton, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1660; all the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge within the period 1800 to 1832; all the works of Carlyle, Landor, and Macaulay within the period 1832 to 1892.

For the year 1915, Period IV (1744-1800) is prescribed, and the following are the specified books:—

Gray.—Poems; Letters.

Cowper.—The Task; Correspondence.

Burns.—Poems.

Johnson.—The Vanity of Human Wishes; Rasselas.

Goldsmith.—Poems; The Vicar of Wakefield; She Stoops to Conquer.

Fielding.—Tom Jones.

Sterne.—Tristram Shandy; A Sentimental Journey.

Burke.—American Speeches; Reflections on the French Revolution.

Sheridan.—The Rivals; The Critic.

Italian Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Italian, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before the time of Dante. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Italian.

French Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

French, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in French.

German Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

German, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in German.

Lower Mathematics—Plane Geometry including conic sections; Solid Geometry including the method of orthogonal projection; Algebra and Plane Trigonometry; Elementary Plane Co-ordinate Geometry; Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids; Geometrical Optics; Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Higher Mathelmatics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations) Plane and Spherica Trigonometry, Differentia Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane land Solid), Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology.—Candidates are warned that the practical Examinations carry a large proportion of the marks.

Geography.—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

Greek History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

Roman History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Rome to the death of Trajan. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

English History.—The subject will include (*a*) the Political History of the British Isles and the Colonies, (*b*) the Constitutional History of England. Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

Period I, to 1485: Stubbs, Select Charters [Clarendon Press].

Period II, 1485 to 1848: Prothero, Statutes and Constitutional Documents [Clarendon Press]; Gardiner, Documents of the Puritan Revolution [Clarendon Press].

In each period the number of marks assigned to the question or questions dealing with the text of the prescribed books will be about one-sixth of that assigned to the whole period. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any *one* of the following periods. Periods III, IV, and V will include Indian History. Candidates are warned that high marks will not be awarded in this subject unless the text of the prescribed books has been carefully studied by them. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

I. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]

II. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521].

III. From the Diet of Worms to the Death of Louis XIV. [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]

IV. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848. [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

V. From the Peace of Pairs to the Treaty of Berlin. [A.D. 1763 to A.D. 1878].

Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities :—

PERIOD I. 800—1193.

Einhard, Vita Caroli Magni, from 800 A.D. Editions :—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.

Lambert of Hersfeld, Annales. Editions :—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.

Suger, Vita Ludovici VI. Editions :—(1) Migne, (2) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.

Otto of Freising, De gestis Friderici I. Editions :—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum. The continuators are included.

PERIOD II. 1193—1521.

Joinville, St. Louis. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.

Philippe de Commes. Mémoires. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) de Mandrot [Picard, Paris, 1901—3.]

Machiavelli, The Prince. English translation by Thomson, published by the Clarendon Press.

PERIOD III. 1521—1715.

Sully, Mémoires, up to the Treaty of Vervins. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

Torcy, Mémoires. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

PERIOD IV. 1715—1848.

Frederick II, Histoire de mon Temps, *and* la Guerre de Sept Ans. Editions :—(1) Boutaric, (2) Œuvres de Frédéric II, published by Decker, Berlin, 1846.

Malmesbury (*First Earl of*), Diaries and Correspondence ; London, Bentley, 1844 ; Vol II, Mission to the Hague, pages 66—443 ; Vol. III, Mission to Lisle, pages 369—599.

Metternich. Aus Metternich's Nachgelassenen ; Papieren Autorisirte Original-Ausgabe ; Vienna, 1880 Or in English translation :—Memoirs of Prince Metternich ; Richard Bentley and Son, London, 1880—1882. To be studied up to the year 1815.

PERIOD V. 1763—1878.

Malmesbury, as for Period IV.

Metternich, as for Period IV.

Bianchi: La Politique du Comte Camille de Cavour, 1852—1861 (Turin, 1885).

Bismarck. Gedanken und Erinnerungen von Bismarck (Edited by H. Kohl, Stuttgart, 1898). Or in English translation:—Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman; Reflections and Reminiscences, etc.; translated under supervision of A. J. Butler; Smith and Elder, London, 1898. To be studied up to the year 1878.

Logic and Psychology.—The history of the subject will be included.

Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.—The history of the subject will be included.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory; of the existing economic conditions; of statistical methods; and of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Political Science—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace Comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, etc. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

English Law.—Law of Contract; Law of Evidence; Law of the Constitution; Criminal Law; Law of Torts.

The following applies only to candidates for Clerkships on the Establishment of the Foreign Office, for Attachéships in the Diplomatic Service, and for Student Interpretershipsin China, Japan and Siam:

Spanish Translation Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Spanish, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages, but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Spanish.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
August, 1914.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1915.

The Form of Application sent herewith does *not* apply to either the Home or the Colonial Service.

Intending Candidates for either or both of those services should write about Easter next to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., for the prescribed forms of application.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July, 1914.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1915.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

*** *The order for admission to the examination will not be issued unless this Form,* filled up by the Candidate himself, *is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* **1st June, 1915.**

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be admitted to the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 2nd of August, 1915.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I am a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

I hereby declare that I was born on the day of 18 • , and that therefore I shall have attained the age of 22 years and shall not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st of August, 1915; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations; and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of Public Servants as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I send herewith a Certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with the rule respecting Natives of India printed in paragraph III on the next page.

* If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never".

† If you have been examined, give the date, etc., of the *last* occasion.

I beg to inform you that I was* _____ examined before the Civil Service Commissioners in the month of† _____ in the year 1 _____, as a Candidate for the situation of _____

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

‡ If a London address, state the postal district; if a country address, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent‡ _____

_____

Date _____

The Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

Certificates of age (except as mentioned above), health, and character should not be supplied until after the result of the Examination is known.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the Selection Form on pages 1735 and 1736, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

This application Form relates only to the Competition for the Civ Service of India, and does not en e a Candidate to compete also for the Home or Colonial Service. Intending Candidates for eithe or both of these services must ob ain the proper form or forms of application and forward them so as to reach the Secretary, Civ Service Commission, on or before June 1st. See next page.

If an Open Competitive Examination for Clerkships (Class 1) in the Home Civil Service should be appointed to be held in August, 1915, I request that a prescribed Form of application* may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

Signature

If an Open Competitive Examination for Eastern Cadetships should be appointed to be held in August, 1915, I request that a prescribed Form of Application* may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

Signature ____

* These Forms will be ready about Easter, 1915.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificate is not in the possession of the Candidate an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, **on or before the 1st June, 1915,** produce a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, no. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification no. 404, dated 10th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides: or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. *No other Certificates will be accepted for this Competition.*

To be filled up by the Candidate himself, and returned with the Form of Application.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA. OPEN COMPETITION OF 1915.

SELECTION FORM.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select; if your selections exceed 6,000 marks indicate the Subject which is to be reduced; and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

N.B.—No alteration in your selection of subjects can be allowed after the last day for the receipt of forms of application, *viz.*, 1st June 1915.

INITIALS.		MAXIMUM MARKS.
	1. English Composition	500
	2. Sanskrit, Language and Literature	800
	3. Arabic, Language and Literature	800
	Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
	4. Translation	400
	5. Prose Composition	200
	6. Verse Composition	200
	7 Literature, etc.	300
	Latin, not less than two sub divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
	8. Translation	400
	9. Prose Composition	200
	10. Verse Composition	200
	11. Literature, etc.	300
	12. English, Language and Literature	600
	13. Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation ...	400
	*14. Italian, History of the Language and Literature ...	200
	15. French, Translation, Composition and Conversation ...	400
	*16. French, History of the Language and Literature ...	200
	17. German, Translation, Composition and Conversation ...	400
	*18. German, History of the Language and Literature ...	200
	19. Lower Mathematics	1,200
	20. Higher Mathematics	1,200

* The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by Candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.

INITIALS.			MAXIMUM MARKS.
		Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *four* of the following or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
.....	21.	*Chemistry	600
.....	22.	Physics	600
.....	23.	Geology	600
.....	24.	*Botany	600
.....	25.	Zoology	600
.....	26.	Animal Physiology	600
.....	27.	Geography	600
.....	28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...	500
.....	29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...	500
		English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
.....	30.	Section I, to A.D. 1485	400
.....	31.	Section II, A.D. 1485 to 1848 ...	400
.....	32.	General Modern History	500
.....	33.	Logic and Psychology	600
.....	34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
.....	35.	Political Economy and Economic History ...	600
.....	36.	Political Science	500
.....	37.	Roman Law	500
.....	38.	English Law	500

Signature _____

Date _____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, W.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the Application Form on page, 1733, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

* For the Practical Examination in Chemistry, Candidates may bring any standard books on Analysis; and, for the Practical Examination in Botany, any standard Flora. All books brought must be submitted to the Presiding Examiner for his approval; no written notes of any kind will be allowed.

POLITICAL.

The 27th October, 1914.

No. 2164.—The undermentioned officers are placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the dates on which they assume charge of those duties:—

The Hon'ble Sir W. H. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S.

Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S.

PUBLIC.

The 31st October, 1914.

No. 2038.— In exercise of the power conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Governor General shall assemble at Delhi.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, 24th October, 1914.

No 2695-*Est.-B.*—Captain R. H. Anderson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th October, 1914, and during the absence on field service of Captain I. H. Gordon, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), or until further orders.

The 26th October, 1914.

No. 2470-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. Edward F. Underwood as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Bombay.

No. 2715-*Est.-A.*—Major J. McPherson, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Bushire, with effect from the 20th October, 1914.

The 28th October, 1914.

No. 2492-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Ross Smith as Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

No. 2495-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Adolphe Ries as Acting Consular Agent for France at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur M. Ries.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 29th October, 1914.

No. 2504-*G.*—With reference to the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 291-E., dated the 3rd February, 1887, the following Order of His Majesty in Council is published for general information :—

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 1st day of *September*, 1914.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Wimborne.

Lord Colebrooke.

Sir William Carington.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any Foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such Foreign State ; and that His Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of His Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the 4th day of July, 1885, between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the President of the Republic of Guatemala for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, in the case of which Treaty the Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873 were applied by Order in Council of the 26th November, 1886 :

And whereas a Protocol was concluded on the 30th day of May, 1914, between the British and Guatemalan Governments amending the provisions of Article 10 of the said Treaty, which Protocol is in the terms following :—

Additional Protocol to the Treaty of Extradition between Great Britain and Guatemala.

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, being desirous of rendering more efficacious the provisions of article 10 of the Treaty of Extradition between Great Britain and Guatemala of the 4th July, 1885, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect by their respective Governments, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The text of article 10 of the Extradition Treaty of the 4th July, 1885, is amended by the substitution of the words "sixty days" for the words "thirty days" in the last sentence of paragraph 1.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Guatemala City the 30th day of May, 1914.

Protocolo adicional al Tratado de Extradición entre Guatemala y la Gran Bretaña.

SIENDO el deseo del Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica y del Gobierno de la República de Guatemala, hacer más eficaces las prescripciones del artículo 10 del Tratado de Extradición entre Guatemala y la Gran Bretaña, de 4 de julio de 1885, los infrascritos, debidamente autorizados para tal fin porsus respectivos Gobiernos, han convenido en lo siguiente.

ARTICULO 1.

El texto del artículo 10 del Tratado de Extradición de 4 de julio de 1885, se enmienda con la sustitución de las palabras "sesenta días" en lugar de las palabras "treinta días" en la última frase del párrafo 1.

En fe de lo cual los infrascritos han firmado el presente Protocolo y han puesto en el sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Guatemala el 30 de mayo de 1914.

(L.S.) CHARLES ALBAN YOUNG,

His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

(L.S.) LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE.

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to him by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 14th day of September, 1914, the said Acts shall

apply in the case of Guatemala under and in accordance with the said Treaty as amended by the said Protocol above set forth:

Provided always that the operation of the said Acts shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada, being Part I of Chapter 155 of "The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906," and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," shall continue in force there, and no longer.

Almeric Fitzroy.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 29th October, 1914.

No. 2505-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor Don Manuel de Caabeyro as Consul for Spain at Bombay.

No. 2512-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur Adolphe Ries as acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur M. Ries.

No. 2752-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel S F. Bayley, of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 17th October, 1914.

No. 2757-*Est.-A.*—Captain R. E. H. Griffith, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, with effect from the 29th September, 1914.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1914.

No. 1642-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

September 1914. **Lakhs of Ru**

	September.		To end of September.		Whole year.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Ac Pr n 191
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	90	1,10	11,35	12,07	34,94	
Opium	16	19	1,18	1,30	2,76	
Salt	29	34	2,39	2,36	5,16	
Stamps	55	68	3,91	4,05	8,06	
Excise	1,01	1,06	6,59	6,47	13,74	
Provincial Rates	...	4	9	29	5	
Customs	47	96	4,84	5,28	10,85	
Assessed Taxes	26	26	1,37	1,35	2,67	
Forest	19	20	1,16	1,12	3,44	
Registration	6	6	43	42	78	
Tributes from Native States	1	1	21	22	91	
Other Civil Revenue	30	26	1,85	1,85	5,28	
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	4,50	5,16	35,38	36,78	88,64	
Major Irrigation Revenue	7	5	2,05	2,12	3,97	
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	2	3	29	25	67	
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	4,29	5,24	37,72	39,15	93,28	
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—13	—8	—2,79	—2,58	—4,99	
Opium...	—7	—6	—84	—70	—99	
Famine Relief (Civil)	—3	—1	—25	—3	—16	
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,64	—3,33	—21,45	—20,76	—49,88	
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	—3,87	—3,48	—25,33	—24,07	—56,02	
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—12	—14	—81	—80	—1,87	
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—55	—55	—3,03	—2,69	—8,77	
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—1	...	—44	...	—98	
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—14	—16	—71	—88	—1,47	
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—10	—10	—73	—82	—1,73	
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—3	—2	—19	—19	—85	
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—4,82	—4,45	—31,24	—29,45	—71,69	
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments. The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	—2,76	+22	—4,81	+95	+2,04	
Telegraph (Net)	—13	—9	—57	—52	—1,29	
Marine (Net)	—91	—4	—1,37	—22	—37	
Military Works (Net)	—12	—9	—61	—48	—1,29	
Military Receipts	+5	+10	+48	+49	+1,32	
Military Issues	—2,27	—1,69	—11,40	—10,14	—21,65	
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+61	+69	+4,24	+4,21	+59,15	
Other Railways	+3,01	+3,70	+23,45	+24,43		
TOTAL ...	+3,62	+4,39	+27,69	+28,64	+59,15	
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—43	—23	—2,73	—2,21	—38,79	
Other Railways	—2,53	—2,52	—17,67	—16,26		
TOTAL ...	—2,96	—2,75	—20,40	—18,47	—38,79	
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	—5,48	+5	—10,99	+25	—88	
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	...	+5,00	+2,98	+4,71	
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+6	—2	+16	—5	...	
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	...	...	—1,50	...	...	
Remittance through Imperial Government ...	...	...	—45	...	...	
Deposits of District Funds	—18	+2	—20	+56	+13	
Loans by Government	—3	—3	—63	+14	—25	
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	+3	...	+4	...	
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	—13	—4,54	—5,69	—14,84	—30,00	
Other Debt Heads	—32	—20	—91	—1,01	+1,21	
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London ...	—3	...	+57	...	...	
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	—63	—4,74	—3,65	—12,18	—24,20	
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	—6,64	—3,90	—8,16	—2,23	—3,49	
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	21,89	30,61	23,41	28,94	22,06	
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,25	26,71	15,25	26,71	18,57	

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th October, 1914.

No. 1386-*F. E.*—Mr. G. A. Pinto, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation, furlough for one year and nine months, with effect from the 12th October 1914.

Mr. R. K. Mukerjee, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 12th October 1914 and until further orders.

No. 1387-*F. E.*—Rai Moti Lal Ganguli Bahadur, officiating Chief Superintendent, Class II, has been confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st October 1914 and has been posted as Issue Officer, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, from the same date.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1914.

No. 28.—Public Works Department Notification No. 49, dated the 4th October 1912, withholding from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the powers or duties conferred or imposed on the Local Government under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is hereby cancelled.

The 29th October, 1914.

No. 29.—Mr. H. M. Marchant, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, is granted combined leave for 15 months (privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days and furlough for the remaining period) under the provisions of Articles 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1914.

No. 30.—Mr. A. Hyde, Secretariat Assistant, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during the absence of Mr. H. M. Marchant on combined leave, or until further orders.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 24th October, 1914.

No. 1889-67-2.—On reversion from deputation under the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Crichton, C.I.E., I.A., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to be a Superintendent, Survey of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. D. Ryder, D.S.O., R.E., Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.*, Survey of India, reverts to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton's reversion to the Survey of India.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1914.

No. 203-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Hides and Skins (raw) to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Spain and Portugal.

The 31st October 1914.

No. 343-*W.*—The following Order in Council republished for *general information* :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 25th day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words :—

(1) That the prohibition to export " Pack, saddle, and draught animals, suitable for use in war " established by His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, should extend to the carriage coastwise of all such animals between ports of the United Kingdom.

(2) That the heading " Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives " should be deleted from His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, and that the heading " Cotton waste " in the same Proclamation should be expanded so as to read " Cotton waste of all descriptions. "

(3) That the heading " Harness and saddlery of all kinds " in His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, should be deleted.

(4) That the heading " Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture " in the Order of Council dated the 8th September, 1914, should be expanded so as to read " Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt. "

(5) That the exportation of—

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags) ;

Graphite ;

Shipbuilding materials, namely :—

Boiler tubes ;

Condenser tubes ;

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;

Iron and steel plates and sectional material for shipbuilding ;

Marine engines and parts thereof ;

Ships' auxiliary machinery ;

should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

(6) That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations :—

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes ;

Khaki serge ;

Peroxide of manganese.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 12163.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the publication in English entitled "Revolutionary Almanac, 1914," published in New York.

SALT.

The 24th October, 1914.

No. 11989-75.—The services of Mr. R. A. Gamble, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department with effect from the 29th October 1914.

The 31st October, 1914.

No. 12231-75.—Mr. J. F. Connolly, I.C.S., is appointed Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 29th October, 1914, *vice* Mr. R. A. Gamble, I.C.S., transferred to the Finance Department.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 31st October, 1914.

No. 12001-15.—Mr. E. Sequeira, of the Commercial Intelligence Department, is appointed an Assistant Collector in the Provincial Customs Service, with effect from the 10th October 1914, and is posted to Burma.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 31st October 1914.

No. 12206-177.—Mr. C. J. E. David, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, is granted privilege leave for forty days in extension of that granted in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 980-177, dated the 19th September 1914.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 31st October, 1914.

No. 419-W.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 9507-Commerce and Trade, dated the 12th September 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of War has existed between Us and the German Empire as from 11 P.M. on August 4th, 1914, and a state of War has existed between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary as from midnight on August, 12th 1914 :

AND WHEREAS it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, to trade or have any commercial or financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary without Our permission :

AND WHEREAS by Our Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the Enemy, certain classes of transactions with the German Empire were prohibited :

AND WHEREAS by paragraph 2 of Our Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, the said Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, was declared to be applicable to Austria-Hungary :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to restate and extend the prohibitions contained in the former Proclamations, and for that purpose to revoke the Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, and paragraph 2 of the Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, and to substitute this Proclamation therefor :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the Enemy, and paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby, as from the date hereof, revoked, and from and after the date hereof, this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The expression "enemy country" in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the colonies and dependencies thereof.

3. The expression "enemy" in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

4. The expression "outbreak of war" in this Proclamation means 11 P.M. on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

5. From and after the date of this Proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect, (save so far as licences may be issued as hereinafter provided), and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—

(1) Not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.

(2) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.

(3) Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.

(4) Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of any enemy.

(5) Not to enter into any new transaction, or complete any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities.

(6) Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy ; nor to accept or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of War.

(7) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country or an enemy, any goods, wares or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy.

(8) Not to permit any British ship to leave for, enter or communicate with, any port or place in an enemy country.

(9) Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.

(10) Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order of Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.

AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER WARN all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

6. Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of War or otherwise permitted.

8. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licences be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

9. This Proclamation shall be called the TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION No. 2.

GIVEN AT Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 420-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXTENDING THE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914, RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS the State of War between Us and the German Empire and the State of War between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary referred to by Us in Our Proclamation of the ninth day of September, 1914, still continue to exist:

And whereas it is desirable to extend the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. From and after the date of this Proclamation—

(1) The importation of such sugar as is hereinafter mentioned is prohibited.

(2) The following prohibition shall have effect (save so far as licenses may be issued as hereinafter provided) in addition to the prohibitions contained in Our said Proclamation, and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in our Dominions—

(*a*) Not directly or indirectly to import or cause or procure to be imported or to be concerned with the importation into any part of Our Dominions or into any other country or place whatever through or from any port in Europe of raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, or refined sugar (wherever made or produced) made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country.

(*b*) Not directly or indirectly to deal in any sugar as aforesaid.

2. And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the ninth day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 26th October, 1914.

No. 525.—The services of the Reverend D. H. Gillan, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 28th October, 1914.

No. 176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Provident Fund established by the Ahmedabad Municipality under section 46, sub-section (*h*), of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (III of 1901).

SANITARY.

The 26th October, 1914.

No. 1834.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st January 1915.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council—

Draft Rule.

The following addition shall be made to the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely :—

At the end of rule 80 (3) the following shall be inserted :— "the holder of such a degree, license or qualification being also registered in the United Kingdom or in India".

The 28th October, 1914.

No. 1844.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major T. H. Gloster, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain J. Taylor, M D., I.M.S.

No. 1849.—The services of Major S. P. James, M.D., I.M.S., Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 1850.—Major F. N. White, M.D., I.M.S., Officiating Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary), is appointed substantively to that post, Major James's lien upon the appointment being suspended under article 89 of the Civil Service Regulations on his transfer to special duty in Assam.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th October 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 967.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 271, dated the 20th March 1914, Mr. F. W. L. Devine, Registrar, office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Parsons.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 968.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenants.

Frederick William Heilgers,—Cavalry Branch.

George Chedley Frederick Nelson,—Infantry Branch. Dated 30th October 1914.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

John Howard Carpenter, Barre Herbert Goldie,—Cavalry Branch. Dated 30th October 1914.

Robert Charles Hillman Padfield,—Infantry Branch. Dated 10th October 1914.

Leonce Armand Rayneau
Herbert Guy Dunning
Reginald John Evans
Albert Richards
Charles Henry Walpole Phillips
Frank William Hurst
George Reed
Hugh Crawford
St. John Alfred Shelverton
Edward Philip Keeling
Michael Joseph MacDermott
John McKay
Frederick George Butcher
Robert Dunham Tibbs
Clive Armstrong Johnson
Cyril Walter Wallace
John Cadogan Powell-Price
Harry Bentley Herbert
Bertram Hayfield
Arthur Clifford Earp
Frederic Auber Menzies

—Infantry Branch. Dated 30th October 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 969.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated the 28th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 25th September 1914, pages 7663, 7664 and 7665.

War Office,
28th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

The undermentioned Officers to command Battalions of the New Army, and those under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Dated 6th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert W. Johnson (Indian Army), 7th Battalion.

* * * * * * * *

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hubert St. G. Thomas (Indian Army), 9th Battalion.

* * * * * * * *

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E. Banbury (Indian Army), 10th Battalion.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Colonel Charles H. Clay (Indian Army), 7th Battalion.

* * * * * * * *

The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Giles (Indian Army), 12th Battalion.

"London Gazette," dated the 29th September 1914, pages 7683, 7684, 7685, 7687 and 7699.

War Office,
29th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aides-de-Camp—

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant Malcolm L. Woollcombe, Indian Army. Dated 11th August 1914.
Major Donald H. Cameron, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th September 1914.

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GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

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2nd Grade—

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Colonel G. de S. De Lisle, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 19th September 1914.

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CAVALRY.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Captain Claud H. G. Black, from the 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse to be Captain. Dated 24th September 1914.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

CAVALRY.

* * * * * *

Captain R. E. T. Hogg, C.I.E., Central India Horse, to be Adjutant. Dated 24th August 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

YEOMANRY.

* * * * * *

Derbyshire—

Major Percy Edward Ricketts, M.V.O. (Indian Army), to be Major. Dated 30th September 1914.

Second Supplement, dated the 30th September 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 29th September 1914, pages 7771, 7777, 7779, 7780, 7783 and 7785.

War Office,

30th September 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aides-de-Camp—

Major D. H. Campbell, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th September 1914.

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The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 1st October 1914 :—

REGULAR FORCES.

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UNATTACHED LIST INDIAN ARMY.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army—

Godfrey Hugh St. Pierre Bunbury.

Evelyn Stanley Haughton Morris.

Heber Jackson Ackland.

Berthold Wells Key.

Vernon Hamilton Rayner.

John Wolseley Ansell.

Gerald Alexander Leith Farwell.

George Geoffrey Voelcker.

William Reginald Bridgewater Williams.

Cyril Muncaster Percy-Jones.

Gerald Carr-White.

Alan David Eugene Reiche.

Eric Giles Savage.

Edmund Leonard James Barstow.

Geoffrey Raymond Clarke.

Hilton Light.

Arthur Ulric Molyneux Spottiswoode.

Henry Rauthwells Traill.

Harry Siegfried Seth Pringle-Pattison.

Robert Louis Victor Flemming.

George Eric FitzGerald Shute.

Alick Hector Winson Ramsay.

John Rochfort Armstrong Henry.

Roger Gillies Ekin.

Edward Richard Kennedy.

Maurice Henry Howard Smith.

William Ivon Parsons Feltham.

Henry Richmond Crichton.

Mervyn Robert Keene.

Lewine Charles James Bendyshe Walton.

Wilfred Bernard O'Shea.

Joseph Osborne Hanwell.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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Scottish Horse; the following appointments are made. Dated 25th August 1914:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel John Vans-Agnew, retired pay, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be Captains (temporary). Dated 6th September 1914:—

* * * * * * * *

Theodore Julian Bolland (late Lieutenant, 16th Rajputs (Indian Army)).

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GENERAL LIST.

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The undermentioned to be Captains:—

Guillaume A. Prier de Soane (late Captain, Bombay Rifle (Volunteers)). Dated 1st October 1914.

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Third Supplement, dated the 1st October 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 29th September 1914, pages 7787, 7788 and 7790.

War Office,
1st October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

Dated 28th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

W. W. Marshall, late Captain, Indian Army.

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The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants :—

Montague D. Mawe, Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Dated 28th September 1914.

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The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

Honorary Captain Ernest Y. Barnard (Supernumerary), Punjab Light Horse. Dated 14th September 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 2nd October 1914, pages 7816 and 7822.

War Office,
2nd October 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

The undermentioned to be Majors. Dated 3rd October 1914 :—

* * * * * * * *

Major William Ninnis Porter (late Indian Army).

* * * * * * * *

Major Thomas Matthew English (late Indian Army).

Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate Addington Keightley Burne (late Indian Army).

* * * * * * * *

Major Hugh Edward Cotterill (late Indian Army).

Captain and Honorary Major Edgar Hill (late Indian Army).

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The undermentioned to be Captains :—

* * * * * * * *

Captain Henry Graham Taylor (late Indian Army). Dated 3rd October 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 970.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1st October 1914 :—

Donald Edward Everard White.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 971.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 20th October 1914 :—

No. 1105, Karta Ram (E).

(E) Passed in English.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 972.—Staff-Serjeant John Perley to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Ernest Joseph Perry, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 5th October 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 973.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Risaldar Suraj Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Bichitar Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ram Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Dhalip Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Singh, deceased ; with effect from the 10th September 1914.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Kot-Dafadar Haqdad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

16th Cavalry.

Risaldar Agia Ram to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Wariam Singh to be Risaldar Jemadar Labh Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Munshi Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Hushnak Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st October 1914.

18th King George's Own Lancers.

Jemadar Muhammad Inayat Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Dost Muhammad Khan, I.O.M., seconded as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Kot-Dafadar Dhuman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Saif Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Firoz Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jagat Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Shamsher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 26th October 1914.

98th Infantry.

Subadar Ahmad Bakhsh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Khub Ram to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Nand Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewaram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 13th September 1914.

Jemadar Rai Singh to be Subadar, Havildars Shiu Lal and Mirza Ain Beg and Lance-Havildar Muhammad Ismail Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 13th September 1914.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Subadar Sujan Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Jagat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st June 1914.

44th Merwara Infantry.

No. 974.—The promotions of Jemadar Dalla and Havildars Hamira and Bhura should have effect from the 7th June 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 841, dated the 18th September 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No 975.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th October 1914 :—

Sub-Conductor Ernest Joseph Perry,—India Miscellaneous List.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 976.—The undermentioned officers have been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain Ivar MacIvor, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse,—9th September 1914.

Captain William Reginald Carey, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force),—5th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 977.—Second-Lieutenant Edward John Woodhouse to be Captain, *vice* W. O. Macgregor, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 4th October 1914.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 978.—Lieutenant Daniel Douglas to be Captain, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 30th October 1914.

Lieutenant J. Cave resigns his commission. Dated the 25th August 1914.

Madras Artillery Volunteers, "The Duke's Own."

No. 979.—Henry Stewart Robertson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 21st September 1914.

Halley McKean to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 21st September 1914.

Horace Arthur DuCane Hignett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 21st September 1914.

Frederic Gilbert Aulay Macaulay to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th September 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 980.—Edward Leonard Bagshawe to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th September 1914.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 981.—Lieutenant William Lancaster Ranking to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Herbert Evander Browne to be Veterinary-Captain. Dated the 27th August 1914.

James Stuart Nicolson to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 982.—Miles Irving to be Major, *vice* W. Hawkins, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 21st August 1914.

Bertram Nigel Bosworth Smith to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 983.—Cuthbert Edward Roban Norman to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th October 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 984.—Lieutenant Horace Sydney Hodges resigns his commission. Dated the 11th September 1914.

JUDICIAL.

No. 985.—In Army Department Notification No. 860, dated the 18th September 1914, clauses VI and VIII, *for* "Accountants, 2nd Grade (Pay Rs. 200—280, or Rs. 200—250 per mensem)," *read* "Accountants, 2nd Grade (Pay Rs. 200—280, or Rs. 150—200 per mensem)."

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th October 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 21st and 27th October 1914:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Frederick Joseph Bernard.	22nd October 1914.	Orleans (France)	

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1914.

No. 283.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 91, dated the 28th April 1914, Mr. H. Bloor, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to the rank of Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on that railway from the 16th to the 26th September 1914. From the 27th September 1914 he was again appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent.

The 27th October, 1914.

No. 284.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 301, dated the 23rd October 1913, Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 15th September 1914.

No. 285.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Manager with temporary rank in class I of that Establishment, with effect from the 22nd September 1914, and until further orders.

No. 286.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 117, dated the 12th May 1914, Mr. N. C. Haldar, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 22nd September 1914.

No. 287.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 175, dated the 2nd July 1914, Mr. R. N. Nicolls, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 16th September 1914.

The 28th October, 1914.

No. 288.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 91, dated the 28th April 1914, Mr. H. Bloor, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to the rank of Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

No. 289.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1631-T., dated the 26th October 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Adoption, on the Burdwan-Cutwa Railway, of the General Rules for working railways under construction and certain amendments therein.

RESOLUTION.—The Managing Agents of the Burdwan-Cutwa Railway Company have applied for permission to adopt on such portion or portions of the Burdwan-Cutwa Railway as may be under construction, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1216-R. T., dated the 6th July 1912, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 114 of the same date, and certain amendments therein which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1023-T., dated the 23rd June 1914, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No 169, dated the 26th June 1914.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules

for working railways under construction and of the amendments therein, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portion or portions of the Burdwan-Cutwa Railway as may be under construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the General rules and the amendments, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public, by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Managing Agents, Burdwan-Cutwa Railway Company, for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

No. 290.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 152, dated the 9th June 1914, the permanent promotion of Mr. R. C. Gupta, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, to class II, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1914, is *ante*-dated to the 20th October 1913.

No. 291.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 222, dated the 24th August 1911, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Burma Railways shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the additional taxes specified against each in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authorities.	Taxes.
Bassein Municipality	Water tax.
Gyobingauk Municipality	Lighting tax.
Nyaunglebin Municipality	Scavenging tax.
Pyinmana Municipality	Scavenging tax.
Kyaukse Municipality	Scavenging tax.
Maymyo Municipality	Scavenging and lighting taxes.
Insein Municipality	House and land taxes.
Nattalin Municipality	Land tax.
Sagaing Municipality	Land tax.

No. 292.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed Assistant Secretary (Traffic), Railway Board, with effect from the 17th October 1914.

No. 293.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of the Sind Light Railways Company, Limited, for an extension of the Mirpur Khass-Khadro Railway from Khadro to Pritamabad, a distance of about 5 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Khadro-Pritamabad extension railway survey.

The 29th October, 1914.

No. 294.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 8, dated the 13th January 1914 and No. 277, dated the 21st October 1914, Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, with effect from the 21st September 1914.

No. 295.—Mr. J. Silvester, Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th October 1914.

The 30th October, 1914.

No. 296.—Mr. H. B. Holmes, Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Agent of that Railway with effect from the 22nd October 1914 and until further orders.

No. 297.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 295 dated the 30th October 1914, Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager of that Railway until further orders.

No. 298.—Mr. N. Pearce, Executive Engineer, on recall from leave, held charge of the offices of the Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, and the Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Bombay, from the 16th to the 20th October 1914. From the 21st idem Mr. Pearce was transferred to the Lower Ganges Bridge.

No. 299.—Mr. R. C. Briggs, Executive Engineer, was, on recall from leave, attached to Inspection Circle No. 5, Bombay, from the 16th to the 20th October 1914. From the 21st idem and until further orders, Mr. Briggs is appointed to officiate as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, and Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Bombay.

No. 300.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the Railways noted against their names :—

Khawaja Mohamad Hasan—North Western Railway.

Mr. Akhoury Bholanath—North Western Railway.

Mr. Ban Bihari Sikdar—Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. Vaman Prabhakar Bhandarkar—Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. Archibald Percival Reginald Grindley—Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Sardar Wali Mohamad Khan—North Western Railway.

Mr. Sundra Singh Gyani—North Western Railway.

Mr. Charles Thomas Edward Pratt—North Western Railway.

Malik Mohamad Sher Khan Nún—North Western Railway.

No. 301.—In pursuance of Sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 120 dated the 13th May 1914 the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including the Rajputana Malwa) Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
Nadiad Municipality	House tax.

No. 302.—In pursuance of Sub-section (i) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the taxes specified against each in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authorities.	Taxes.
Mahudha Municipality	House tax.
Nadiad Municipality	House tax.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L848.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 29th October 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A feeble disturbance in the north gave some light precipitation in the western Himalayas on the first three days of the week. It was followed on the 27th by the first well marked winter depression of the season, and unusually heavy and widespread rain fell on the 28th in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab, with light precipitation in Kashmir.

Rainfall was of daily occurrence in the south of the Peninsula, but weather was dry in the rest of the country with the exception of a few falls, principally in south Burma.

2. *Burma.*—A few falls of rain occurred, chiefly in Tenasserim.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Cherrapunji, Burdwan and Naya Dumka were the only stations that had rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain fell on the 28th in the northern half of Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, upper Sind and Kashmir, and local rain in the north Punjab.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general on every day of the week in south-east Madras, and on the 23rd in Mysore and Malabar.

3. The chief rainfall amounts were as follows :—

October 22nd. Drosh 2·55″, Calicut 1·47″, Pamban 2·15″, Coimbatore 1·35″, Madras 2·06″ and Mercara 1·77″.

„ 23rd. Kodaikanal 1·26″, Tinnevelly 1·13″, Negapatam 2·70″, Coimbatore 2·17″ and Cuddalore 1·26″.

„ 24th. Calicut 2·22″, Pamban 4·85″, Madura 1·13″, Negapatam 1·50″ and Madras 2·39″.

„ 25th. Trivandrum 1·55″, Pamban 3·00″ and Negapatam 1·52″.

„ 26th. Cuddalore 1·88″ and Pamban 1·38″.

„ 27th. Burdwan 0·97″, Tinnevelly 1·11″, Madura 1·21″ and Madras 1·46″.

„ 28th. Murree 3·76″, Rawalpindi 1·61″, Peshawar 1·22″, Cherat 1·70″, Chaman 0·92″, Kalat 0·84″, Cochin 1·23″, Cuddalore and Madras each 2·64″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Malabar and Madras Southeast. It was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except Rajputana, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature in the weather of this time of year.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is more than 20 per cent in defect in only Mysore. It is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North, and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remainder of the country.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 29th October 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 29th October 1914.			Percentage departure from normal	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·8	2·3	—1·5	95·1	95·6	— 0·5	— 1	+ 1
Lower Burma	0·4	1·4	—1·0	155·3	138·0	+17·3	+ 13	+ 13
Upper Burma	0	1·1	—1·1	43·4	39·7	+ 3·7	+ 9	+ 12
Assam	0	0·5	—0·5	67·3	75·8	— 8·5	— 11	— 11
Bengal	0·1	0·8	—0·7	62·1	68·7	— 6·6	— 10	— 9
Orissa	0	0·7	—0·7	63·0	56·8	+ 6·2	+ 11	+ 12
Chota Nagpur	0	0·4	—0·4	44·4	49·0	— 4·6	— 9	— 9
Bihar	0·1	0·3	—0·2	46·6	49·6	— 3·0	— 6	— 6
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	37·3	38·8	— 1·5	— 4	— 3
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	39·0	39·0	0	0	0
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0	+0·3	27·2	21·3	+ 5·9	+ 28	+ 26
Punjab, Southwest	0·1	0	+0·1	13·9	7·9	+ 6·0	+ 76	+ 75
Kashmir	0·6	0·1	+0·5	7·1	8·7	— 1·6	— 18	— 24
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·7	0	+0·7	7·8	5·9	+ 1·9	+ 32	+ 20
Baluchistan	0·8	0	+0·8	4·8	2·4	+ 2·4	+100	+ 67
Sind	0·2	0	+0·2	4·9	4·9	0	0	— 4
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	10·6	11·6	— 1·0	— 9	— 9
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	23·3	23·0	+ 0·3	+ 1	+ 1
Gujarat	0	0·2	—0·2	30·8	23·5	+ 7·3	+ 31	+ 32
Central India, West	0	0·2	—0·2	28·5	29·7	— 1·2	— 4	— 3
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	44·3	41·2	+ 3·1	+ 8	+ 8
Berar	0	0·4	—0·4	30·1	31·2	— 1·1	— 4	— 2
Central Provinces, West	0	0·3	—0·3	40·9	44·5	— 3·6	— 8	— 7
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	41·3	47·6	— 6·3	— 13	— 13
Konkan	0	0·7	—0·7	116·8	95·8	+21·0	+ 22	+ 23
Bombay Deccan	0	0·6	—0·6	32·8	26·5	+ 6·3	+ 24	+ 27
Hyderabad, North	0	0·4	—0·4	40·7	32·6	+ 8·1	+ 25	+ 26
Hyderabad, South	0	0·6	—0·6	35·5	29·4	+ 6·1	+ 20	+ 23
Mysore	0·5	0·9	—0·4	18·2	25·5	— 7·3	— 29	— 28
Malabar	3·1	2·2	+0·9	101·3	92·4	+ 8·9	+ 10	+ 9
Madras, Southeast	5·7	2·5	+3·2	25·8	21·2	+ 4·6	+ 22	+ 7
Madras Deccan	0·4	0·8	—0·4	21·5	21·9	— 0·4	— 2	0
Madras Coast, North	0·4	1·7	—1·3	32·7	30·1	+ 2·6	+ 80	+ 14

G. C. SIMPSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 29th October 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 24th October 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Planting of winter rice has been completed. Harvesting of ground nut and plucking of cotton are progressing. Ploughing for upland highland crops is in progress. The condition of crops is satisfactory. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice continues below normal but district markets are firm. Arrivals in Rangoon are upto average for the last two to three weeks.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable with some light rain in places. Harvesting of autumn rice is approaching completion. Plucking and manufacture of tea, ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses are still in progress. Prospects of tea, winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good. The average price of common rice shows a tendency to fall. Cattle disease is reported from one district.

Bengal.—During the week under review practically no rain fell throughout the Province. Rain is badly wanted everywhere for winter rice and also for sowing of spring crops. Winter rice on high lands is reported to be withering in places. The prospects of sugarcane are good. Harvesting of jute is almost finished and steeping and washing are also approaching completion. Injury to winter rice by insect pests continues to be reported from Midnapore. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The average price of common rice remains stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week except very light showers in parts of Cuttack, Angul, Puri and Bhagalpur. Preparation of fields and sowing of spring crops continue but progress of the operation is being restricted in some districts for want of moisture. Rain is urgently wanted for the standing paddy crops in the Bihar and Orissa districts and also in parts of Chota Nagpur. Crops are suffering for want of moisture in the non-irrigated areas in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea the Santhal Parganas and Balasore. Locusts have appeared in parts of the Santhal Parganas and have damaged the paddy crop to some extent. Some damage by insect pests is also reported from Balasore and Sambalpur. Sugarcane and vegetables are on the whole doing well. Prospects are generally good in Chota Nagpur and also in greater parts of Orissa. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—During the week under report showers were received in a few districts of the Provinces, otherwise the week was rainless. More rain is still needed in some of the eastern districts for late rice which is being irrigated where practicable. Considerable damage has been done by locusts in some villages of two tahsils of the Banda district. Slight damage to crops by hail and locusts is also reported from four other districts. The extent of damage recently done by floods to crops in two tahsils of Sitapur has been ascertained to be about ten annas. Harvesting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and preparation of land for spring crops continue. Sowing is also in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well and prospects are good. Some cattle disease is reported from a number of districts. The condition of agricultural stock is on the whole good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Market supplies are ample. Prices are for the most part stationary.

Punjab.—Slight showers fell in parts of all the reporting districts except in a few districts in the South East and South West. The condition of cotton, sugarcane and other standing irrigated crops is good. Unirrigated crops are in fair to good condition. Picking of cotton and reaping of other autumn crops continue. The yield of cotton is generally average to good and of other crops normal on irrigated and below normal to normal on unirrigated areas. Ploughings for and sowings of wheat, barley, gram and other spring crops are in progress and are normal. Germination is good. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell at certain stations. The weather is cloudy and temperate. Crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. Crops have been somewhat damaged by locusts in several villages of Dera Ismail Khan. The Paharpur Canal is running. Cutting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and sowing

of spring crops continue. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of barley and maize in Peshawar and rising in the case of gram and wheat in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—The rainfall was slight. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 18 and maize from 13 to 24 seers per rupee. Standing crops have been slightly damaged in the Rampur, Rajouri and Jasmergarh tahsils by hail storm but in the other tahsils of the Province their condition is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Udhampur, Rampur, Rajouri and Riasi tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was insignificant. Crops have been gathered in Baramula and the outturn is average. Sowings are in progress. Cattle disease is reported in Uttermachipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices have slightly fallen in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—During the week slight rain fell in Jaipur. The weather is clear and temperate. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Standing crops and their prospects are good except in Jaisalmer and Karauli where locusts are reported to be doing damage. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally high and stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall was slight in the Mehidpur district of Indore and in the Datia, Baoni, Sarila and Garrauli States of the Bundelkhand Agency. The rainfall was sufficient except in parts of Bundelkhand. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Bundelkhand and in the Southern States. Sowing of spring crops has commenced in the Southern States and Malwa and is in progress elsewhere. Standing crops are generally good. Crops have been damaged in parts of Datia by insects and in Lughasi for want of rain. Cattle disease prevails in a village of the Mehidpur district of Indore and in parts of the Naged State of Baghelkhand. The condition of cattle is good elsewhere. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and in the Orchha and Datia States of Bundelkhand, are falling in the Sarila and Gaurihar States of Bundelkhand, are fluctuating in the Bijawar and Baoni States of the Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and warm and occasionally cloudy but the nights and mornings are cool. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Germination hitherto is satisfactory. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are excellent. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Variations in prices are unimportant but wheat shows a tendency to rise in places.

Feudatory States.—Jashpur received half an inch of rain. Standing crops are in good condition and of spring crops sowings are in progress. The price of rice fell by 2 seers per rupee in Nandgaon.

Bombay.—The week was practically rainless. More rain is needed for spring crops in Satara, Dharwar, Kolhapur, two talukas and two pethas of Poona, two talukas of Sholapur and six talukas of Belgaum. Crops are generally good except for slight damage by insects and adverse winds in some talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier, by rats in one taluka of Thar and Parkar, Maira and two States of Rewa Kantha, by locusts in two talukas of Karachi, Thar and Parkar and by insufficient rain in one taluka and two mahals of Karachi and one taluka and one petha of Poona. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar. Spring sowings generally continue in the Presidency proper. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, one taluka of Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah and Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen in Sind, Gujarat, the Deccan and are steady elsewhere. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 24th October were Bijapur 234.

Hyderabad.—Slight showers fell in Aurangabad, Parbhani and Osmanabad. The average rainfall was one cent. Harvesting of crops is in general progress. Early rice crop is fair to good and is being harvested. Sowing of spring crops continues. Sprouts are fair to good. Weeding has commenced in places. Land for late rice is under preparation. Sowings have commenced in parts. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. The highest price in districts is *juar* 8¾ seers per rupee in Mahbubnagar and the lowest 27 seers in Bir.

Mysore.—The rainfall was *nil* in Shimoga and Chitaldrug, and light to fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan and of rice has risen in Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. Weeding and transplanting operations are in progress in parts. The outturn of harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane

is fair and of gingelly poor to fair. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. The prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in all districts except Kadur and Mysore. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall was general. Rice is in good condition. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good to very heavy in the Central Carnatic, South-West Coast and the Nilgiris, fair in Cuddapah and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in three districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or ending in parts and the outturn is fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan and the Central districts. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to fall.

Nepal—*Report for the quarter ending 15th October 1914.*—The rainfall for the period was 30·03 inches against 19·86 inches for the corresponding period of last year and is considerably in excess of the average to date.

July and August 1914.—Rice was planted in the Terai. Pears and apples were gathered in Nepal and the outturn was good.

September 1914.—Chillies, early rice and maize were harvested in the hills and the Nepal valley. Potatoes and early winter vegetables were sown

October 1914.—Millet and autumn rice are being harvested in the hills and valleys and the sowing of garlic and onions is in progress. Lands are being prepared for wheat, barley and peas The market is well stocked and the price of food grains is normal. The health of the live stock is reported to be good.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 29th October, 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 24th October 1914 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	1	1
		Kaira District	13	3
		Ahmedabad District	12*	9*
		Broach ,,	2	1
		Bulsar Port	2	2
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Surat District	1	1
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Thana District	4	4
	Central	Nasik District	43	38
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh ,,	1	1
		Poona Town	25	20
		Poona District	85	59
		Satara ,,	49	34
		Sholapur District	...	1

* For two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag „	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	66	57
		Dharwar „	51	26
		Bijapur „	14	19
		Kanwar „	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	23*	9*
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	1	1
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	38	25
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	4*	2*
		Porbandar „	8	5
		Kathiawar Agency	36	29
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	242	171
		Surat Agency	...	...
		TOTAL	723	519
Madras Presidency	...	Anantapur District	3	2
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	143 (c)	109 (b)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	10 (b)	6 (b)
		Mangalore Town and Port	4	5
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem „	9	4
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	16 (b)	7 (a)

* For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency		Nilgiris District	1	1
		Kistna „	...	...
		Kurnool „	...	...
		Cuddapah „	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		Sandur State	...	...
		TOTAL	186	134
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna „	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	...	1
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	32	20
		Shahabad „	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	8	8
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	3	3
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	1	6
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	44	47

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Agra	Muttra City	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur „	...	...
		Allahabad „	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	1	1
	Benares	Benares District	4	2
		Ghazipur „	14	11
		Ballia „	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	22	15
		Basti „	3	1
		Azamgarh „	11	14
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	3	3
		Unao „	2	2
		Rae Bareli „	3	2
		Sitapur „	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	10	11
		Bahraich „	5	5
		Bara Banki „	...	...
		TOTAL	78	67
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	29	10
		Rohtak „	6	3
		Karnal „	2	2
		Ambala „	11	13
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	13	13
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	16	14
		Ludhiana „	26	9

In the return for the week ending 17th October 1914 against the Basti district *read* 6 cases, 6 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Lahore	Amritsar City	8	2
		Amritsar District	...	...
		Gurdaspur „	21	13
		Sialkot „	2	2
		Gujranwala „	12	2
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	1	...
		Gujrat „	24	11
		Jhelum „	38	13
		Rawalpindi „	49	31
		Attock „	18	7
	Multan	Multan District	...	...
	Native States	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	13	13
		TOTAL	289	138
Burma	Pegu	Rangoon Town	12	12
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada „	3	2

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Burma	Irrawaddy	Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	1	...
		Toungoo „	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	4	3
		Magwe District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	1	1
		Meiktila „	1	1
		TOTAL	23	20
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Saugor Town	6	4
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	39	26
		Hoshangabad District	8	7
		Nimar „	...	...
		Narsinghpur „	1	1
		Betul „	2	1
		Badnur Town	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Town	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...
		TOTAL	56	39

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Mysore State	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	16
		Bangalore City	19	12
		Bangalore District	30	20
		Mysore City	27	10
		Mysore District	40	24
		Hassan „	2	2
		Kadur „	15	10
		Kola „	15	14
		Kolar Gold Fields	6	5
		Tumkur District	11	13
		Shimoga „	14	6
		Chitaldroog „	46	33
		TOTAL	246	165
Hyderabad State	...	Raichur District	3	3
		Bidar „	150	119
		Medak „	11	8
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	40	35
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	204 (a)	165 (a)
Central India	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,948	1,314

(a) From the 12th to the 18th October 1914.

In the return for the week ending 17th October 1914 against Bhopal State *read* 416 cases, 218 deaths with a footnote that these figures are for the week ending 10th October 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 12173-12190-148.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(POST OFFICE).

Simla, the 29th October, 1914.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, No. 932s-B.P., dated the 19th October 1914, embodying the Administration Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1913-14.

Ordered that copies of the letter be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Finance Department, the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, all Local Governments and Administrations (except the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan) and the Government of Ceylon, for information.

Ordered also that the letter be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1913-14.

No. 932 s.-B.P., dated Simla, the 19th October 1914.

FROM—THE HON'BLE MR. W. MAXWELL, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,

TO—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1913-14. This is the first combined Report on those two Departments.

2. The administration was in my hands throughout the year. Charge.

POSTS.—GENERAL REMARKS.

3. At the close of 1913-14 there were 93,955 postal officials, 18,946 post offices and 155,806 miles of mail lines. During the year 1,049 million articles, including 25 million registered articles, were posted; stamps worth 2 million pounds sterling were sold for postal purposes; 31 million money orders of the total value of 38 million pounds were issued; a sum of 8 million pounds was collected for tradesmen and others on value-payable articles; 3 million insured articles valued at 48 million pounds were handled; customs duty aggregating £68,948 was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to £202,475 were paid to Native military pensioners; 12,059 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1914 there were 1,638,735 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of 15½ million pounds, and General survey.

24,574 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of 2¼ million pounds. The total revenue and expenditure for the year, after making the various administrative adjustments, amounted to £2,536,305 and £2,261,302 respectively.

incipal events.

4. The railway strike in southern and western India in May 1913 and the floods in Bengal in August 1913 disorganised the local mail services, but owing to the exertions of the staff the situation in each case was dealt with promptly and effectively.

The time-tables of many mail trains were altered in September 1913 resulting in a general improvement in communications, especially in northern India.

The maximum weight of pattern packets for transmission by the inland post was raised from 80 to 200 tolas.

The new district of Putao formed on the Chinese frontier of Burma was provided with combined post and telegraph offices at Putao, Konglu and Laza and was connected with Myitkina by mail lines nearly 200 miles long.

The large concentration of troops at Dacca in January and February 1914 necessitated special postal arrangements, for the efficiency of which the General Officer Commanding conveyed his acknowledgments to the Postmaster-General of the province.

Motor mail services were introduced in Hyderabad (Deccan) and Ootacamund, and the question of replacing horse-vans by motor vehicles for the conveyance of mails in the larger cities generally is under consideration.

creases of pay.

5. Increases of pay were granted to 2 head postmasters, 1 deputy postmaster, 520 sub-postmasters, 599 branch postmasters, 651 clerks and sorters, 3,633 postmen and village postmen, 1,171 runners and 1,388 other inferior servants.

orking of P. & O. contract.

6. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers carrying the weekly mails from Europe arrived in Bombay on 51 occasions on Friday, the due day, and once on Saturday. This late arrival was due to a delayed departure from Brindisi and bad weather between that place and Port Said.

Particulars of the time occupied in the transit of the mail between London and Bombay are given below :—

	London to Bombay.			Bombay to London.		
	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Shortest time ...	13	5	30	12	17	49
Average time 1913-14 ...	13	8	44	13	10	2
Average time 1912-13 ...	13	8	34	13	10	5

Post offices and Postal Communications.

st offices, letter-oxes and village postmen. *ppendix I, page*)

7. There were 18,946 post offices and 49,131 letter-boxes at the close of the year, or 157 post offices and 607 letter-boxes more than in the preceding year. The number of post offices in charge of schoolmasters and other extra-departmental agents rose from 12,279 to 12,362. The number of village postmen was 8,234 against 8,190 in 1912-13.

stal communica-ions. *ppendix I, page*)

8. The total length of all mail lines by road, rail, river or sea was 155,806 miles, representing a net increase of 1,31 miles, as follows :—

	Runners.	Railway.	Mail carts, horses, camels, etc	Steamers.
Mileage at close of 1913-14	90,541	33,486	11,568	20,211
Increase (+) or decrease (−)	−697	+ 1,474	+446	+140

Postal Articles and Postage Stamps.

9. The total number of postal articles of all kinds, excluding money orders, transmitted during the year is estimated at 1,050 millions, being 35 millions more than in the preceding year, as detailed below : Statistics of postal articles. (*Appendix II, page 21.*)

Classes of postal articles.	1913-14.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Articles of the letter mail.			
Paid unregistered letters	414,803,285	+11,613,229	+2·88
Unpaid letters	32,861,914	−3,181,705	−8·83
Registered letters and packets (including insured and value-payable)	19,495,928	+2,475,672	+14·62
Postcards	455,945,016	+20,158,662	+4·63
"Registered" newspapers	56,12..,2:5	+1,4[illegible]5,419	+2·67
Ordinary unregistered packets	57,81[illegible],330	+1,5[illegible],6[illegible]	+2·72
Total ...	1,037,254,808	+34,059,926	+3·40
Articles of the parcel mail.			
Registered parcels	5,820,328	+604,151	+11·58
Unregistered parcels (including value-payable unregistered packets)	6,846,844	+469,458	+7·33
Total ...	12,667,172	+1,073,609	+9·26
Grand Total ...	1,049,921,980	+35,133,535	+3·46

There was an increase in all classes of articles except unpaid letters, the marked decrease in which is, of course, a tendency in the right direction.

The diagram on the adjoining leaf shows graphically the growth of postal traffic in its principal branches since 1879-80.

10. It is computed that of the total of 1,080 million articles and money orders which were posted 99·79 per cent were actually delivered or paid as compared with 99·75 per cent in the preceding year. Delivery work.

11. The following details show the work done by Dead Letter Offices :— Work of Dead Letter Offices. (*Appendix III, page 22.*)

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Postal articles received in Dead Letter Offices—total number	9,294,168	9,706,858
Redirected to addressees	37 per cent.	41 per cent.
Redirected to senders	42 „	39 „
Finally treated as undeliverable to either addressees or senders	2,281,494	2,156,411

This last figure includes a large number of articles which bore no address. In Bengal, Madras and Bombay alone 129 such articles, many containing money or valuables, were posted every day on an average. In articles opened by the five larger Dead Letter Offices, cheques, hundis, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins and other property of the nominal value of R6½ lakhs were found, and the great majority of these were successfully redirected to the addressees or the senders.

Foreign correspondence. (Appendix IV, page 28.)

12. It is estimated that the total number of letters, postcards and packets sent and received by the foreign post was 69 millions as compared with 64 millions in 1912-13. Of the total, 43 millions were exchanged with the United Kingdom, India receiving 28 millions from that country and sending 15 millions. In the case of other countries the receipts, 12 millions, were more than balanced by the despatches, 13 millions. In particular classes of articles a striking difference occurs between the number of newspapers and book and sample packets coming into and leaving India, the approximate figures being 19 millions and 7 millions respectively. Of these 19 millions received 14 came from the United Kingdom, while of the 7 millions despatched 2 were for that country.

Foreign parcels. (Appendix IV, page 28.)

13. The total number of foreign parcels sent and received rose from 889,781 to 994,921, of which more than half were exchanged with the United Kingdom.

Postage stamps. (Appendix V, page 34.)

14. The aggregate value of stamps issued for sale was—

Ordinary postage stamps and postal stationery ... R3 crores 98 lakhs—increase R17 lakhs.

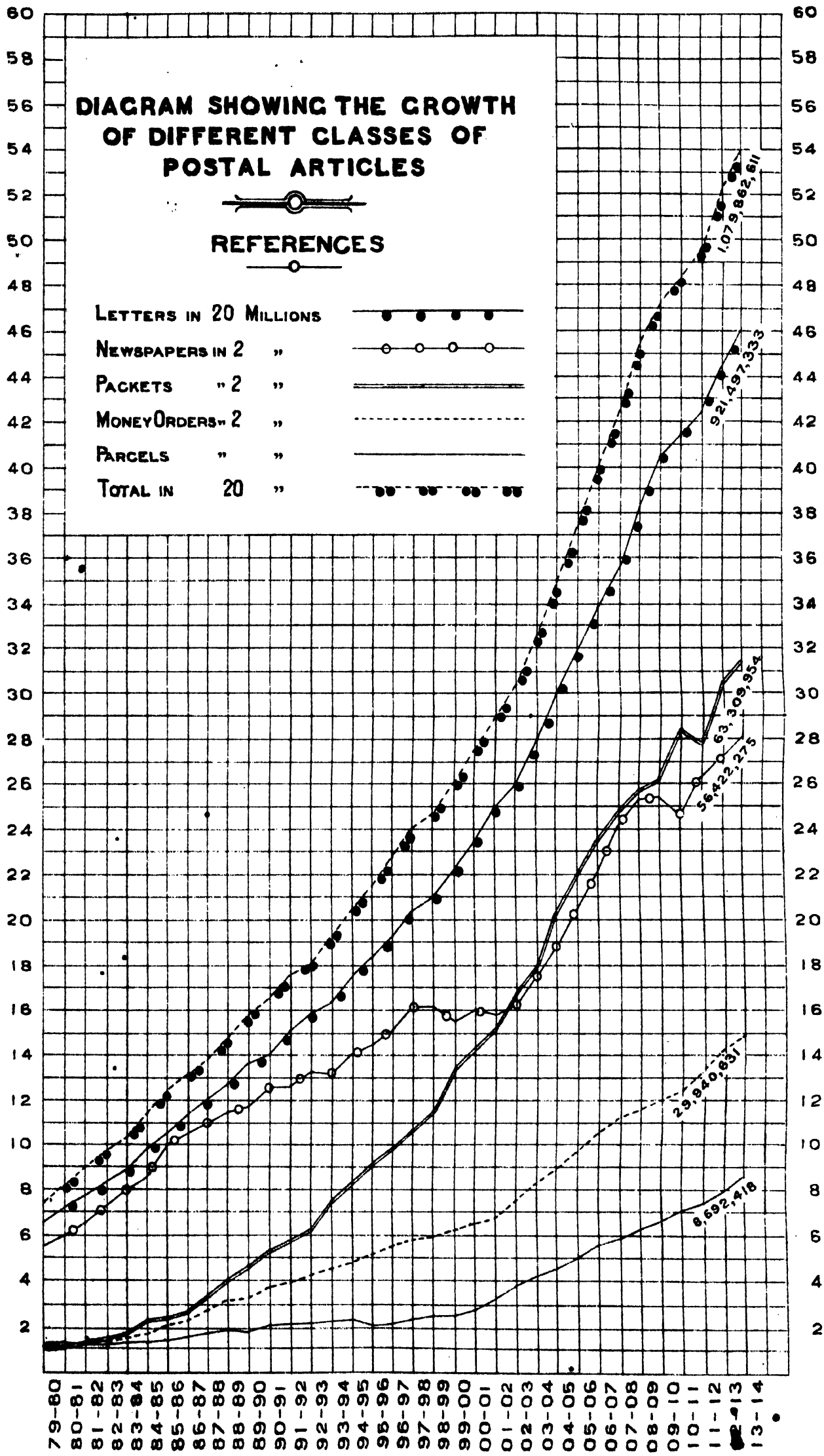
Service stamps and stationery ... R56½ lakhs—increase R2¾ lakhs.

The varieties of ordinary postage stamps and postal stationery which commanded specially high sales were as follows:—

	Number issued for sale in—	
	1912-13.	1913-14.
	(In millions).	
¼ anna ordinary adhesive stamp ...	238	180
½ anna ordinary adhesive stamp ...	135	145
¼ anna single postcard	113	140
1 anna ordinary adhesive stamp ...	79	84
Inland reply postcard	42	70
Small ½ anna envelope	67	67

The new and larger Georgian postcards which were issued for the first time during the preceding year were in great demand, and their popularity is reflected both in the increased sales of postcards and in the diminished sales of ¼ anna ordinary adhesive stamps, which however continued to hold the lead. For the rest sales increased to a fair extent generally, the few exceptional cases calling for no remarks.

Stamp booklets, which were introduced in 1907, are becoming increasingly popular, the total number sold having risen from 1,884,781 in 1911-12 to 2,438,100 in 1913-14.


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GROWTH OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES
REFERENCES
LETTERS IN 20 MILLIONS
NEWSPAPERS IN 2 "
PACKETS " 2 "
MONEY ORDERS " 2 "
PARCELS " "
TOTAL IN 20 "
1,079,862,611
921,497,333
63,309,954
56,422,275
29,940,631
8,692,418
60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2
79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83 83-84 84-85 85-86 86-87 87-88 88-89 89-90 90-91 91-92 92-93 93-94 94-95 95-96 96-97 97-98 98-99 99-00 00-01 01-02 02-03 03-04 04-05 05-06 06-07 07-08 08-09 09-10 10-11 11-12 12-13 13-14

New postage stamps and postal stationery of the marginally* noted varieties, bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V, were issued during the year.

* 1 anna single International postcards.
2 anna stamp ... Service.
1 rupee „ ... Ordinary and Service.
2 „ „ ... „ „ „
5 „ „ ... Service.
10 „ „ ... Ordinary and Service.
15 „ „ ... „ „ „

In addition to postage stamps, non-judicial and court-fee stamps are sold by many post offices but, except in Burma, postmasters act as private vendors of these stamps, which do not form part of the Post Office balance. In Burma, where such stamps are kept by postmasters in the same way as postage stamps, the sales amounted to R85,482.

INSURED AND VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Insurance business.

15. The number of insured letters and parcels posted was 2,941,204 of the aggregate declared value of R73 crores, being an increase of 234,768 in number and of R6 crores in value. The insurance fees realised amounted to R9½ lakhs, or about R1 lakh more than in 1912-13.

Claims for compensation.

16. The number of claims for compensation received in respect of insured articles was 270, of which 133 were admitted as well-grounded. The total amount paid as compensation was R31,101 as against R23,073 in 1912-13. Recoveries to the extent of R11,557 were however made, so that the net loss to the Department was R19,544 as compared with R12,012 in the preceding year.

Value-payable business.

17. The total number of value-payable articles posted advanced from 8,815,915 to 9,572,023 or by 8 per cent, while the aggregate amount specified for recovery grew from R11 crores to R12½ crores, a rise of 14 per cent. The increase extended to all classes of value-payable articles.

In Calcutta alone 2,629,587 value-payable articles were posted, and the Department realised for the tradesmen of that city a total sum of R3,30,65,373. Corresponding figures for the city of Bombay were 1,260,985 articles and R1,74,24,902 collected.

The number of value-payable articles despatched from India to Ceylon was 132,667 of the aggregate value of R12,03,110 as compared with 116,446 articles valued at R10,80,672 in 1912-13.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money order business generally. (*Appendix VI page 3...*)

18 The total number of money orders of all kinds, inland and foreign, issued was 31 millions of the aggregate value of R56½ crores as compared with 29½ million money orders for R52¼ crores in the preceding year.

Inland money orders. (*Appendices VI (b) and VI (c), pages 26 and 27.*)

19. Nearly 30 million inland money orders, ordinary and telegraphic, for a total sum of R51¼ crores were issued, on which R59½ lakhs were realised as commission. There was an increase over the previous year of 4 per cent. in number, 8 per cent in value and 8 per cent in commission.

Telegraphic money orders. (*Appendix VI (b), page 26.*)

20. The number of telegraphic money orders issued rose from 541,856 to 630,031, while their total value increased from R4 crores 26 lakhs to R4 crores 82 lakhs The postal commission realised on these orders was R4,90,835 as compared with R4,39,692 in the preceding year.

Foreign money orders. (*Appendix VI (d), page 28.*)

21. In the sterling exchanges which are in force with the United Kingdom and British dominions and with foreign countries generally, the total number of money orders sent and received was 216,662 of the aggregate value of £1,483,689, as against 219,075 orders for £1,399,687 in the preceding year.

Foreign rupee money orders which are exchanged with Ceylon and countries and places in East Africa and the Far East rose from 486,117 to 516,732 in number and from R2 crores 14 lakhs to R2 crores 34 lakhs in value.

Remittances to India considerably exceeded those from this country, the balance in India's favour being about £600,000 on sterling money orders and R2 crores on foreign rupee orders. In the case of the sterling money order exchanges the largest amounts were received from the United Kingdom (£392,974), South Africa (£274,175), Italy (£230,900), Egypt (£58,643) and Germany (£22,804), and in the case of the rupee exchanges from Ceylon (90 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (48 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (32 lakhs), British East Africa (19 lakhs) and German East Africa (10 lakhs).

British postal orders.

22. The following figures show the year's transactions in British postal orders :—

	Sold in India.			Paid in India.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission realised.	Number.	Value.
		£	R		
	453,943	294,643	18,374	158,540	108,170
Increase	36,414	22,559	1,837	24,839	16,700

Of the number sold two-thirds were for 5, 10 and 20 shillings, although there are 41 denominations ranging from 6d to 21 shillings.

Of the orders paid 21,101 for £9,462 had also been sold in India.

Post Office Savings Bank.

General results (*Appendix VII, page 29.*)

23. The total number of active accounts was 1,638,725, representing an increase of 4 per cent. The total balance at the credit of depositors rose from R20 crores to R23 crores or by 12 per cent. The average balance at the credit of a depositor was R141 as compared with R132 in 1912-13.

24. A marked development also took place in investments in Government securities through the Post Office, as the following statement shows :— Transactions in Government securities.

	Government Promissory Notes. (Nominal value.)			Investment certificates for fractional amounts of Government Promissory Notes. (Nominal value).	
	Purchased.	Sold.	Held in custody of Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, on behalf of depositors.	Purchased.	Sold.
	R	R	R	R	R
	33,68,900	7,73,700	1,09,30,300	6,14,876	2,59,224
Increase ...	10,61,700	1,11,000	19,90,600	2,71,597	20,794
Percentage of increase	46·02	16·75	22·27	79·12	8·72

25. An estimate of the financial result of working the Savings Bank is subjoined in accordance with Resolution No. 2428, dated the 13th May 1902, of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department :— Financial result of working the Post Office Savings Bank.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	R		R
Interest at 3½ per cent. per annum on total balance at credit of depositors.	75,27,870	Interest actually paid to depositors	61,90,960
		Estimated cost of managing the Bank.	9,10,000
Total	75,27,870	Total	71,00,960

The estimated cost of managing the Post Office Savings Bank in the preceding year was R4,90,000 and the increase in 1913-1914 is due to the fact that many items of charge were omitted from the figures of 1912-1913 and previous years, while the estimate in respect of 1913-14, which has been most carefully framed in consultation with the Accountant-General and Postmasters-General, includes a considerable amount of special expenditure on account of important changes in procedure.

Miscellaneous Post Office matters.

26. The surplus of receipts over charges against the Guarantee Fund during the year was R14,583 as against R17,472 in 1912-13. An important change was introduced whereby the limit of the amount payable out of the fund annually in compassionate gratuities to deserving postal officials or their families was raised from 25 to 75 per cent of the surplus for the preceding year. The total sum actually disbursed in this way during 1913-14 was R6,008 as compared with R2,872 in 1912-13. Post Office Guarantee Fund. (*Appendix VIII, page 30.*)

The balance of the fund was R11,24,994.

27. The number of complaints received from the public was 63,360 against 58,522 in 1912-13. Of the total number only 36 per cent were found to be justified as compared with 37 per cent in 1912-13, while no less Complaints by public.

than 28,982 or 45 per cent proved to be groundless. In the remaining cases either no definite conclusion could be arrived at or the investigation had not been completed by the end of the year.

Compensation for uninsured registered articles.

28. Compensation amounting to R2,348 was paid during the year in respect of inland uninsured registered letters, packets and parcels lost or damaged in course of transmission by post.

Offences by postal officials. (*Appendix IX, page 31*)

29. The number of postal officials dealt with for criminal offences was 485, of whom 262 were convicted in court and the remainder punished departmentally, as against 425 offenders and 260 convictions in the preceding year. The defalcations and losses amounted to R44,355 as compared with R41,070 in 1912-13. By the end of the year adjustments had been effected to the extent of R21,505, of which only R412 were written off.

Offences by other persons.

30. The offences against the Post Office committed by persons not belonging to the Department included 21 cases of money order fraud, involving a sum of R3,582, and 6 cases of fraudulent withdrawal from the Savings Bank of sums amounting to R975. There were 90 cases of theft of Government money from mails and post offices, in addition to highway robberies which are dealt with in the next paragraph. The total amount stolen was R12,711, of which R5,434 were recovered and R695 written off as finally lost, R6,582 remaining unadjusted at the close of the year.

Highway robberies of mails.

31. There were 25 cases of highway robbery, of which special mention may be made of the following :—

In the Banganapalle State (Madras) a runner was attacked and robbed of the mails. Most of the property was eventually recovered and four men were arrested, but were not convicted. The runner succumbed to his wounds and an extraordinary pension was sanctioned for the support of his family.

A runner in the Bellary district was found murdered near the road, but the mails were untouched.

Afghan and Dir raiders attacked the Chitral mails in the Lowari Pass. The runner and two of the escort of levies were killed and four other levies were wounded. No arrest was made, nor were the mail bags recovered.

Of the total number of cases 13 occurred in British territory and 12 in Native States. The mail was entirely recovered in 6 and partially in 10 cases, the ultimate loss to Government amounting to R1,756. One conviction was obtained out of 6 prosecutions instituted.

Other casualties.

32. In the district of Vizagapatam a sub-postmaster and his wife were murdered by the office postman who decamped with the cash, but was ultimately arrested, found guilty and hanged. Two village postmen were drowned on their beats while fording streams in flood, and three officials engaged in exchanging mails with the Railway Mail Service were run over by trains.

Post Office staff. (*Appendix X, page 31.*)

33. On the 31st March 1914 the total number of postal officials was 93,955 compared with 92,870 at the close of 1912-13. The figure includes 292

pensioned soldiers of the Native Army and 97 women, of whom 89 were Europeans or Eurasians.

The number of officials dismissed was 515 against 471 in the previous year. Of this number 229 were postmen or village postmen.

The total number of Burmans employed was 632 compared with 649 in the previous year and 497 in 1911-12, and every effort is being made to induce them to take service in the Post Office.

Buildings.

34. The most important buildings completed were the post offices at Agra, Alipore, Benares City and Mandalay, while substantial alterations and improvements were made in the Bombay General Post Office and the Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Poona post offices.

Post and Telegraph Administration offices were under construction at Nagpur and Lucknow, and projects for similar offices at Rangoon and Bankipore have been accepted. In the case of Nagpur, Rangoon and Bankipore, the buildings will accommodate the General Post Office as well as the offices of the administration.

Among other buildings under construction may be mentioned those for the Allahabad, Gaya, Ajmer, Bareilly and Sholapur post offices.

Financial results of working the posts in Kashmir.

35. The revenue obtained from post offices situated in the Kashmir and Jammu State was R2,51,278 as compared with R2,27,402 in 1912-13 and R2,22,140 in 1911-12, while the expenditure amounted to R2,41,406 against R2,37,041 in 1912-13 and R2,46,718 in 1911-12. There was thus a surplus of R9,872, which was due mainly to increased sales of stamps.

Non-postal Branches of the Post Office.

Post Office Insurance Fund. (*Appendices XII, pp. 82 and 83.*)

36. New Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies numbered 2,126 of the aggregate value of R27,00,231 against 1,920 for R26,85,000 in 1912-13. 2,034 were taken out by pure Asiatics and 3 by women, making 28 female policy holders in all.

One new contract for a monthly allowance was entered into, the amount secured being R 4.

One Life Annuity was also purchased from the Post Office under Article 807 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The total sum realised on account of premia on old and new policies taken together amounted to R13,59,116 as compared with R12,97,702, the revised figure for the previous year. Claims to the extent of R7,79,182 were discharged as compared with R5,99,666 in 1912-13, while 436 policies representing a gross sum of R4,54,299 lapsed, were surrendered or cancelled.

Receipt of salt revenue.

37. The Post Office continued to act as an agent for the receipt of salt revenue at certain selected offices in the Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces, Bengal and Central Circles. Authority to receive salt revenue was withdrawn from 38 post offices in the Central Circle, as no business had been transacted through those offices during the previous two years; but in the

remaining offices there was an appreciable increase in the work, as shown by the following figures :—

		1912-13.	1913-14.
Post Offices authorised to receive salt revenue ...	Number	308	273
Indents received	„	2,245	2,651
Quantity of salt indented for	Maunds	634,697	731,558
Value of salt indented for	₹	7,32,319	8,50,844
Postal commission realised	₹	1,411	1,930

Sale of quinine.

38. The quantity of quinine obtained for sale to the public was 12,059lbs. as compared with 10,694lbs. in 1912-13. This increase of 1,365lbs. following on one of 1,132lbs. in the preceding year seems to show that, notwithstanding the spread of dispensaries and hospitals, the Post Office with its ubiquitous agency still continues to play an important part in the distribution of the drug.

Payment of Native military pensioners.

39. The number of pensioners of the Native Army whose pensions were paid through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab and North-West Frontier was 40,996 as compared with 38,282 in 1912-13, the amount disbursed being ₹30,37,129 against ₹28,77,665 in the previous year. The Post Office received ₹22,778 as commission for this special service.

Financial Results of the Post Office.

Financial position of the Post Office. (*Appendix XIII, page 34.*)

40. The Post Office Accounts show the following results :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	₹	₹	₹
1912-13	3,39,17,726	2,95,80,116	43,37,610
1913-14	3,61,35,526	3,05,44,739	55,90,787

After allowing for the sum of ₹8,29,305 charged against the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India and after making the usual adjustments, notably in connection with free services rendered by or to the Department, the net surplus is ₹41,25,042 as compared with ₹28,02,918 for the previous year. This amount is exclusive of any credit for the maintenance of unremunerative post offices and lines required for military or political purposes.

TELEGRAPHS.—General Remarks.

General survey

41. At the close of 1913-14 there were 11,982 telegraph officials, of whom 80 were women. The total number of telegraph offices was 12,707, of which 10,340 were open for public business. Of these, 249 were departmental offices, 3,147 were combined post and telegraph offices, 6,938 were railway and 6 canal offices.

During the year 16,864,178 telegrams were transmitted over the lines of the Department, being 1,099,913 more than in 1912-13.

The telegraph system was extended by 2,731 miles of line and 10,767 miles of wire and cable and consisted on the 31st March 1914 of 81,593 miles of line and 321,801 miles of wire and cable, of which 99,845 miles of wire and cable were used by railways, 10,604 for canals, 21,945 for telephone exchanges and private lines and 189,407 for departmental purposes.

The number of instruments of all kinds rented from the Department was 26,374, of which 7,452 were on railway, 1,262 on canal and 17,660 on private lines.

The total receipts of the Telegraph Department were R1 crore 55 lakhs against working charges amounting to R1 crore 36 lakhs.

The chief items of revenue were fees on telegrams R1,16,69,184; claims from railways and canals R28,83,398; claims from guarantors R85,166; rent for telephone connections R7,44,497 and royalties from telephone companies R82,852.

The total number of signalling operations entailed in the transmission of all telegrams from the office of origin to the office of destination was 85,730,358, giving an average of 5·08 operations per telegram against 4·96 for 1912-13.

Statistics taken for 85 of the principal offices showed that 37 per cent of the telegrams accepted for despatch were transmitted within 10 minutes of booking, and 50 per cent within 20 minutes, while 81 per cent of the telegrams received for delivery were sent out to the addressees within 10 minutes of arrival.

Principal events.

42. The experimental amalgamation of posts and telegraphs in the Bombay and Central Circles continued to work satisfactorily, and in February 1914 the Secretary of State for India communicated his approval to the complete fusion of the two Departments from the 1st April 1914. The conspicuous feature of the scheme has been the co-ordination and closer co-operation of the Post Office and the Telegraph Department.

The new central telegraph office at Calcutta was opened to the public, and that city may now claim to have one of the finest and most up-to-date telegraph offices in the East.

The more important departmental offices were supplied with specially designed typewriters, with the result that a large proportion of the telegrams delivered to the public in the larger cities are now typewritten.

In connection with the formation of the new district of Putao in the north of Burma 223 miles of wire were erected for the Local Government, which conveyed its acknowledgments for the work done by the staff.

By laying an uninsulated wire on the snow over the Burzil Pass it was found practicable to provide an alternative telegraphic route between Gilgit and Srinagar, and thus avoid risking the lives of the staff for the purpose of removing interruptions to the aerial wire during the avalanche season.

The Lahore wireless station collaborated with the Italian Scientific Expedition under Count de Filippi for the purpose of determining accurately the longitude of certain places in the Himalayas.

A number of telegraphists and Post Office signallers were lent to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway during the serious strike in May and June 1913, and the valuable services rendered by them were acknowledged by the railway authorities and the Government of India.

A cable was laid between Penang and Colombo with an extension to Aden and the effect will be to divert from this country a great deal of the traffic exchanged between countries east and west of India, which has hitherto been transmitted over the lines of this Department. The transit charges received on such traffic yielded a considerable revenue which has been affected seriously, and the opportunity was taken to induce the cable companies concerned to agree to a substantial reduction of 4d. a word in the rates for telegrams exchanged between India and Europe from May 1914. Through wires between Bombay and Madras were also leased to the associated companies to enable them to make the fullest possible use of the Indian route for telegrams between Europe and the Far East.

Certificates in telegraphy were granted to 217 soldiers and 370 Post Office clerks.

To encourage proficiency in the use and care of the Baudot apparatus, sanction was accorded to the grant of a certain number of special allowances tenable by telegraphists who qualify in that branch of work.

The sum of R1,67,172 was disbursed to telegraphists as "pie-money" or extra remuneration for messages disposed of in excess of certain standards.

The co-operative credit society of the Central Telegraph Office at Calcutta increased its shares from 2,000 to 3,000, while similar societies were started and are doing well in the Bombay, Madras, Agra and Lahore offices. Everywhere the staff evince the keenest interest in these beneficient institutions and have spared no pains to make them a real success.

Inland Telegraphs.

Inland telegrams. (*Appendix XVII (1), page 42.*)

43. The total number of inland telegrams was 14,938,401 and the charges realised amounted to R87,52,111, representing an increase of 7 per cent in number and 8 per cent in value.

State telegrams advanced by 12 per cent in number and 18 per cent in value and private telegrams by 7 per cent in number and 7 per cent in value. Press telegrams showed an increase of 8 per cent in value, but a decrease of 5 per cent in number.

The average value of a State telegram was R0·917 against R0·872 in 1912-13; of a private telegram R0·547 compared with R0·549, and of a press telegram R1·12 against R0·981.

Inland telegraphic money orders. (*Appendix XVII(2), page 42.*)

44. The number of inland telegraphic money orders rose from 506,436 to 599,896, on which R2,73,728 were realised in telegraph charges compared with R2,42,174 in 1912-13.

Apparatus.

45. The Baudot apparatus proved most useful in the rapid disposal of traffic on busy circuits. It was also successfully worked duplexed between Calcutta and Madras as well as Bombay and Madras, a single wire being

thus made to carry 4 messages at a time. In the Bombay Telegraph Office alone 2,557,887 telegrams, representing one-third of the total traffic, were disposed of on Baudot instruments.

An additional Baudot set was brought into use in the Madras office for work with Ceylon.

The standard connections for Duplex-Simplex Repeater stations were considerably simplified.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

46. The total number of combined post and telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1914 was 3,147 with a staff of 4,675 signallers, as against 2,860 offices and 4,443 signallers at the close of the preceding year. There was a net increase of 287 in the number of combined offices as compared with 147 in 1912-13. The delivery staff included 1,173 boy messengers against 1,135 in the preceding year.

Excluding free messages, the total number of telegrams sent from combined offices rose from 8,415,817 to 9,381,484, an increase of 11 per cent. The revenue realised was R52,41,133 or 13 per cent more than in 1912-13, the working charges being R14,87,626 as compared with R14,03,266 in the preceding year.

Telegrams received for delivery from combined offices aggregated 7,982,015 against 7,152,269 in 1912-13.

Postal receiving offices.

47. In addition to telegrams sent and received from combined post and telegraph offices, 69,281 telegrams yielding R38,799 in revenue were booked at other post offices for transmission by post to telegraph offices, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 62,496 telegrams and R35,654 realised.

The number of telegrams received at post offices in the Persian Gulf for the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 445 against 260 in 1912-13, the fees obtained amounting to R3,986.

Foreign Telegrams.

Foreign telegrams generally. (*Appendix XVII (3), page 42*)

48. The total number of foreign telegrams dealt with rose from 1,606,149 to 1,658,296, being an increase of 3 per cent. The receipts fell from R26,45,183 to R25,79,064 or by 2 per cent, owing to the diversion of through traffic to the new Aden-Colombo-Penang cable referred to in paragraph 42.

State foreign telegrams showed an increase of 3 per cent in number, with a decrease of ·56 per cent in words and of 2 per cent in value.

Private foreign telegrams paid at full rates rose by 2 per cent in number and 5 per cent in words, but fell by 3 per cent in value.

Deferred foreign telegrams in plain language at half rates are growing rapidly in popularity, having increased by 58 per cent in number, 63 per cent in words and 72 per cent in value.

In foreign press telegrams there was an increase of 15 per cent in number and 9 per cent in words, but a decrease of 8 per cent in value.

Telegrams and telegraphic money order advices exchanged with Ceylon.

49. The number of telegrams originating in India for delivery in Ceylon and *vice versâ* was 227,480, being an increase of 24 per cent.

The number of telegraphic money order advices exchanged with Ceylon rose from 24,673 to 28,959 or by 17 per cent, largely as a result of the reduction of charges made in the preceding year.

Mixed postal and telegraph service with the United Kingdom.

50. The mixed postal and telegraph service between India and the United Kingdom declined further, only 248 messages having been sent and 27 received in that way as compared with 278 and 65 respectively in the preceding year. The service will probably fall into disuse with the growth of the system of deferred foreign telegrams.

Interruptions to telegraphic communication with foreign countries.

51. There was no total interruption of cable communication with Europe *viâ* Suez, but the route *viâ* Teheran was interrupted for 224 hours, which is the same number as in the preceding year. Interruptions on the Turkish route lasted for 390 hours as compared with 616 hours in 1912-13.

Communication with Siam over the Moulmein-Bangkok line *viâ* Kanburi was interrupted beyond the Indian frontier for 173 hours as against 225 hours in the preceding year, and within the Indian frontier for 252 hours as compared with 132 hours in 1912-13. The line *viâ* Raheng was interrupted for 451 hours outside and 139 within India, as against 489 and 15 hours respectively during the previous year.

Communication with China *viâ* Bhamo was interrupted beyond India for 2,310 hours as against 2,673 hours in 1912-13, and within Indian limits for 56 hours compared with 48 hours in that year.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Progress in wireless system.

52. The total number of wireless stations rose from 15 to 17, of which 10 were coast stations open for general public correspondence with ships at sea. The coast stations dealt with 76,526 messages of all kinds compared with 68,729 in 1912-13, the number exchanged with ships being 5,632 as against 3,857 in that year.

The Quetta and Peshawar stations of the inland wireless system were completed, while considerable progress was made with the stations at Madras and Secunderabad. The two new stations are equipped with Marconi apparatus of improved type, with which it has been possible to receive readable signals during periods of atmospheric disturbances and to exchange messages at comparatively long ranges, as for instance between Quetta and Bombay, a distance of 860 miles, and Peshawar and Allahabad, also over 800 miles.

It has been decided to erect a Marconi wireless station at Rangoon and to re-fit the stations at Port Blair, Victoria Point and Diamond Island with up-to-date installations. The Port Blair station will at the same time be removed to a site which is more suitable for communication with ships at sea in all directions. The apparatus for all these stations have already arrived from England, and when the reconstruction of the system is completed, the existing stations at Bassein and Mergui will cease to be required and will be closed. It is expected that the Rangoon station will be completed by the beginning of November.

Working of wireless stations.

53. The wireless stations worked well throughout the year, but great difficulty was experienced in maintaining communication during times of atmospheric disturbances, which vary for different parts of the country. Thus at Calcutta disturbing conditions prevail from April to June, while at inland stations they extend over the months of May to August. Again, at Bombay and Karachi they are usually less intense than elsewhere. Generally, these disturbances are much more severe in the afternoon than in the morning.

In Burma atmospherics greatly interfered with communication between Mergui and Victoria Point during June 1913.

There were seven breakdowns of apparatus, four occurring at Calcutta and one each at Allahabad, Lahore and Karachi. Arrangements have been made to provide spare transmitting sets in the coast stations to minimise the risk of interruptions to wireless communication.

TELEPHONES.

54. On the 31st December 1913 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 180 having 5,193 connections as against 183 exchanges with 4,313 connections on the corresponding date of the preceding year. In addition there were 740 independent non-exchange circuits connecting 1,530 offices as compared with 663 circuits and 1,248 offices in the preceding year. The number of operators employed in the exchanges worked by the Department was 145. The gross rental obtained on account of all telephone services, except those for railways and canals, rose from R6,76,356 to R7,44,497 and there are indications that the people of this country are now beginning to realise the value of telephones. The rates of charge were revised to meet the convenience of the public and among other changes six-monthly rates were introduced. Statistics of telephones in use.

55. An automatic telephone exchange with 700 lines was successfully installed at Simla and has proved very popular, the public finding it more rapid, efficient and reliable than the old system. Progress in provision of telephonic communication.

A central battery exchange for 600 lines was fitted up at Delhi and one for 200 lines at Raisena, the site of the Imperial capital.

The magneto exchanges at Mandalay, Chittagong, Rawalpindi and Bassein (Burma) were refitted.

A new exchange was established at Dacca. The line-work in connection with an installation at Loyabad in the Bengal coal fields was nearly completed and the exchange has since been opened.

56. At the close of the year the number of telephone exchanges established by licensed telephone companies was 13 having 9,046 connections compared with 13 exchanges and 7,899 connections in 1912-13. The royalties paid to the Department amounted to R 82,852 against R 72,540 in the preceding year. Telephone exchanges established by companies.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

57. The principal departmental works completed were the following:— New construction and maintenance repairs.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.
Myitkyina-Putao with branch Langtao-Konglu ...	216	223

EXTRA WIRES.

Calcutta-Rangoon (portions)	492
Calcutta-Saidpur	240
Calcutta-Gaya	282
Moulmein-Tavoy	199
Chappamukh-Dimapur	102

In addition 350 miles of line and 2,142 miles of wire were reconstructed.

Maintenance repairs were carried out thoroughly and generally the lines of the Department were in excellent condition.

First fitting and fitting of offices.

58. The important work of fitting up the new Central Telegraph Office at Calcutta referred to in paragraph 42 was ably executed by the Technical Branch and the removal from the old office was effected without a hitch.

Electric lights and fans were installed in the Gauhati and Madura telegraph offices; an accumulator plant was provided at Madura and the telegraph offices at Gauhati and Rawalpindi were completely refitted.

Telegraph Stores and Workshops.

Telegraph Stores.

59. The value of the stores in stock at the beginning of the year was R48,00,000. During the year stores worth R47,33,700 were received, of which R15,38,500 represented the cost of articles imported from England ready for issue, R11,16,900 the value of stores transferred from the departmental Workshops, and R1,66,500 of purchases in India. Issues amounted to R45,24,700, including stores worth R1,79,200 transferred to other Government Departments or sold to the public. The stock remaining in hand on the 31st March 1914 was worth R50,09,000.

Telegraph Workshops.

60. The value of the year's outturn from the Telegraph Workshops rose from R10,25,000 to R14,18,000.

A vacuum insulating plant for treating coils of electrical instruments and machinery so as to obtain more perfect insulation was brought into use and worked satisfactorily.

The nickel-plating plant installed in February 1913 gave entire satisfaction and resulted in a saving of R13,800 for the year.

The value of stores consumed was R10,14,000, of which R2,63,000 represented local purchases. The pig iron, mild steel sections, plumbago, coke and coal used are now all of Indian production. Of English stores, 2,327 tons of steel sheets and 375 tons of zinc spelter were used in making telegraph poles.

Financial results of the Telegraph Department.

Financial position of the Telegraph Department.

61. The Telegraph Accounts show the following results :—

	Receipts.	Revenue Charges.	Surplus.
	R	R	R
1912-13	1,52,79,958	1,28,21,644	24,58,314
1913-14	1,55,54,029	1,36,56,203	18,97,826

The decrease in the surplus is mainly due to the fact that, in consequence of the adoption by railways of the official year for purposes of account, 5 quarters' rent for wires and instruments was recovered from them in 1912-13.

Revenue charges include gratuities, leave allowances paid out of India and the average capitalised value of pensions paid to telegraph officials, while receipts include the *pro forma* value of news-free and concessional traffic. No account, however, is taken of the services rendered by the Department in the

care and maintenance of large quantities of mobilisation telegraph stores which are kept at the disposal of the military authorities at various centres; nor is any allowance made for the very heavy expenditure, both initial and recurring, that has had to be incurred in recent years in connection with the erection and upkeep of wireless telegraph stations for which there is practically no monetary return.

Expenditure debitable to Capital Account was incurred during the year to the extent of R37,17,170, bringing the grand total of such expenditure to R12,16,90,789.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

APPENDICES.

Number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen and mileage of mail lines.

Names of Circles.	Post offices and letter-boxes and village postmen — Number on 31st March 1913 — Post Offices	Letter-boxes	Village postmen	Number on 31st March 1914 — Post Offices	Letter-boxes	Village postmen	Distance over which mails were conveyed by — Railway — 1912-13.	1913-14.	Mail carts, Horses, Camels, etc. — 1912-13.	1913-14.	Runners and Boats — 1912-13.	1913-14.	Steamer Services — Sea and River — 1912-13.	1913-14.	Total — 1912-13.	1913-14.
							Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
...gal	2,676	8,550	385	2,693	8,080	383	...	...	119	124	13,299	13,428	2,197	2,197	15,615	15,749
...abay	2,971	9,428	1,324	2,991	9,495	1,341	202	37	1,567	1,744	14,543	14,273	6,600	6,602	22,912	22,656
...dras	3,503	8,615	1,539	3,512	8,707	1,525	...	...	1,479	1,671	17,094	17,392	2,077	2,077	21,250	21,140
...ted Provinces	2,234	6,788	1,920	2,277	6,807	1,958	...	...	1,160	1,073	8,793	8,841	...	...	9,953	9,914
...jab and North-West Frontier	3,202	6,099	1,564	3,200	6,083	1,571	...	...	4,469	4,343	12,009	11,656	...	...	16,418*	15,999
...tern Bengal and Assam	2,041	4,636	412	2,071	4,802	412	20	20	161	172	10,798	10,968	328	328	11,307	11,488
...ma	433	2,084	327	438	2,214	330	1,538	1,545	826	1,152	1,950	1,889	8,383	8,383	12,697	12,969
...tral	1,729	2,031	719	1,764	2,064	714	...	...	1,401	1,289	12,152	12,094	...	...	13,553	13,383
...lway Mail Service	...	293	...	...	279	...	30,302	31,884	...	...	...	...	486	624	30,788	32,508
Total ...	18,789	48,524	8,190	18,946	49,131	8,234	32,062	33,486	11,122	11,568	91,238	9,541	20,071	20,211	154,403	155,806
Increase (+) or decrease (—) ...	...	...	...	+157	+607	+44	...	+1,424	...	+446	...	—697	...	+140	...	+1,313

...mber of post offices and letter-boxes (including the letter-boxes at post offices) in relation to area and population and number of postal articles (excluding money orders) in relation to population.

Names of Circles.	Area in square miles.	Census of 1911 — Population.	Literate population.	One post office serves — Square miles.	Population.	Literate population	One letter-box serves — Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of — Population.	Literate population.
...gal	154,359	57,294,360	3,440,157	57	21,275	1,277	14	5,012	301	172,768,376	3·02	50·22
...abay	203,125	29,117,115	2,099,198	68	9,735	702	16	2,828	168	214,233,317†	7·36	102·05
...dras	182,111	69,920,175	4,515,546	52	19,909	1,286	15	5,689	367	188,682,497	2·70	41·79
...ted Provinces	161,886	48,014,080	1,659,107	71	21,087	729	18	5,280	182	116,014,024	2·42	69·93
...jab and North-West Frontier ...	295,160	31,975,747	1,123,052	92	9,992	351	31	3,413	120	146,663,650	4·59	130·59
...tern Bengal and Assam	106,540	34,594,362	2,022,220	51	16,704	976	15	5,019	293	91,811,976	2·65	45·40
...ma	236,738	12,141,676	2,670,878	540	27,721	6,098	89	4,578	1,007	43,755,407	3·60	16·38
...ral	282,614	36,422,117	1,030,424	100	20,647	584	74	9,490	268	66,657,307	1·83	64·59
Total ...	1,622,533	319,479,622	18,560,582	86	16,863	980	24	4,693	273	1,040,586,554	3·26	56·06

Classes of articles.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Burma.	Central Circle.	Railway Mail Service.	Total. 1913-14.	Total. 1912-13.
icles of the letter mail—											
Paid unregistered letters	68,809,722	84,008,817	82,661,421	41,954,117	51,412,883	32,151,207	27,348,511	25,256,201	900,403	414,803,285	403,190,056
Unpaid letters	6,916,567	3,141,372	3,098,641	6,349,592	2,943,595	3,582,397	4,203,443	2,536,255	52	32,861,914	36,043,619
Registered letters and packets { Ordinary ...	2,492,811	2,073,623	3,118,101	2,236,208	2,367,167	1,065,373	895,361	1,054,254	181,147	15,414,045	13,254,242
Registered letters and packets { Value-payable ...	547,530	393,671	236,517	213,596	200,777	34,875	84,278	50,100	...	1,791,324	1,616,777
Insured letters	480,338	177,073	754,259	217,310	216,105	219,817	51,161	84,093	...	2,200,559	2,059,237
Postcards	72,612,318	107,054,135	76,396,090	51,165,700	71,393,488	42,967,800	3,363,969	30,089,747	358,769	455,945,016	435,786,354
"Registered" newspapers	8,843,090	10,833,591	9,081,461	6,065,895	8,449,281	6,364,609	2,930,533	3,275,823	578,082	56,422,375	54,956,826
Ordinary unregistered packets	8,730,539	11,193,012	10,972,968	6,396,051	7,751,948	4,847,301	4,305,131	3,377,319	162,321	57,816,390	56,287,771
Total ...	169,491,915	218,875,297	186,619,561	114,628,379	144,695,521	91,253,379	43,186,187	66,323,792	2,180,774	1,037,254,808	1,003,194,682
icles of the parcel mail—											
Ordinary registered parcels	625,647	619,352	484,882	387,391	633,259	195,239	298,648	179,820	...	3,422,238	3,065,581
Insured parcels	126,729	202,538	117,597	66,968	98,239	31,146	41,465	55,933	...	740,645	647,199
Value-payable registered parcels	588,808	277,367	283,908	195,615	152,163	20,566	123,274	15,744	...	1,657,445	1,503,397
Ordinary unregistered parcels	128,443	193,688	172,781	91,873	62,285	39,218	8,005	27,297	...	723,590	681,645
Value-payable unregistered parcels and packets ...	1,806,834	1,219,667	1,003,768	645,898	1,022,180	272,428	97,828	54,721	...	6,123,251	5,695,741
Total ...	3,276,461	2,512,672	2,062,936	1,385,645	1,968,126	558,597	569,220	333,515	...	12,667,172	11,593,563
GRAND TOTAL ...	172,768,376	221,387,969	188,682,497	116,014,024	146,663,650	91,811,976	43,755,407	66,657,307	2,180,774	1,049,921,980	1,014,788,445
ICT—Number of articles deposited as "dead", *i.e.*, as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders	560,538	425,512	251,524	402,993	241,337	79,431	119,578	86,498	...	2,158,411	2,281,494
Total number delivered ...	172,207,838	220,962,457	188,430,973	115,611,031	146,422,313	91,741,545	43,635,829	66,570,809	2,180,774	1,047,763,569	1,012,506,951

* Computed from the actual figures of 14 days of the year.

APPENDIX III.

Number of articles dealt with by Dead Letter Offices.

Names of Dead Letter Offices.	Received for disposal.*					Total for 1913-14.	Total for 1912-1
	Unregistered letters and postcards.	"Registered" newspapers.	Unregistered packets.	Registered letters, post-cards and packets.	Parcels.		
mbay	1,268,206	51,902	96,231	29,261	12,445	1,458,045	1,513,
lcutta	1,891,198	142,042	239,641	26,570	39,584	2,389,035	2,061,
cca	530,000	1,130	8,561	9,037	4,203	552,931	645,
ahore	1,135,533	25,085	28,917	10,055	8,029	1,207,619	1,201,
cknow	1,216,214	8,699	21,859	15,232	8,401	1,270,405	1,359
adras	959,576	21,232	88,098	81,610	34,513	1,185,029	1,265
agpur	410,973	2,375	3,570	5,244	1,927	424,089	470
angoon	1,221,142	10,958	23,566	8,501	5,535	1,269,705	770
Total (*a*) ...	8,632,842	263,423	510,443	185,513	114,637	9,706,858	9,29
(1) Issued for delivery to addressees ...	3,829,533	64,263	143,030	15,309	14,228	4,066,363	3,44
Percentage on total (*a*)	44·36	21·40	28·02	8·25	12·41	41·89	
(2) Issued for delivery to senders ...	3,039,696	190,810	311,531	156,040	94,564	3,792,641	3,90
Percentage on total (*a*)	35·21	72·43	61·03	84·11	82·49	39·07	
(3) Total of (1) and (2)	6,869,229	255,073	454,561	171,349	108,792	7,859,004	7,35
Percentage on total (*a*)	79·57	96·83	89·05	92·36	94·90	80·96	
(4) Actually delivered to addressees or senders	6,565,777	254,881	453,709	166,574	107,506	7,548,447	7,0
Percentage of (4) on (3)	95·58	99·92	99·81	97·21	98·82	96·05	
(5) Returned as undeliverable	303,452	192	852	4,775	1,286	310,557	3
Percentage of (5) on (3)	4·42	·08	·19	2·79	1·18	3·95	
(6) Deposited originally as "dead", *i.e.*, as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders	1,763,613	8,350	55,882	14,164	5,845	1,847,854	1,9
Percentage of (6) on (*a*)	20·43	3·17	10·95	7·64	5·10	19·04	
(7) Total deposited as "dead"	2,067,065	8,542	56,734	18,939	7,131	2,158,411	2,2
...	23·94	3·24	11·11	10·21	6·23	22·24	

I — Foreign correspondence.

[*Estimated number in millions.*]

	UNITED KINGDOM.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
	RECEIVED IN INDIA.		SENT FROM INDIA.		RECEIVED IN INDIA.		SENT FROM INDIA.	
	Letters and postcards	Newspapers, book and sample packets.	Letters and postcards.	Newspapers, book and sample packets.	Letters and postcards.	Newspapers, book and sample packets.	Letters and postcards.	Newspapers, book and sample packets.
1912-13 ...	14	13	12½	2	6½	5	7	4¾
1913-14 ...	14	14	13	2	7	5½	8½	5

II.—Foreign parcels.

[*Actual number.*]

	TOTAL NUMBER OF FOREIGN PARCELS.		NUMBER EXCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM	
	Sent from India.	Received in India.	Sent from India.	Received in India.
1913-14	409,971	584,950	141,550	391,669
Increase	43,029	62,111	10,813	30,179
Percentage of increase	11·73	11·88	8·11	8·35

, Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	2-rupee Stamps.	5-rupee Stamps.	10-rupee Stamps.	15-rupee Stamps.	25 rupee Stamps.	Gross value.
4,649,486	2,248,101	733,819	832,570	377,908	44,419	10,517	3,230	1,814	1,831	...
5,81,186	5,62,025	2,75,182	4,16,2-5	3,77,908	88,820	52,735	32,303	27,210	45,775	53,69,075
10·82	10·47	5·13	7·75	7·04	1·65	·98	·60	·51	·85	100
4,967,486	2,339,293	737,278	884,221	395,589	46,541	11,541	3,524	2,394	1,875	...
6,20,936	5,84,824	2,98,980	4,42,112	3,95,589	93,082	57,705	35,240	35,010	46,875	56,51,317
10·99	10·35	5·29	7·82	7·00	1·65	1·02	·62	·64	·83	100

		R
... ...		56,51,317
... ...		56,68,126
	Difference	16,809
... ...		16,809

K

		½-anna Postcards.	½-anna Square Envelopes.	1-anna Square Envelopes.	1-anna Soldiers' Envelopes.	2-anna Large Registration Envelopes.	3-pie Stamps.	½- anna Stamps.
1912-13 ...	Number of stamps issued ...	2,675,393	16	4,132	5,196	2,736	2,624,693	28,903,801
	Value of stamps issued R	41,803	...	320	325	451	41,011	9,03,228
	Percentage of value on gross value of stamps of all kinds issued ...	·78	...	·01	·01	·01	·76	16·82
1913-14 ...	Number of stamps issued ...	2,789,143	16	224	1,520	2,488	2,516,739	30,898,405
	Value of stamps issued R	43,580	...	16	95	413	39,321	9,65,575
	Percentage of value on gross value of stamps of all kinds issued	·77	...	...	...	·01	·69	17·09

Gross value of service stamps shown in this statement

Ditto ditto ditto Appendix XIII

Adjustment on account of excess cre

Number and gross value of ordinary and

		½-anna inland Postcards.	½-anna inland Reply Postcards	1-anna Foreign Postcards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Postcards.	½-anna Wrappers.	1-anna Wrappers.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Commercial Envelopes.	1½-anna Newspaper Envelopes (Thick).	1-anna Envelopes square.	1-anna Envelopes oblong.	2-anna Service Envelopes.	2-anna Large Registration Envelopes.	2½-anna Envelopes.	Optic Stamps.	½-anna Stamps.	S
1912-13	Number of stamps issued	113,374,236	42,941,130	63,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	21[illegible]	11,775	67,[illegible]	621,[illegible]	1, 15,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	7[illegible]	1,[illegible]	237,[illegible]	171	20[illegible]	1[illegible],314,337	
	Value of stamps issued R	17,71,172	13,33,705	3,664	333	7,[illegible]	7[illegible]	21,11,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	1[illegible]	55	2,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,31,[illegible]	
	Percentage of value on gross value of stamps of all kinds issued ...	4·65	3·44	·01	...	·02	...	5·[illegible]	·06	·1[illegible]	...	...	·6[illegible]	·12	...	9·77	8·24	
1913-14	Number of stamps issued	139,629,114	69,894,569	73,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	21[illegible],979	6,[illegible]	67,[illegible] 14[illegible]	7[illegible],58[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]	84	228	1,[illegible],[illegible]	311,[illegible]	21	1[illegible],[illegible],771	1[illegible],113,[illegible]	
	Value of stamps issued R	21,84,530	21,34,205	4,[illegible]	334	7,[illegible]	123	21,01,411	27,1[illegible]	15,413	6	17	3,01,283	65,[illegible]	1	2[illegible],19,[illegible]	32,84,752	
	Percentage of value on gross value of stamps of all kinds issued ...	5·48	5·48	·01	...	·02	...	5·27	·07	·11	...	...	·75	·17	...	7·08	8·25	

* As each booklet is worth R 1, the figure

XV.

umps of every denomination issued from treasuries.

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e Stamps.

2½-anna Stamps.	3-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	12-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	2-rupee Stamps.	3-rupee Stamps.	5-rupee Stamps.	Revenue Stamps.	15-rupee Stamps.	25-rupee Stamps.	½-anna* Booklets.	1-anna* Booklets.	½ and 1-anna combined Booklets.	Postal Service Stamps. Total of all kinds.	Gross value.
2,000,512	5,5 9,117	6,575,712	9,281,982	9,5 5,957	3,2 1,5?4	5,5 7,?5?	5?5,?2?	1 ?,?9?	?09,???	15?,?5?	9?,?5?	9,?00	20,??0,?4?	14,009,05?	7,129,502	223,911	...
4,07,735	10,32,?59	13,?3,?25	31,01,915	19,57,???	9,?2,??	15,15,?5?	3?,?1,?7?	3,5?,???	13,41,?10	15,?7,?5?	11,1?,?05	2,32,175	9,21,07?	8,75,567	3,09,555	1,42,423	3,81,34,657
1·07	2·71	4·18	9·08	5·13	2·37	4·??	2·??	·92	3·51	1·97	3·75	·61	2·12	2·30	·81	·37	100
3,011,239	6,162,535	6,8?1,?83	10,013,184	4,172,???	1,8?7,?10	2,?10,7?1	5?0,?0?	145,???	24?,471	12?,5??	67,467	24,111	31,327,185	10,230,?36	8,124,120	9?,643	...
4,70,506	11,55,475	17,05,429	37,55,?00	20,81,455	10,10,?87	27 10,?93	10,41,???	4,57,168	12,37,?70	12,05,???	10,12,??5	6,63,525	10,?2,?24	10,14,421	3,51,??5	34,?12	3,9?,?8,349
1·18	2·90	4·28	·943	5·21	2·61	·??1	2·?2	1·09	3·11	3·15	2·54	1·?2	2·?9	2·55	·?8	·09	100

lets in rupees also represent their number.

R

... ... 3,98,38,34?

APPENDIX VI (*a*).

Money order business in the last ten years.

Year.	Inland Orders.				Foreign Orders.				Grand Total.			
	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase in number.	Percentage of increase in amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) in amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase in number.	Percentage of increase in amount.
		₹				₹				₹		
1904-05 ...	17,657,917	31,04,28,794	7·21	5·46	642,611	2,88,05,118	7·73	+7·58	18,300,528	33,92,33,912	7·23	5·64
1905-06 ...	19,622,437	33,14,36,803	11·13	6·77	673,981	3,11,97,172	4·88	+8·30	20,296,418	36,26,33,975	10·91	6·90
1906-07 ...	20,923,383	35,25,97,091	6·63	6·38	697,430	3,45,80,384	3·48	+10·84	21,620,813	38,71,77,475	6·52	6·77
1907-08 ...	22,109,666	37,97,08,358	5·67	7·69	737,016	3,82,49,203	5·68	+10·61	22,846,682	41,79,57,561	5·67	7·95
1908-09 ...	23,132,115	39,19,26,114	4·62	3·22	745,522	3,58,68,601	1·15	−6·22	23,877,637	42,77,94,715	4·51	2·35
1909-10 ...	23,888,149	39,96,74,848	3·27	1·98	781,012	3,60,53,890	4·76	+·52	24,669,161	43,57,28,738	3·31	1·85
1910-11 ..	24,781,847	41,85,13,444	3·74	4·71	851,781	4,15,04,645	9·06	+15·12	25,633,628	46,00,18,089	3·91	5·57
1911-12 ...	26,322,257	44,29,23,702	6·22	5·83	921,152	4,42,15,288	8·14	+6·53	27,243,409	48,71,38,990	6·28	5·90
1912-13 ...	28,624,470	47,39,38,492	8·75	7·00	994,114	4,88,76,411	7·92	+10·54	29,618,584	52,28,14,903	8·72	7·32
1913-14 ...	29,940,631	51,18,35,782	4·60	8·00	1,045,742	5,28,78,944	5·19	+8·19	30,986,373	56,47,14,676	4·62	8·01

Inland (ordinary and telegraphic) money order business.

Names of Circles.	ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.				TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.				TOTAL.				
	Issues.		Payments.		Issues.		Payments.		Issues.		Payments.		Commission.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
		R		R		R		R		R		R	R
al	6,222,106	8,81,20,285	7,098,997	11,31,36,410	63,129	40,70 308	83,683	62,54,837	6,285,325	9,28,05,594	7,782,680	11,93,91,247	11,25,730
ed Provinces ...	3,688,999	5,33,81,163	4,953,884	7,50 31,315	35,542	20,48,700	67,400	40,21,233	3,724,541	5,54,29,863	5,021 284	7,90,52,553	6,71,050
as	4,232,501	6,05,65,370	4,367.507	6,48.27.972	102,175	68,83,165	208,219	1,35,79,794	4,334,676	6,74,48,535	4,575,726	7,84,07,766	8,02,303
bay	3,183,686	6,00,63,365	3,941,549	6,50,48,362	51,542	39,34 127	63,575	47,77,199	3,235,228	6,39,97,792	4,005,124	6,98,25,561	6,92,986
jab and North-West ontier	2,528,501	4,11,39,710	2,992,045	5,25 99,976	86 13	25,20,537	30,112	13,07,438	2,364,631	4,36,66,247	3,031,157	5,59,07,414	5,58,399
ma	2,347,736	4,61,31,942	1,450,021	2,22,70,791	215,179	2,01,99,169	76,095	95,63,676	2,562,915	6,66,31,411	1,526,119	3,18,34,380	7,43,550
tern Bengal and sam.	4,774,097	7,47,20,281	2,755,704	4,41,01,143	59,857	50,18,089	67,415	56,34,715	4,833,954	7,97,69,280	2,823,149	4,97,35,858	9,05,061
tral Provinces ...	2,032,884	3,24,67,441	1,055,760	2,43,20 517	36,477	23,19,569	24,578	19,14,994	2,069,361	4,20,87,010	1,080,347	2,62,35,511	4,57,725
al for 1913-14 ...	29,310,603	46,35,98,558	29,215,479	43,13,33,399	630,631	4 [illegible]	639,107	4,20,53,80	29,940,631	51,18,35,732	29,845,586	51,03,90,290	59,56,804
al for 1912-13	28,082,614	43,12,61,292	27,772,018	43,03,81,885	541,853	4,27,200	541,971	4,20,85,426	28,624,470	47,33,33,432	28,319,019	47,24,67,351	55,03,521
	1,227,989	3,23,37,266	1,443,431	3,00,54,514	88,175	55,50 971	83,136	50,68,425	1,316,161	3,78,97,240	1,526,567	3,69,22,939	4,53,283

APPENDIX VI (c).

Special classes of money order business.

[*N.B.*—These figures are included in those given in Appendix VI (*b*).]

Names of Circles.	Revenue money orders.				Rent money orders.				Official money orders.			
	Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
			R	R			R	R			R	R
Bengal	253,754	264,660	18,71,047	19,00,371	60,684	62,831	9,85,278	10,47,987	143,628	146,304	41,58,656	44,98,722
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	121,161	121,161	11,25,282	11,25,282	25,883	26,883	3,83,291	3,83,291	31,804	31,804	2,62,311	2,62,311
United Provinces	323,519	317,341	62,99,021	57,91,312	151,235	147,129	19,36,273	17,31,015	101,769	105,809	11,59,698	12,03,583
Central „	24,379	20,381	10,57,614	12,67,571	3,810	3,858	92,361	1,14,464	...	...	...	...
Punjab and North-West Frontier	18,032	18,408	17,07,934	16,72,373	...	...	...	...	4,475	7,058	1,54,831	1,79,314
Madras	7,479	8,498	85,800	99,507	...	...	...	...	6,058	6,128	89,137	1,03,427
Bombay	6,442	8,221	1,31,101	1,75,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	343	9,003	14,279
Total ...	754,766	764,673	1,21,77,802	1,20,02,271	242,615	240,602	31,27,203	32,74,757	291,066	297,446	58,34,506	62,61,636

TOTALS AS ABOVE WITH AMOUNTS CONVERTED INTO INDIAN CURRENCY AT THE FIXED RATE OF R15 TO A POUND (A)	129,309	63,49,605 2	126,025	63,15,793 1	−2·54	−·06	83,766	1,46,45,706 2	90,637	1,59,09,533 2	+·97	+8·63
B.—FOREIGN RUPEE ORDERS.								**B.—FOREIGN RUPEE ORDERS.**				
...ish East Africa	385	23,811 0	535	38,843 6			10,727	14,79,820 2	23,311	18,99,126 15		
...lon	14,541	5,37,413 1	15,755	6,10,088 12			2,70,896	79,01,448 3	295,280	82,97,833 11		
...erated Malay States	1,290	43,401 14	1,287	59,093 0			65,810	45,87,878 11	66,738	47,97,153 8		
...rman East Africa	31	2,517 14	30	1,741 9			8,006	12,99,566 0	7,100	10,68,006 7		
...ng Kong	2,160	1,63,546 14	2,317	2,78,136 15			8,641	5,15,197 13	7,220	4,41,004 0		
...uritius	404	21,153 3	353	21,908 12			1,651	74,055 1	1,772	1,20,873 3		
...rth Borneo	4	222 15	19	1,558 7			458	45,557 2	472	40,205 3		
...rtuguese Settlements in India	24,171	8,60,187 0	23,150	8,52,805 5			7,029	1,41,365 11	7,126	1,38,738 2		
...rawak	8	132 10	7	377 7			581	32,110 12	599	32,431 9		
...ychelles	62	2,172 3	54	3,155 1			466	37,692 11	463	42,511 0		
...naliland (Br. Protectorate)	136	7,608 15	177	6,357 7			2,091	75,318 3	1,255	50,319 8		
...aits Settlements	1,291	61,610 7	1,395	77,820 3			47,548	28,89,254 12	51,846	32,47,358 2		
...nzibar (Br. Protectorate)	172	21,576 5	216	13,110 14			7,041	5,63,909 14	6,520	5,43,451 5		
...m	82	4,371 12	39	3,813 11			1,210	55,515 9	1,396	78,748 12		
TOTAL (B) ...	44,959	17,50,152 1	45,334	19,38,865 13	+·83	+10·78	441,158	1,97,19,750 11	471,398	2,14,97,761 5	+6·85	+9·02
C.—NATIVE STATE RUPEE ORDERS.								**C.—NATIVE STATE RUPEE ORDERS.**				
...amba	1,412	29,523 6	1,376	32,851 4			3,991	85,007 11	4,007	89,266 2		
...alior	37,724	8,72,787 1	43,154	10,81,011 4			105,963	21,70,906 8	112,895	22,04,395 4		
...ind	8,807	2,11,381 6	9,974	2,31,373 4			14,083	3,04,317 6	15,609	3,79,534 3		
...bha	13,631	3,11,079 1	8,069	2,80,517 8			13,173	2,91,352 6	10,195	3,46,436 15		
...tiala	35,004	10,23,033 14	37,280	11,93,581 3			55,188	10,20,308 7	60,189	12,49,026 10		
TOTAL (C) ...	96,611	24,49,304 12	100,453	28,28,337 7	+3·98	+15·48	192,311	39,61,892 6	211,895	43,58,059 2	10·18	+10·01
...TOTALS OF							633,285	2,36,81,642 3	683,293	2,58,55,820 15		

APPENDIX VI (*d*).

Money order transactions with the United Kingdom, British possessions and foreign countries and with five Native States of India.

Names of Foreign Countries and Native States with which direct exchanges exist.	Orders issued by India.				Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) in amount.	Orders paid in India.				Percentage of increase in number.	Percentage of increase in amount.
	1912-13.		1913-14.				1912-13.		1913-14.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	A—Foreign Sterling Orders.						A.—Foreign Sterling Orders.					
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
i Kingdom	108,341	358,975 16 8	100,377	349,194 8 5			43,707	280,879 17 5	43,009	392,971 13 6		
a	827	2,849 8 10	803	3,061 18 9			411	2,289 11 9	457	2,244 18 8		
i Guiana	25	114 14 3	21	43 9 6			805	3,411 14 4	928	3,110 8 2		
land Protectorate	10	48 17 7	7	12 6 10			481	5,122 9 6	504	5,813 16 7		
rk	346	942 1 3	300	703 16 5			127	1,053 3 8	159	1,437 5 9		
... ...	1,145	5,598 17 6	1,070	5,212 19 5			3,734	66,460 12 0	3,438	58,642 12 5		
... ...	7,873	14,574 8 4	10,357	18,343 2 9			1,983	10,740 18 8	2,094	10,345 18 1		
ny	6,077	19,224 14 6	7,111	23,097 9 8			3,120	21,520 2 9	3,168	22,804 1 7		
... ...	1,281	7,373 16 4	1,380	7,855 9 8			4,102	112,451 18 8	6,603	230,900 16 5		
... ...	102	357 14 1	112	342 6 3			183	3,232 3 2	178	3,655 1 2		
outh Wales	618	2,021 16 10	623	2,184 14 8			1,741	13,396 10 6	1,855	16,433 9 11		
ealand	183	761 15 9	210	678 12 11			1,356	5,515 14 11	1,588	8,006 16 2		
y	102	488 15 2	101	403 11 7			69	222 15 9	50	153 11 10		
sland	152	401 4 10	129	120 11 11			623	5,677 4 5	628	5,667 16 10		
Africa, Union of—Provinces of Cape of Good ope, Orange Free State, Natal and Transvaal.	368	1,806 10 2	343	1,850 12 9			22,780	284,249 7 11	20,768	274,174 19 9		
Australia	127	354 0 0	122	335 7 7		c	514	2,301 18 7	512	2,393 1 5		
rland	639	2,658 19 8	1,744	3,118 4 2			346	1,284 2 8	396	1,563 2 8		
nia	193	750 17 9	145	619 11 5			228	585 16 10	235	611 0 2		
ad	18	132 18 4	13	127 0 7			834	3,617 17 11	969	4,239 15 0		
ia	690	2,763 18 4	789	3,118 7 2			1,349	6,744 17 2	1,443	9,962 8 11		
							450	6,321 0 7	616	4,096 1 5		

Business of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Names of Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts.				Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per bank.	Average balance in each bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
			Balance of the preceding year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	No.	R	R
Bengal	34	1,702	339,771	51,067	31,332	359,509	3,91,82,196 15 9	2,17,28,442 10 7	11,62,015 5 3	6,20,72,954 15 7	1,96,24,599 13 4	4,24,48,355 2 3	207·09	24,451·82	118·07
Bombay	30	1,480	320,168	56,580	38,592	338,156	5,39,28,166 8 9	2,99,81,629 1 2	16,54,348 12 2	8,55,64,124 6 1	2,37,13,057 5 6	6,18,51,067 0 7	223·94	40,960·97	182·91
Burma	22	295	70,932	17,934	15,954	72,912	60,84,048 12 4	53,73,256 15 6	1,70,364 14 3	1,16,27,670 10 1	49,57,784 11 8	66,69,885 14 5	230·00	21,040·65	91·48
Central	21	898	73,812	17,264	12,868	83,308	1,14,79,979 12 3	67,58,979 11 1	3,35,043 5 9	1,85,74,002 13 1	59,93,977 15 4	1,25,80,024 13 9	90·65	13,688·82	151·00
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	24	1,085	171,871	25,514	13,700	183,715	2,49,68,274 7 9	1,32,99,981 2 3	7,57,359 15 0	3,90,25,615 9 0	1,13,83,164 14 5	2,76,42,450 10 7	165·66	24,925·56	151·46
Madras	38	1,706	224,189	46,847	56,664	214,372	1,52,09,041 5 4	1,35,36,423 5 0	4,49,902 7 3	2,91,86,367 1 7	1,29,78,261 6 7	1,62,08,105 11 0	122·92	9,293·64	75·61
Punjab and North-West Frontier	39	898	176,888	60,566	46,190	191,264	2,74,83,554 1 8	2,34,94,459 0 2	8,44,119 14 3	5,18,22,133 0 1	1,84,20,478 12 0	3,34,01,654 4 1	204·12	35,647·44	174·63
United Provinces ...	46	1,506	184,226	44,858	33,595	195,489	2,77,78,940 8 8	1,76,29,958 1 7	8,26,805 11 0	4,62,26,704 5 3	1,53,52,780 10 3	3,08,73,923 11 0	125·96	19,692·99	157·93
Total ...	254	9,570	1,566,860	320,769	248,895	1,638,725	20,61,14,502 8 6	*13,17,94,109 15 4	61,90,960 4 11	34,40,99,572 12 9	*11,24,24,105 9 1	23,16,75,467 3 8	166·81	23,582·60	141·38
Total for 1912-13 ...	255	9,205	1,500,834	304,067	238,041	1,566,860	18,89,85,498 8 3	11,24,71,066 14 4	56,20,479 11 10	30,70,76,985 2 5	10,09,62,482 9 11	20,61,14,502 8 6	165·63	21,788·00	131·55
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	—1	+365	+66,026	+16,693	+10,854	+71,865	+1,71,29,004 0 3	+1,93,23,043 1 0	+5,70,480 9 1	+3,70,22,587 10 4	+1,14,61,622 15 2	+2,55,60,964 11 2	+1·18	894·60	+9·83
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).	—·39	+3·97	+4·40	+5·49	+4·56	+4·59	+9·06	+17·18	+10·15	+12·05	+11·35	+12·40	+·71	+4·11	+7·47

* This includes Rs. 2,19,48,117-8-2, being the total balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

APPENDIX VIII.

Transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund.

		Government securities (nominal value).	Cash
		R	R
Balance of 1912-13		7,82,300	3,27,
Government Promissory notes purchased		+26,000	...
Cost of purchase of Government Promissory notes ...		...	—
		8,08,300	3,
Receipts—	R		
Interest given by Government on R3,00,000 at 4 per cent from April 1913 to March 1914	12,000		
Interest on Government securities on 3½ per cent loans ...	27,757		
Recoveries against awards made in current year	114		
Recoveries against awards made in previous year	736		
Recoveries of travelling expenses for Medical Examination for Post Office Life Insurance	9		
	40,616		
Charges—			
Sums decreed against the fund	16,104		
Refund to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions ...	275		
Rewards for information in Post Office robbery cases	1,379		
Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property ...	1,978		
Compassionate gratuities	6,008		
Travelling expenses for Medical Examination for Post Office Life Insurance.	289		
	26,033		
Surplus for the year	14,583	...	
Balance on 31st March 1914 ...		8,08,300(*b*)	3

(*a*) Differs from the closing balance shown in the Annual Report for 1912-13 by R 2 owing to that amount having been charg found after the publication of the Report.

(*b*) The market value on 31st March 1914 was R 7,74,452.

APPENDIX IX.

Number of cases in which postal officials were guilty of offences punishable by law and number punished in those cases.

Names of Circles.	Ascertained cases against postal officials.				Total.	
	Convictions in Courts of Law.		Departmental Punishments.			
	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.
Bengal	40	37	35	35	75	72
Bombay	33	33	35	35	68	68
Madras	59	52	43	41	102	93
United Provinces	28	26	16	16	44	42
Punjab and North-West Frontier	32	32	18	19	50	51
Burma	18	18	21	23	39	41
Eastern Bengal and Assam	39	35	19	18	58	53
Central	19	18	16	14	35	32
Railway Mail Service...	12	11	39	22	50	33
Total	280	262	241	223	521	485
Total for 1912-13 ...	289	260	183	165	472	425

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a postal official. Besides the 521 cases shown above there were 106 cases in which postal officials were charged with offences, but no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

APPENDIX X.

Post Office Staff.

	Direction.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		United Provinces.		Punjab and N.-W. F.		Burma.		Central Circle.		Eastern Bengal and Assam.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Directors-General of the Post Office	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Accountants-General, Post Office and Telegraphs	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Assistant Accountants-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, and Chief Superintendent	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
Postmasters-General, Deputy Postmasters-General and Superintendent, Press and Workshop, Aligarh	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	18	18
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors	3	2	...	...	79	79	85	83	88	89	73	74	92	93	35	34	48	49	57	57	118	116	678	675
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	1,203	1,204	862	874	1,019	1,032	931	927	911	929	352	366	619	632	859	874	...	...	6,759	6,838
Extra-departmental Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,512	1,524	2,145	2,140	2,529	2,557	1,339	1,391	2,325	2,314	91	77	1,126	1,148	1,211	1,232	...	...	12,279	12,363
Clerks	196	196	1,237	1,229	1,865	1,952	2,032	2,087	1,582	1,655	1,156	1,186	1,203	1,208	603	709	611	624	932	1,139	3,627	3,715	15,134	15,790
Postmen and other servants	121	122	101	92	5,006	5,174	4,580	4,718	4,404	4,299	3,408	3,472	2,876	2,983	989	1,063	1,565	1,561	2,670	2,799	1,612	1,637	27,392	27,910
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	385	383	1,324	1,341	1,539	1,525	1,920	1,958	1,564	1,571	327	330	719	714	412	412	...	...	8,190	8,234
Road Establishment, including Overseers, Runners, Boatmen, Syces, Coachmen	...	...	...	...	3,369	3,386	2,136	2,080	3,499	3,320	1,597	1,929	2,557	2,272	193	191	2,046	2,048	2,990	3,010	...	...	18,687	18,236
Combined Offices.																								
Signallers (whole-time)	...	...	...	...	154	170	206	218	173	175	124	120	174	179	148	160	126	139	65	95	...	...	1,172	1,256
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	369	405	576	382	550	560	262	289	284	201	174	109	276	275	284	278	...	...	2,645	2,619
Total ...	327	327	1,347	1,331	14,004	14,279	13,748	13,936	15,284	15,176	11,176	11,349	11,980	11,902	3,003	3,109	7,079	7,109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Business of the Post Office Insurance Fund in Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances.

	Life Insurance.				Endowment Assurance.				Grand Total.				Monthly Allowances.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.
		R	R A. P.	R A. P.		R	R A. P.	R A. P.		R	R A. P.	R A. P.		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Post Office	142	1,17,953	65,717 0 1	83,109 15 4	878	6,95,726	2,73,427 1 3	1,18,761 5 2	1,020	8,13,679	3,39,144 1 4	2,02,171 4 6	...	...	35 12 4	153 12 0
Telegraph Department ...	16	29,515	26,748 5 1	31,681 14 7	59	68,148	74,833 11 7	34,347 15 5	75	1,27,663	1,01,582 0 8	66,029 14 0	...	...	...	451 12 0
Public Works Department	11	16 750	4,192 15 4	8,585 5 8	33	52,086	24,273 6 1	55,192 14 9	44	68,836	28,466 5 5	63,778 4 5	...	...	...	214 8 0
Local Fund	6	7,200	2,905 12 10	1,619 0 0	34	45,950	20,480 11 3	4,640 0 0	40	53,150	23,395 8 1	6,259 0 0	1	4 0 0	310 1 4	6,405 2 9
Other Civil Departments...	164	3.23,453	1,34.589 9 1	63,804 1 1	712	11.83,126	6,88,116 15 0	3,46,986 7 0	876	15,06,589	8,22,706 8 1	4,10,850 8 1	...	...	248 0 0	1,166 10 10
Military Department ...	26	55,700	11.063 12 5	1,252 5 4	45	71.614	32,757 4 0	28,840 7 0	71	1,30,314	43,821 0 5	30,092 12 4	...	...	9 6 0	47 0 0
Total ...	(a) 365	5,70.571	2,45,217 6 10	1 90,112 10 0	(b) 1,761	21,49,660	11,13,898 1 2	5,89,069 1 4	2,126	27,00,231	13,59,115 8 0	7,79,181 11 4	1	4 0 0	603 3 8	8,438 13 7
Total for 1912-13 ...	379	5,89,800	2,34,778 12 7	1,53,542 8 10	1,541	20,95,200	10,62,922 15 1	4,46,123 10 2	1,920	26,85,000	12,97,701 11 8	5,99,666 3 0	3(c)	40 0 0	3.835 12 0	9,177 8 10
Increase	...	...	10,438 10 3	36,570 1 2	220	54,460	50,975 3 1	1,42.945 7 2	206	15,231	61,413 12 4	1,79,515 8 4	...	...	...	...
Decrease	14	39,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36 0 0	3,232 8 4	738 11 3

	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
(a) 1913-14 ...	347	18
1912-13	368	16

	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
(b) 1913-14	1,687	74
1912-13	1,480	61

	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
(c) 1913-14	1	0

Financial results of the Post Office Insurance Fund.

Life Insurance.

	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Receipts—						
Balance on 1st April 1913	...			26,49,126	13	7*
Premia realised on Life Insurance Policies	2,44,946	1	11			
Fines realised	207	4	11			
Medical fees realised	61	0	0			
TOTAL ...	...			2,45,217	6	10
Payments—						
Life Insurance Policies paid ...	1,55,080	0	0			
Surrender values paid	21,098	10	2			
Medical fees paid	3,112	0	0			
Refunds of medical fees	4	0	0			
Other refunds	575	15	10			
Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	8,552	0	0			
Fee for actuarial report	1,690	0	0			
TOTAL ...	...			1,90,112	10	0
Interest on balance	...			94,126	3	2
Balance on 31st March 1914	...			27,98,357	13	7

Endowment Assurance.

	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Receipts—						
Balance on 1st April 1913 ...	...			68,85,493	10	9*
Premia realised on Endowment Assurance Policies.	11,12,915	4	4			
Fines realised	633	14	6			
Medical fees realised	318	14	4			
TOTAL ...	...			11,13,898	1	2
Payments—						
Endowment Assurance Policies paid	4 73,312	13	6			
Surrender values paid	70,830	0	0			
Medical fees paid	6,232	0	0			
Refunds of medical fees ...	36	0	0			
Other refunds	1,350	3	10			
Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	31,151	0	0			
Fee for actuarial report ...	6,157	0	0			
TOTAL ...	...			5,89,069	1	4
Interest on balance	...			2,51,215	15	7
Balance on 31st March 1914 ...	...			76,61,538	10	2

Monthly Allowances.

	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Receipts—						
Balance on 1st April 1913 ...	...			89,084	8	6
Subscriptions realised	324	6	4			
Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowances.	278	13	4			
Fines realised	...					
TOTAL ...	...			603	3	8
Payments—						
Allowances paid	8,271	13	7			
Surrender values paid	...					
Refunds of subscription	...					
Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	139	0	0			
Fee for actuarial report	28	0	0			
.....	...					
.....	...					
TOTAL ...	...			8,438	13	7
Interest on balance	...			2,960	5	1
Balance on 31st March 1914 ...	...			84,209	3	8

* Revised figures.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	
	R	R
Postage realised in cash	13,64,165	
DEDUCT—Refunds of Postage	1,488	
		13,(
Gross sale of Ordinary Postage and Unified stamps	3,87,26,482	
DEDUCT—Civil Department share	19,00,800	
Net payments made by India in respect of correspondence and parcels exchanged with other countries.	3,27,868	
	22,28,668	
Net Post Office and Telegraph Department share of sale of Ordinary stamps ...	3,64,97,814	
Gross sale of Service Postage stamps	56,68,127	
Total Post Office and Telegraph Department share of sale of stamps	4,21,65,941	
DEDUCT—Telegraph Department share	1,37,06,128	
Net Post Office share of sale of Postage and Unified stamps	..	2,84,
Receipts on account of Money Orders	...	60,
Receipts on account of British Postal Orders	...	
Fees and Petty Receipts—		
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	27,557	
Contributions from private individuals and Native States	41,343	
Other Petty Receipts	1,38,886	
TOTAL ...	2,07,786	

POSITION OF THE POST OFFICE.

Charges.

Charges.		Amount.	
	(A)—Postal Service.	R	R
Control ...	Salaries	5,68,458	
	Establishment...	11,06,871	
	Other charges...	8,42,880	
	Grain compensation allowance	6,034	
		25,24,243	
	Deduct—Proportion of charges debitable to Telegraph Department ...	1,28,684	
			23,95,55
Office of Account and Audit.	Salaries	1,14,867	
	Establishment	6,85,261	
	Other charges...	55,897	
	Grain compensation allowance	2,729	
		8,58,754	
	Deduct—Cost of Accountant-General's Office debitable to Telegraph Department.	21,200	
			8,37,55
Presidency and District Offices.	Salaries	10,60,891	
	Establishment	1,11,32,286	
	Other charges...	26,06,099	
	Grain compensation allowance	2,33,561	
	Other special items	4,172	
			1,80,36,50
Conveyance of Mails.	Subsidies	20,88,067	
	Road establishment and charges	20,21,228	
	Ferry and boat establishment and charges	31,699	
	Gratuities to masters of ships	2,208	
	Passenger Service establishment and charges	4,291	
	Special train hire	2,54,177	
	Construction of vans	46,498	
	Other payments to railways	27,81,389	
	Grain compensation allowance	1,06,789	
	Other special items	76	
			73,36,42
Stationery and Printing.	Stationery supplied by Superintendents, Government Printing ...	3,97,793	
	Stationery supplied from central stores	3,07,045	
	Stationery purchased in the country	1,481	
	Printing at Government (including Jail) Presses	2,16,681	
	Printing at private presses	9,358	
	Printing at departmental presses. Establishment	52,160	
	Printing at departmental presses. Other charges	60,278	
	Printing at departmental presses. Grain compensation allowance	373	
		10,45,169	
	Deduct—Recovery from Telegraph Department	80,302	
			9,64,86
Miscellaneous	Aligarh Workshop Salaries	8,706	
	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	10,775	
	Aligarh Workshop Other charges	2,597	
	Cost of postage and unified stamps	8,39,210	
	Compensation for lost or damaged insured and other articles ...	60,629	
	Receptacles for foreign mails and cost of repairs	30,423	
	Other miscellaneous charges	21,488	
			9,73,82
	Total Charges as per Post Office Accounts ...	...	3,05,44,78

APPENDI

Part I.—Receipts and charges

Receipts.		Amount.	
		₹	₹
Deduct—Refunds of Window Delivery Fees		8	...
Refunds of other Petty Receipts		10,363	...
		10,371	
Net fees and petty receipts ...		...	1,97,41
Total Receipts as per Post Office Accounts ...	For 1913-14 ...	...	3,61,35,52
	For 1912-13 ...	...	3,39,17,72

Part II.—General Financi

	Credit items.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.
	₹	₹
Receipts.		
st Office Accounts	3,39,17,726	3,61,35,52
Adjustments.		
Share of marine subsidies strictly chargeable to other Departments	4,94,624	4,67,12
Estimated cost of managing the Post Office Savings Bank	4,90,000	9,10,00
Net expenditure on unremunerative establishments formerly paid from District Post Funds.	1,34,806	1,20,24
Estimated value of free services rendered to Native States	3,80,160	4,11,67
Total ...	3,54,17,316	3,80,44,57
Less debit-total ...	—3,26,14,398	—3,39,19,53
Net general surplus of the Post Office ...	28,02,918	41,25,042

XIII—*contd.*

the Post Office—contd.

Charges.		Amount.	
		R	R
(B).—Charges not shown in the Post Office Accounts but debited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.			
Stores from England		10,380	...
Payments under postal arrangements with the Lords of the Treasury		8,18,820	...
Other miscellaneous payments		105	...
			8,29,305
Grand Total ...	For 1913-14 ...	...	3,13,74,044
	For 1912-13 ...	...	3,03,99,296

Position of the Post Office.

	Debit items.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.
	R	R
Charges.		
Post Office Accounts	2,95,80,116	3,05,14,789
Finance and Revenue Accounts	8,19,180	8,29,305
Adjustments.		
(*a*) Estimated Railway free services	23,515	23,545
(*b*) Rent of Government buildings	7,00,491	7,62,907
(*c*) Gratuities	8,206	10,256
(*d*) Leave allowances paid out of India	67,842	74,940
(*e*) Pensions (average of 5 years capitalised at 10 165 years' purchase)	14,15,018	16,73,838
Total ...	3,26,14,398	3,39,19,580

APPENDIX XIV.

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Direct communication three times a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.	
(2) Weekly communication between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway (during fair season only) and Rangoon.	
(3) Weekly communication (during fair season only) between Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon.	
(4) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.	
(5) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.	
(6) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point and Penang.	
(7) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy, Palaw, Mergui, Kamaw, Bokpyin, Karathuri, Victoria Point and Maliwun.	
(8) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.	
(9) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *vid* the Coast ports.	
(10) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *vid* the *principal* Persian Gulf ports.	Under contract with the Post Office from 1st February 1913 on an annual subsidy of R10,70,000.
(11) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Busrah *vid* the Persian Gulf ports.	
(12) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Bushire *vid* the Persian Gulf ports.	
(13) Daily communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	
(14) Weekly service from Negapatam to the Straits.	
(15) Direct weekly communication between Rangoon and Penang.	
(16) Fortnightly communication between Bombay, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban with calls on the outward voyage every four weeks at the Seychelles, Lamu, Mozambique and Dar-es-Salaam.	
(17) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines and between any of the ports on the Coromandel Coast and Rangoon.	

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(18) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of a subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The contract is for five years from 1st July 1909.

APPENDIX XIV.—*contd.*

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—*contd.*

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

(19) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein.

(20) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Bassein and Myaungmya.

(21) Daily communication (Saturdays excepted in the up trip and Sundays excepted in the down trip) between Prome and Thayetmyo and Minbu.

(22) Communication twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pakokku.

(23) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Magwe and Sale.

(24) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Sale and Pakokku.

(25) Daily communication (Fridays excepted) between Myingyan and Pakokku.

(26) Weekly communication between Pakokku and Kindat.

(27) Weekly communication (provided the depth of the water permits) between Kindat and Homalin.

(28) Daily communication between Katha and Bhamo.

(29) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Moulmein and Kaya-in.

(30) Daily communication between Rangoon, Pyapon, Maubin and Yandoon.

(31) Daily communication (Mondays excepted) between Moulmein and Shwegun.

(32) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Moulmein and Kyondo.

(33) Daily communication between Moulmein and Nutmaw.

(34) Daily communication between Moulmein and Kado.

(35) Daily communication between Rangoon, Kyauktaw, Thongwa and Kadapan t.

(36) Daily communication (Sundays excepted between Wakema and Myaungmya.

(37) Daily communication (Sundays excepted between Myangmya and Moulmeingyun.

(38) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Wakema and Moulmeingyun.

(39) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Wakema and Kyonmangne.

(40) Daily communication between Kyaiklat and Kyanjan.

(41) Daily communication between Myaungmya and Elme.

(42) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Prome and Henzada.

(43) Daily communication (Sundays excepted between Henzada and Yandoon.

(44) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Yandoon and Pyapon.

(45) Daily communication between Yandoon and Moulmeingyun.

Under contract with the Burma Government for a period of five years from 1st January 1914. The annual subsidy is R1,81,640, of which R56,782 is paid by the Post Office.

APPENDIX XIV.—*contd.*

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—*contd.*

By the Arracan Company, Limited.

(46) Communication three times a week between Akyab and Buthidaung.	
(47) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa.	
(48) Communication once a week between Akyab and Kyauktaw.	
(49) Communication once a week between Akyab and Myaungbwe.	Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April 1910. The subsidy, which is R83,000 a year, is paid by the Burma Government.
(50) Weekly communication between Akyab and Sakanmaw *vid* Myebon and Kyaukpyu.	
(51) Weekly communication between Sandoway and Kyaukpyu.	
(52) Weekly communication (during fair season only) between Sandoway and Gwa.	
(53) Weekly communication between Akyab and Kyaukpyu.	
(54) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Cheduba, Kyaukpyu and Ramree, Sandoway and Singaing, Sandoway, Taungup and Kyaukpyu.	Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April 1910. The subsidy, which is R22,200 a year, is paid by the Burma Government.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

(55) Weekly communication on the river Tigris between Busrah and Baghdad.	Under contract with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for ten years from 1st May 1904. Subsidy R24,000 per annum: steamers to run in connection with line No. (10.)

By the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

(56) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong.	The consideration is not in the form of a money subsidy but of a guarantee of certain concessions.

By the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(57) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras.	Non-contract lines maintained by the company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. Under Article 20 of the contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and His Majesty's Postmaster-General relating to the conveyance of the East India, China and Australia mails. Mails sent by these non-contract steamers are conveyed without payment other than the subsidy specified in that contract.
(58) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	

By other Agencies.

(59) By the Bombay Steam Navigation Company—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.	Under annual contract with the Post Office from 1st October to 31st May. The monthly subsidy paid by the Post Office is R3,000, towards which the Government of Portuguese India contributes R200.
(60) By Messrs. Cowasjee, Dinshaw and Brothers—Weekly communication between Aden, Berbera and Zeyla.	Under contract with the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate for 12 months from 1st October 1913 to 30th September 1914. The monthly subsidy is R1,050, of which a sum of R300 is at the sole charge of the Protectorate Government, and the balance, *viz*, R750, is paid in equal shares by the Protectorate Government and the Indian Post Office.
(61) By the Retriever Flotilla Company.—Communication four times a week between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, and also between Cox's Bazar and Maungda during fair season only (provided weather permits.	Under contract with the Post Office for five years from 1st January 1914. Subsidy R6,600 a year.

APPENDIX XV.

Total number of sent telegrams, total number of signalling operations entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination, with the necessary repetition at intermediate offices, and average number of signalling operations per sent telegram, for the past five years.

Year.	Total number of sent telegrams, paid and free.	Total number of signalling operations.	Average number of signalling operations per sent telegram.
1909-10	12,281,569	61,302,432	4·99
1910-11	13,335,058	67,031,378	5·02
1911-12	14,899,875	75,451,192	5·06
1912-13	15,764,265	78,200,879	4·96
1913-14	16,864,178	85,730,358	5·08

APPENDIX XVI.

News-free and concessional message traffic during 1913-14.

Particulars.	Number.	Pro forma value.
		R
Mail Steamer reports	28,444	28,444
Reuter's Government and Press	203,907	1,18,158
French Government Service	1,402	4,433
Portuguese Government Service	3,060	10,432
Kalat State	28	74
Kashmir State	12,502	14,466
British, Indian and Colonial Governments	6,305	32,693*
On His Majesty's Service (Free State Messages) ...	11,744	44,053
Total ...	267,392	2,52,753
Total of 1912-13 ...	315,194†	2,50,382†

* Represents half the total number and value of British, Indian and Colonial Government telegrams.

† Inclusive of 25 telegrams representing R190 on account of concessional telegrams *vid* Meshed and Robat.

APPENDIX XVII.

STATISTICS OF TELEGRAMS.

(1) *Inland Telegrams.*

Class.	Number. 1912-13.	Percentage on total.	Number. 1913-14.	Percentage on total.	Increase + Decrease −	Receipts. 1912-13.	Percentage on total.	Receipts. 1913-14.	Percentage on total.	Incr Decr
						R		R		
State ... Express ...	104,646	9·26	137,808	10·81	+33,162	2,65,250	26·90	3,80,063	32·45	+1,
State ... Ordinary ...	1,026,075	90·74	1,138,930	89·19	+112,855	7,20,950	73·10	7,91,090	67·55	+
Total ...	1,130,721	100·00	1,276,738	100·00	+146,017	9,86,200	100·00	11,71,153	100·00	+1,
Private Express ...	1,127,219	9·00	1,197,486	8·88	+70,267	15,71,965	22·84	16,79,043	22·75	+1,
Private Ordinary ...	11,398,563	91·00	12,287,640	91·12	+889,077	53,10,197	77·16	57,03,965	77·25	+3,
Total ...	12,525,782	100·00	13,485,126	100·00	+959,344	68,82,162	100·00	73,83,008	100·00	+5
Press ... Express ...	55,417	29·73	57,924	32·81	+2,507	43,167	23·59	51,370	25·96	
Press ... Ordinary ...	131,002	70·27	118,613	67·19	−12,389	1,39,844	76·41	1,46,580	74·04	
Total ...	186,419	100·00	176,537	100·00	−9,882	1,83,011	100·00	1,97,950	100·00	+
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,842,922	...	14,938,401	...	+1,095,479	80,51,373*	...	87,52,111†	...	+7,

* Exclusive of R 98,920 on account of abbreviated addresses and of R 43,584 on account of debit adjustments.
† Exclusive of R 1,12,657 on account of abbreviated addresses and of R 45,168 on account of debit adjustments.

(2) *Inland Telegraphic Money Orders.*

Class.	1912-13. Number.	1912-13. Telegraph charges.	1913-14. Number.	1913-14. Telegraph cha
		R		R
xpress	40,851	46,847	33,069	39,090
rdinary	465,585	1,95,327	566,827	2,34,638
Total ...	506,436	2,42,174	599,896	2,73,728

(3) *Foreign Telegrams.*

Class.	Number of telegrams. 1912-13.	Number of telegrams. 1913-14.	Increase + Decrease −	Number of words. 1912-13.	Number of words. 1913-14.	Increase + Decrease −	Indian share of value. 1912-13.	Indian share of value. 1913-14.	Incr Decr
ate ... Total ...	13,144	13,593	+499	380,470	378,310	−2,160	76,7?7	74,961	−
ivate... Ordinary ...	1,543,056	1,574,663	+31,607	13,108,389	13,777,907	+669,518	25,00,483	24,17,559	−5
ivate... Deferred ..	28,666	45,439	+16,773	326,878	534,268	+207,390	30,166	52,015	+2
Total ...	1,571,722	1,620,102	+48,380	13,435,267	14,312,175	+876,908	25,30,649	24,69,574	−6
es ... Total ...	21,283	24,601	+3,318	2,085,402	2,273,679	+188,277	37,777	34,529	−
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,606,149	1,658,296	+52,197	15,901,189	16,964,164	+1,063,025	26,45,183	25,79,064	−6

APPENDIX XVIII.

Growth of Telegraph Department and its operations from 1854-55 to 1913-14.

Growth of Telegraph Depart

Year.	Miles of cable.	Miles of cable conductors.	Miles of		Number of offices.			Number of paid telegrams.									To num tele
								Foreign.			Inland.			Total.			
			Line, including cable.	Wire, including cable.	Departmental.	Combined post and telegraph.	Total.	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.	
1854-55 ...	...	...	3,255	3,314	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1859-60 ...	...	...	10,589	10,944	131	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1864-65 ...	...	...	13,258	14,137	174	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1869-70 ...	...	...	13,793	21,378	190	...	190	...	43,291	...	30,403	371,934	...	39,403	415,215	...	
1874-75 ...	...	...	16,155	33,347	216	...	216	1,305	100,338	...	77,226	653,522	...	78,531	754,054	4,206	
1879-80 ...	...	...	20,520	52,014	262	...	262	3,272	251,287	...	200,622	1,037,330	...	203,894	1,261,[illegible]617	7,350	1
1884-85 ...	...	...	25,387	75,115	254	267	521	6,088	359,352	877	286,966	1,351,818	12,996	293,054	1,711,170	1[illegible],873	2
1889-90 ...	...	...	35,270	106,360	248	632	880	5,947	438,313	3,224	493,442	2,166,856	24,789	499,389	2,605,169	28,013	3
1894-95 ...	...	...	44,648	138,526	253	1,109	1,362	6,804	564,202	3,094	585,571	3,205,353	26,202	592,375	3,769,555	29,296	4
1899-00 ...	...	...	52,900	171,049	239	1,612	1,851	11,669	816,300	6,524	702,055	4,655,527	45,226	713,724	5,471,827	51,750	6
1900-01 ...	...	...	55,035	182,179	248	1,691	1,939	17,423	876,476	6,073	805,216	4,701,458	43,721	822,639	5,577,934	49,799	6
1901-02 ...	...	...	55,827	190,887	241	1,765	2,006	16,154	886,534	5,606	802,988	4,727,176	30,787	819,142	5,614,010	42,393	6
1902-03 ...	...	...	56,830	200,533	245	1,806	2,051	16,544	878,722	6,170	858,861	4,939,127	42,667	875,406	5,817,849	48,837	6
1903-04 ...	...	...	59,602	212,330	208	1,859	2,127	16,296	890,440	6,504	812,490	5,542,208	39,089	828,786	6,432,648	45,553	7
1904-05 ...	...	...	61,684	227,749	272	1,917	2,189	16,942	950,477	8,022	801,170	7,241,710	40,024	818,112	8,232,187	48,046	
1905-06 ...	347	628	64,730	243,840	280	2,029	2,309	15,903	1,092,037	7,934	857,606	8,452,906	43,871	873,569	9,535,743	51,805	1
1906-07 ...	390	1,089	67,587	259,948	280	2,158	2,438	15,859	1,102,660	7,160	891,145	9,248,492	59,850	907,004	10,411,152	67,010	1
1907-08 ...	372	2,555	68,940	271,944	279	2,205	2,544	16,361	1,210,707	7,408	968,418	10,473,013	64,056	984,779	11,093,680	1 71,464	1
1908-09 ...	357	2,864	70,065	280,595	280	2,378	2,658	15,820	1,144,512	6,316	976,208	10,699,440	162,483	992,028	11,843,952	170,799	1
1909-10 ...	327	3,893	72,746	287,266	279	2,483	2,762	15,174	1,259,650	11,897	874,435	9,802,124	101,417	849,609	11,061,774	173,314	1
1910-11 ...	416	4,062	74,828	292,001	279	2,577	2,856	16,986	1,385,363	14,745	980,459	10,541,418	142,257	1,000,445	11,926,781	157,002	1
1911-12 ...	425	4[illegible]06	76,578	299,343	243	2,715	2,958	19,541	1,499,560	17,333	1,207,810	11,814,009	163,945	1,227,351	13,313,569	180,278	1
1912-13 ...	493	8,102	78,862	311,034	255	2,860	3,115	13,144	1,571,722	21,283	1,130,721	12,525,782	186,419	1,143,865	14,097,504	207,702	
1913-14 ...	450	6,949	81,503	321,801	249	3,147	3,396	13,503	1,620,102	24,601	1,276,738	13,485,136	*176,537	1,290,231	15,105,238	*201,138	

DIX XVIII.

and its operations from 1854-55 to 1913-14.

Number of news-free and concessional telegrams.	VALUE OF PAID TELEGRAMS.									Total value of paid telegrams.	Pro forma value of news-free and concessional telegrams.	Year.
	Foreign.			Inland.			Total.					
	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
...	...	...	...	24,050	40,760	...	24,050	40,760	...	64,810	...	1854-55
...	...	...	...	1,15,980	4,10,210	...	1,15,980	4,10,210	...	5,26,190	...	1859-60
...	...	...	...	1,13,818	7,92,558	...	1,13,818	7,92,558	...	9,06,376	10,048	1864-65
3,595	...	2,55,253	...	1,36,760	7,38,967	...	1,36,760	9,94,220	...	11,30,980	35,490	1869-70
7,365	11,053	5,74,675	...	57,315	10,73,835	...	2,68,368	16,30,690	17,820	19,16,878	1,58,670	1874-75
3,856	49,232	9,79,860	...	11,86,636	15,32,853	...	12,35,868	24,61,164	51,408	37,48,530	1,13,073	1879-80
1,683	52,403	12,73,315	3,928	6,63,648	14,55,286	49,347	7,16,141	27,28,601	53,285	34,98,027	29,349	1884-85
2,464	45,214	17,38,017	18,175	3,46,586	21,93,087	79,215	3,91,850	39,31,104	97,388	50,26,352	45,363	1889-90
6,546	56,893	19,97,375	18,678	11,32,852	31,13,179	1,02,804	12,07,845	51,10,545	1,21,482	64,41,872	1,14,725	1894-95
9,262	80,922	21,14,782	32,286	13,63,462	42,59,729	1,57,502	17,53,384	63,74,511	1,89,788	83,68,283	1,36,767	1899-00
12,966	1,40,076	23,85,540	31,379	22,99,777	42,64,148	1,46,917	24,39,853	66,49,744	1,78,296	92,67,893	1,92,226	1900-01
12,460	1,21,545	23,17,491	26,851	20,54,210	40,24,807	1,46,699	21,77,755	63,42,301	1,73,550	86,93,606	1,58,232	1901-02
12,105	1,10,218	19,59,836	30,998	21,53,012	41,05,042	1,74,172	22,63,230	61,55,478	2,05,170	86,24,758	1,82,716	1902-03
11,303	1,15,660	19,64,354	28,154	18,14,951	44,11,851	1,13,732	19,30,554	63,76,405	1,72,186	84,79,145	1,63,470	1903-04
10,900	1,18,023	22,22,835	42,003	15,87,734	47,45,565	93,449	17,05,757	69,68,400	1,35,452	88,10,608	1,18,791	1904-05
18,089	73,126	22,00,853	41,523	16,01,954	52,11,797	1,16,789	16,75,380	74,12,650	1,58,312	92,46,342	1,47,957	1905-06
23,020	54,240	21,51,852	38,191	16,06,130	55,02,406	1,64,056	16,60,370	76,54,348	2,03,177	95,17,904	1,62,688	1906-07
26,750	60,078	21,05,455	41,689	16,64,508	58,03,888	1,77,597	17,24,676	80,09,343	2,19,286	1,00,33,305	2,20,000	1907-08
*237,310	51,490	19,41,779	40,625	16,00,795	59,31,430	1,77,677	16,52,285	78,63,218	2,24,302	97,39,805	2,31,125	1908-09
217,096	54,599	21,21,235	30,173	7,71,556	54,72,633	1,68,363	8,26,155	75,93,868	2,07,536	86,27,559	1,81,708	1909-10
277,484	63,529	24,02,704	35,368	8,78,675	57,10,954	1,53,585	9,42,204	81,22,658	1,88,033	92,53,795	2,61,447	1910-11
283,110	63,939	25,50,726	45,036	11,10,630	64,35,934	1,62,717	11,79,569	89,95,660	*2,08,733	1,03,04,751	2,52,082	1911-12
315,194	70,758	25,30,640	37,777	9,86,206	69,37,199	1,83,011	10,02,059	94,68,148	2,20,788	1,07,31,894	2,50,383	1912-13
307,382	74,961	24,87,124	34,520	11,71,152	74,50,496	1,07,940	12,46,113	99,37,620	2,32,478	1,14,16,211	2,52,753	1913-14

* Increase due to new method of numbering multiple press telegrams, *vide* paragraph 20 of the Annual Report on the Telegraph Department for 1908-09.

APPENDIX XIX.

Working expenses per telegram under signalling and line maintenance and average value of a pa telegram from 1895-96 to 1913-14.

Year.	Total number of paid telegrams in lakhs.	Total working expenses. In lakhs.			Working expenses per telegram.			Average value of a paid telegram.
		Line maintenance.	Signalling.	Grand total.	Line maintenance.	Signalling.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1895-96	47·37	13·33	49·89	63·22	·281	1·053	1·334	1·
1896-97	50·77	15·07	52·86	67·93	·296	1·041	1·337	1·
1897-98	57·13	14·72	55·39	70·11	·258	·969	1·227	1·
1898-99	54·49	14·98	56·70	71·68	·275	1·040	1·315	1·
1899-00	62·37	16·56	57·97	74·53	·265	·929	1·194	1·
1900-01	64·49	16·30	61·83	78·13	·253	·958	1·211	1·
1901-02	64·75	17·69	64·15	81·84	·273	·990	1·263	1·
1902-03	67·42	17·50	68·12	85·62	·259	1·010	1·269	1·
1903-04	73·07	17·60	70·50	88·10	·241	·964	1·205	1·
1904-05	90·98	17·28	71·75	89·03	·190	·788	·978	
1905-06	104·61	17·13	79·67	96·98	·165	·762	·927	
1906-07	113·85	18·40	86·91	105·31	·161	·763	·924	
1907-08	127·50	23·19	98·13	121·32	·182	·769	·951	
1908-09	130·07	22·45	102·12	124·57	·172	·785	·957	
1909-10	120·84	21·76	102·44	124·20	·180	·847	1·027	
1910-11	130·90	22·68	99·73	122·41	·173	·762	·935	
1911-12	146·72	21·16	103·90	125·06	·144	·709	·852	
1912-13	154·49	25·67	104·66	130·33	·139	·677	·816	
1913-14	165·96	22·63	115·67	138·30	·136	·697	·833	

N.B.—Charges not properly debitable to signalling are excluded. "Interest charges" are taken into account in calculating the wo expenses connected with the handling of message traffic.

APPENDIX XX.

Telegraph Staff.

	Direction.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal Circle.		Bombay Circle (Telegraph Traffic Branch).		Burma Circle.		Central Circle (Telegraph Traffic Branch).		E Ben Assa
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Directors	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs.	2	2	...	...	8	9	2	3	8	8	1	1	7
Electrical Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendent of Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop Manager, Foremen, Instrument Tester and Store-Keepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royal Engineer Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs (Telegraph Branch).	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs (Telegraph Branch).	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Superintendent	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Superintendents, General ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	1	13	13	1	1	5
Deputy Superintendents, Traffic and Technical.	1	1	...	...	9	7	10	12	5	4	2	6	3
Signalling Establishment, including Telegraphists or Telegraph Masters, Technical, Native Inspecting Telegraphists, Military Mechanists and Military Telegraphists.	...	...	...	...	586	626	709	727	330	335	108	178	159
Accountants, clerks and other employés (including Telephone Operators).	...	...	397	405	172	178	193	185	112	113	34	19	38
Line Maintenance and Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	387	397	...	12	374	381	...	...	271
Telegraph peons and other servants ...	...	...	36	36	756	810	698	711	419	455	106	166	149
Total ...	5	5	436	444	1,928	2,038	1,613	1,651	1,261	1,309	372	371	632

DIX XX.

Staff.

Madras Circle.		Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle.		United Provinces Circle.		Engineering Branch, Bombay and Central Circles.		Stores and Workshops.		Leave or Deputation.		Electrical Engineer-in-Chief's Office.		Total.		Remarks.
1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	10	10	
6	6	6	3	5	6	6	5	2	2	15	16	...	...	68	66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	8	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
7	9	12	12	5	5	6	6	4	4	7	5	...	...	71	71	
8	8	7	7	7	7	...	...	2	1	2	1	6	6	62	64*	
527	558	503	477	407	435	17	24	1	1	...	...	62	73	3,469	3,591	
124	120	99	118	106	112	27	37	124	126	...	...	6	7	1,482	1,465	
879	891	547	564	300	301	686	677	...	...	...	...	24	33	2,968	3,048	
446	422	518	453	304	316	31	34	70	77	...	...	7	13	3,600	3,647	
1,498	1,515	1,698	1,635	1,135	1,182	774	784	212	221	28	26	112	139	11,699	11,982	

* Includes two temporary appointments.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for weeek ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	17th October 1913.	17th October 1914.	1913.	1914	17th October 1913.	17th October 1914.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,659	2,678	7,23,001	7,63,000	272	285	2,14,53,746	2,10,75,000	...	3,78,746	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	6,896	8,400	328	400	2,03,955	2,37,000	33,045	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	946	998	6,01,778	4,52,000	636	453	1,82,90,704	1,69,10,000	...	13,80,704	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,578	9,35,403	5,63,000	595	357	1,93,46,913	1,68,25,000	...	25,21,913	
	East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	19,69,534	19,52,000	773	766	5,49,97,872	5,52,95,000	2,97,128	...	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,551	13,77,764	12,90,000	543	506	4,11,81,386	3,80,81,000	...	31,00,386	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	41,301	50,000	328	397	11,21,610	15,50,000	4,28,390	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	2,875	2,500	72	62	87,517	83,900	...	3,617	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	25,614	22,600	449	361	9,15,345	5,99,000	...	3,16,345	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	5,95,446	5,93,000	230	229	2,02,66,389	2,04,64,000	1,97,611	...	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	3,927	4,012	13,71,040	15,00,000	349	375	4,82,84,144	4,67,46,000	...	15,38,144	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,02,704	3,47,000	252	217	1,27,52,180	1,12,57,000	...	14,95,180	
	Cawnpore-Banda (*a*)	39	33	77	3,174	3,500	96	45	(*a*) 28,464	76,500	48,036	...	(*a*) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	12,733	8,200	398	256	2,65,517	2,52,000	...	13,517	
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,56,961	1,39,000	193	153	35,20,687	35,53,000	32,313	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	5,27,340	4,74,000	288	259	1,51,32,772	1,48,18,000	...	3,14,772	
	Burma	305	1,552	1,552	4,31,972	3,25,000	278	209	1,20,93,239	1,23,22,000	2,28,761	...	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	16,301	16,400	131	132	7,78,130	5,36,000	...	2,42,130	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	38,499	30,200	134	105	12,22,220	10,22,000	...	2,00,220	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	179	411	411	79,467	59,900	193	146	20,34,189	20,40,000	5,811	...	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,454	5,46,726	4,73,000	377	325	1,57,48,620	1,58,03,000	54,380	...	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	19,321	16,600	179	154	5,04,050	5,17,000	12,950	...	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	1,69,542	1,34,000	216	171	51,00,222	51,89,000	88,778	...	
2' 6" gauge.	Jorhat (Provincial)	78	30	30	4,528	2,400	151	80	71,047	64,000	...	7,047	

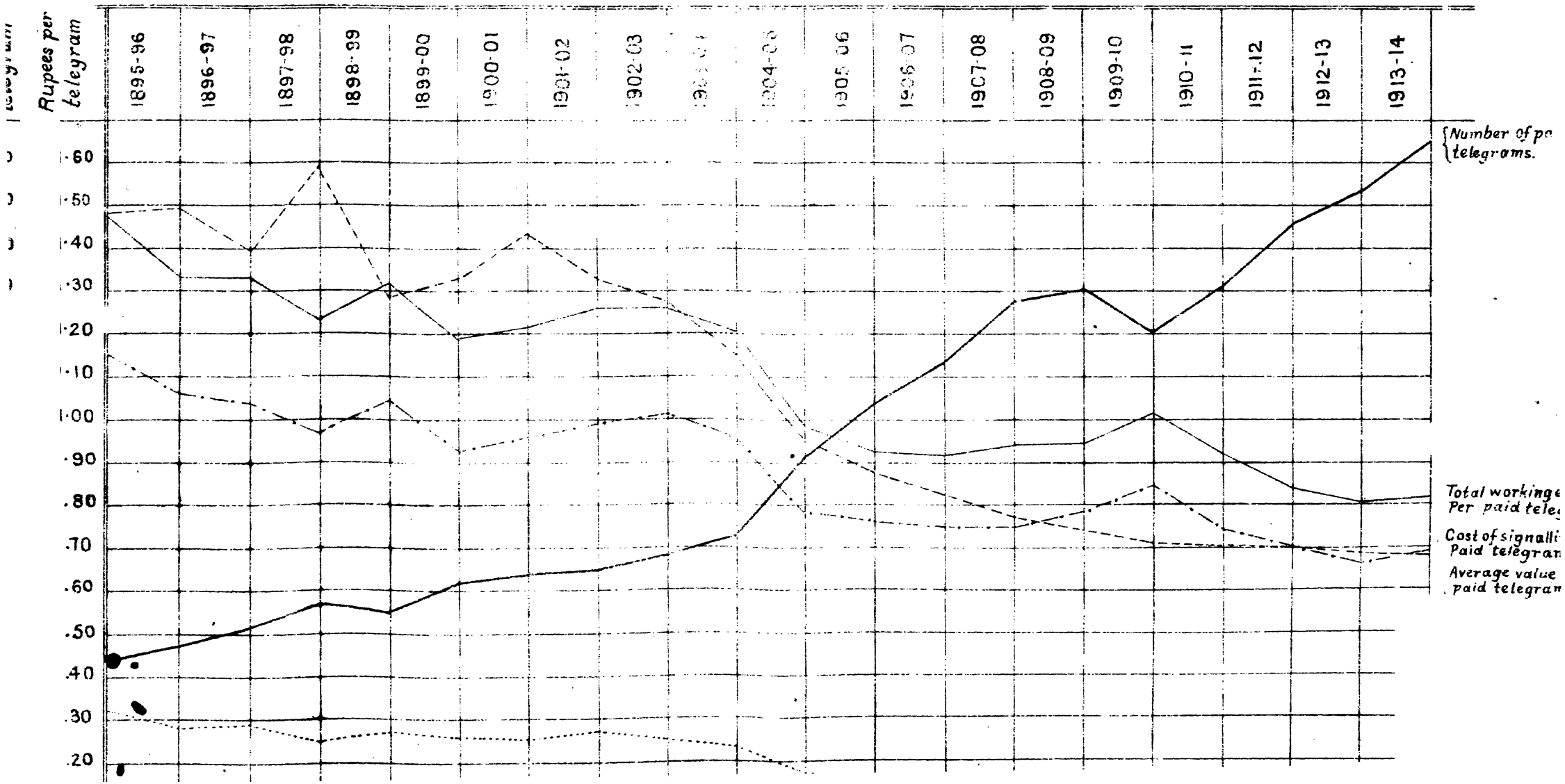
5' 6" gauge.	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	14,089	12,000	178	152	4,07,610	4,08,000	350	...	
	Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	4,326	4,300	127	126	1,52,214	1,42,000	...	10,214	
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,01,065	86,600	303	252	33,21,106	30,05,000	...	3,16,106	
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	4,417	4,400	130	130	1,60,182	1,65,000	4,818	...	
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	24,115	23,000	223	213	10,02,148	6,98,000	...	3,04,148	
	Southern Punjab	462	425	425	92,073	78,000	217	184	28,28,665	27,80,000	...	48,665	
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	19,796	21,000	128	135	7,42,142	6,45,000	...	97,142	
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	8,470	11,000	41	53	3,41,602	3,23,000	...	18,602	
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	23,030	22,000	149	142	6,75,329	6,63,000	...	12,329	
	Tarkessur	312	22	22	5,450	5,200	248	236	1,94,784	2,20,000	25,216	...	
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	1,988	2,000	58	59	69,943	68,000	...	1,943	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	6,118	6,000	69	68	2,08,314	2,18,000	9,686	...	
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	1,61,683	1,47,000	130	119	58,06,846	58,12,000	5,154	...	
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	40,248	46,900	263	307	8,54,117	8,15,000	...	39,117	
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	6,095	6,200	117	119	1,87,507	2,04,000	16,493	...	
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	22,821	24,300	101	107	7,90,995	8,73,000	82,005	...	
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,856	4,700	178	142	1,37,888	1,46,000	8,112	...	
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	25,765	26,800	300	312	7,26,701	7,20,000	...	6,701	
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	84	184	184	11,914	12,200	65	66	4,32,120	4,64,000	31,880	...	
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	20,165	25,900	96	118	7,22,510	7,65,000	42,490	...	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	67,970	47,700	154	168	20,08,256	23,63,000	3,54,744	...	
	Jaipur	82	73	73	4,522	4,400	62	60	1,60,339	1,54,000	...	6,339	
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	5,028	4,900	93	91	1,59,785	1,69,000	9,215	...	
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	76,485	64,400	74	60	30,34,639	24,94,000	...	5,40,639	
	Junagad	105	113	114	9,578	9,600	85	79	3,16,839	3,20,000	3,161	...	
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	4,663	4,300	161	148	1,66,130	1,63,000	...	3,130	
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	3,766	2,700	38	27	1,08,138	1,18,000	9,862	...	
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	13,412	11,300	144	122	4,25,502	4,14,000	...	11,502	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	11,277	10,500	205	191	2,56,636	2,47,000	...	9,636	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	41,440	34,400	155	128	11,64,579	9,78,000	...	1,86,579	
	Sangli	153	5	5	472	500	94	100	19,681	20,100	419	...	
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,309	10,500	189	162	3,57,703	3,60,000	2,297	...	
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	17,078	15,000	166	146	5,89,479	5,67,000	...	22,479	
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	4,627	4,400	69	66	1,51,141	1,40,000	...	11,141	
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	16,330	9,900	141	85	5,39,937	5,81,000	41,063	...	
	Bilimora-Kala-amba (*b*)	...	...	14	...	300	...	21	...	3,200	3,200	...	(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)	...	...	11	...	600	...	55	..	20,400	20,400	...	(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,157	900	60	45	51,668	41,900	...	9,768	
	Dhond-Baramati (*a*)	...	...	27	...	1,400	...	52	...	27,100	27,100	...	(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	118	142	10,080	9,600	85	64	3,33,348	3,61,000	27,652	...	
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)	...	...	26	...	500	...	19	...	21,800	21,800	...	(*e*) Opened from 5th December 1913.
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	406	400	16	15	14,355	13,700	...	655	
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (*f*)	...	...	48	...	4,200	...	87	...	1,33,000	1,33,000	...	(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1913.
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	1,540	1,900	55	68	55,274	65,000	9,726	...	
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	1,960	1,800	53	49	68,659	67,000	...	1,659	
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	28,222	27,000	553	529	6,89,487	6,94,000	4,513	...	
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*g*)	...	...	21	...	1,000	...	48	...	17,000	17,000	...	(*g*) Opened from 16th June 1914.
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	687	300	27	12	15,152	15,000	...	152	
	TOTAL	166	7,427	7,687	10,48,963	9,59,600	141	125	3,36,50,405	3,29,28,600	...	7,21,805	
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,499	34,025	1,11,08,883	1,01,74,300	332	299	32,90,51,323	31,82,44,000	...	1,08,07,323	

Simla, the 29th October 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

DIAGRAM SHEWING FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1895-96 TO 1913-1914 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS, THE WORKING EXPENSES AND THE AVERAGE VALUE OF A TELEGRAM



Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of Ind*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 20.

1903. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in sanitary appliances.*

1904. The Thomas Transmission, Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the driving of road vehicles.*

1905. T. K. Irwin. *Improvements in or relating to hydro extractors or like centrifugal machines.*

1906. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patent) Syndicate Ld. *Improvements in or relating to galley mechanism for type composing machines.*

1907. The Mauss Continuous Centrifugal Separator Ld. *Improvements in centrifugal separators of the planetary type.*

October 21.

1908. P. C. P. Booty. *Improved valve device or air gas machines.*

October 23.

1909. J. T. McWilliams. *Improvements in or relating to axle boxes of railway and like vehicles.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1626. G. R. Lawrence. *Aeroplane.*

1627. G. R. Lawrence. *Combustion engine.*

1761. D. H. Stent. *Reinforced concrete ash pans and pits for railway tracks.*

1806. Major R. L. McClintock. *An explosive grenade.*

1807. Major R. L. McClintock. *An illuminating grenade.*

1820. J. N. Prasad. *Improvements in boots and shoes and other foot-wear.*

1868. G. Musso. *Improvements in and relating to the transmission of electrical impulses over circuits of high electrostatic capacity.*

1869. G. Musso. *Apparatus for the transmission of electric impulses.*

1879. J. G. Lucas. *Improvements in porous containers or diaphragms for voltaic cells.*

1882. W. J. Still. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1542. Lidholm.
1617. Gaudart.
1694. Minerals Separation, Ld.
1738. Hayes and Creed.
1739. Betulander.
1740. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron.

PATENTS SEALED.

1487. Tucker, Gaston & Miller.
1489. Fendall.
1514. Hoffay.
1515. Hoffay.
1526. Knudsen.
1540. Kerr.
1572. Flower, Bradley & Wichmann.
1662. Black.
1687. Risdon.
1688. Julian.
1692. Bennett & Elbeshausen.
1700. Minerals Separation Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

132 of 1903. Hoffmann. (To 7 November 1915.)
616 of 1906. Pataud. (To 3 August 1915.)
421 of 1907. Humphrey & anr. (To 30 October 1915.)
186 of 1908. Fraser & ors. (To 24 November 1915.)
408 of 1908. Luard & anr. (To 10 November 1915.)
201 of 1909. Kjellberg. (To 17 November 1915.)
572 of 1909. Hildburgh. (To 16 April 1916.)
285 of 1910. Gulbaz Khan. (To 28 October 1915.)
399 of 1910. Prentice. (To 24 October 1915.)
430 of 1910. Welsh & ors. (To 22 September 1915.)
462 of 1910. Luard & anr. (To 4 November 1915.)
473 of 1910. Eassie. (To 28 November 1915.)
484 of 1910. Luard & anr. (To 4 November 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1902.

55, (La Societe des Telegraphes Multiplex.)
222, (Porter Safety Seal Co.)

1903.

225, (Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting & Equipment Co.)

1906.

260, (Tice).

1908.

42, (Shailer & Sully). 177, (Moore & Heskett). 532, (Bidree).

1909.

510, (Mudaliar). 674, (Adwani).

1910.

202, (McLean). 281, (Kearton). 301, (Vacuum Specialty Manufacturing Co).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

October 19th to 24th, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 2340-2348. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester. October 20.

Class 16. No. 1822. C. Ratnavalu Mudaliar, of 17, Cavalry Road, C. & M. Station, Bangalore. July 11.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale:—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	„	„ 1903-04	„	„ 3	
(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1911-12	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership, and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers:—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fasl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance—on no account drugs are sent per V.P. Post—and are obtainable from the* Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd October 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (Purchase Price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	70 64 590	23,59,37,170	24,30,01,670	15,96,34,813	27,91,403	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	37,89,26,162	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	...	3,52,70,070	3,52,70,070	2,92,50,719	59,00,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,51,51,292	(b) Nominal value—₹4,69,26,571
Lahore	...	3,32,03,800	3,32,03,800	1,24,31,708	1,19,41,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,43,73,185	
Bombay	38,86,955	16,31,67,185	16,70,54,140	3,03,73,275	2,50,11,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,53,84,418	
Karachi	...	1,87,89,630	1,87,89,630	60,81,347	10 23,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,05,127	
Madras	30 56,225	6,40,65,850	6,71,22,075	3,32,06,377	20,22,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,52,28,475	
Rangoon	...	4,19,07,350	4,19,07,350	5,97,05,441	36,96,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,34,01,501	
	1,40,07,680	59,23,41,055	60,63,48,735	33,06,83,680	5,53 86,534	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,95,70,160	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			67,78,575	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									Nil	
Total Circulation ₹			59,95,70,160								Total Reserve ₹		59,95,70,160	

£533,000 (₹ 000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian B of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Pa r Currency Rese
The Gold h the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserv unted on the 22nd October 1914 to 10,45 khs in sovereigns

HOWARD,
Controller of Cu

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND OCTOBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 26th October 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th October 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	5,41,14,085	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,07,59,940	0	0
Rs. A. P.				Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,85,40,951	14	10
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,18,75,064 10 2				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,09,96,224	15	9
	2,12,78,708	10	3	Bills discounted and purchased	1,81,47,094	6	3
Public Deposits at Branches 94,03,644 0 1				Balances with other Banks	19,60,416	8	5
				Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	25,70,600	9	11
				Stamps	12,416	5	11
				Sundries	3,65,926	4	2
				Rs. A. P.	17,74,67,656	1	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,65,55,347	14	10				
Bank Post Bills, etc.	25,24,972	10	0	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *6,75,69,342 16 1	10,51,88,486	6	7
Sundries	22,97,113	4	9	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,76,19,141 0 6			
RUPEES	28,26,56,142	7	10	RUPEES	28,26,56,142	7	10

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,70,350 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 9,35,610 0 0

Rs. 13,05,960 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, Chief Accountant. L. G. DUNBAR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, 29th October 1914.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 43·34.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	18,47,421	Increase.
Do. at Branches	4,31,301	Decrease
Other Deposits	11,86,253	Do.
Post Bills	15,59,607	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	8,130	Increase.
Loans	1,98,644	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	11,41,552	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	4,31,699	Do.
Cash at Head Office	33,57,680	Do.
Do. at Branches	28,02,253	Decrease.
Percentage	43·34	

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta 26th October 1914.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published early in September next by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and will be procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 660 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 26th October 1914.

Re Shamrao Anandrao of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Naviwadi without the Fort of Bombay, lately carrying on business at Memonwada Road otherwise called Khalasi Chukla outside the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Shamrao Anandrao has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 148 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 15th October 1914.

In the matter of the Firm of Imperial Trading Co. of No. 267, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Arunachellam Chetty by his agent Karuppan Chetty of Rangoon, a creditor of the firm of the Imperial Trading Company of No. 267, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 29th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said firm of the Imperial Trading Company was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of September 1914.

CASE No. 152 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 15th October 1914.

In the matter of Verasawmy Yegambaram Soobramoniam Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Verasawmy Yegambaram Soobramoniam Pillay, Clerk, residing at No. 36, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of October 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Verasawmy Yegambaram Soobramoniam Pillay.

CASE No. 151 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th October 1914.

In the matter of H. E. M. Dossani and Company, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Jamal's Cotton and Produce Company, Limited, of Rangoon, a creditor of H. E. M. Dossani and Company carried on business in partnership as oil merchants at No. 30, Edward Street, Rangoon, on the 28th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said H. E. M. Dossani and Company was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of September 1914.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 62 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd October 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Faiaz Mohamad Khan, son of Ali Mohamad Khan, Caste Pathan of Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Faiaz Mohamad Khan to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 6th of November 1914.

SUIT No. 63 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd October 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Khuajoo, son of Wazir Khan, Caste Pathan of Delhi.

It it hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Khuajoo to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 29th October 1914.

SUIT No. 67 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 24th October 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Wazir Khan, son of Mir Khan, of Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Wazir Khan has been admitted in this Court and of will be heard on 14th of November 1914.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 51 OF 1914.

Dated this 14th day of October 1914.

In the matter of Molar Mal, son of Madan Mohan of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 6th July 1914, on behalf of Molar Mal, debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 51 OF 1914.

Dated the 22nd October 1914.

In the matter of Molar Mal, son of Madan Mohan of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Molar Mal was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 14th October 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th October 1914.

No. 120.—2nd Class, Assistant Surgeon C. W. T. Montgomery, I.S.M.D., is appointed temporarily to the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay, with effect from the 5th October 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd October 1914.

No. 7511-C & I.—The Registrar Joint Stock Companies, Delhi, having reasonable cause to believe that the Union Assurance and Banking Corporation, Limited, Delhi, is carrying on no business at all and has therefore become a defunct Company, it is hereby notified, under

section 247 (3) of Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Delhi, the 23rd October 1914.

No. 7535-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th October 1914.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	3 3 0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8 0 0
,, husked	6 7 0	Turmeric (unground)	8 0 0
Wheat, white	4 5 0	Bejhar . .	3 2 0
Barley .	3 2 0	Salt . .	1 12 0
Jowar .	3 2 0	Raw Hides (cow)	45 0 0
Bajra .	3 6 0	Bengal (coal) .	0 10 0
Maize .	2 12 0	Bran .	2 13 0
Gram .	3 8 0	Grass, dry	1 2 3
Arhar dál	5 8 0	Bhusa white	1 9 0
Linseed	6 0 0	Jowar stalks	3 1 0
Rapeseed (sarshaf)	6 0 0	Kerosine oil (per tin, stating the brand) Victoria.	2 3 0
Til (jinjili seed), white . . .	8 8 0	Plough bullocks, per pair .	150 0 0
Sugar (raw), gur	4 12 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Cotton (cleaned)	13 0 0	Cotton seed .	2 9 3
Ghi	42 8 0		
Flour (wheat)	4 11 0		

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th October 1914.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

Items.	Amount per Rupee.	Items.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chs.		Srs. Chs.
Wheat, white	9 0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál) .	7 0
Barley	12 8	Firewood	70 0
Rice { Best sort	3 0	Salt, Sambhar. { Wholesale . . .	23 0
Rice { Common sort . . .	6 0	Salt, Sambhar. { Retail	22 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum) . .	12 0	Bengal coal	53 0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum) . .	11 8	Gur	8 0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked) .	11 0	Cotton (unginned)	8 8
Maize	14 0	Bejhar	12 0

No. 7536-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi, for the week ending 17th October 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	116	126	242	71	93	164	...	...	...	98	11	46	...	9	5	29	33	62	57·0	39·4
	Notified Area	3,671	1	3	4	3	2	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	55·5	69·0
	Total .	...	117	129	246	74	95	169	...	...	...	102	11	46	...	10	5	29	33	62	...	...

Delhi, the 7th October 1914.

No. 7632-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi province during the half month ending 15th October 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	68	47	...	...	...	26	...	16	1	...	4	2	9	9	18
Nangloi	49	43	...	...	...	31	...	9	...	...	3	...	6	16	22
Najafgarh	75	53	...	...	...	24	...	27	1	...	1	...	14	16	30
Subzimandi	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Paharganj	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	56	40	...	...	...	19	1	20	...	...	1	...	8	9	17
Raisina	8	25	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Total of the District .	260	212	...	...	...	124	1	75	2	...	10	2	43	56	99

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 21st October 1914.

No. 2935-*D*.—Captain H. P. Pott assumed charge of the office of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, on the forenoon of the 10th October 1914, from Major W. M. Fenning, whose services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

By order,

H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 21st October 1914.

No.1122-*C*.– *A*.-1.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, as a nominated member of the Ajmer Municipal Committee in place of Mr. J. A. Jones resigned.

By Order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd October 1914.

No. 2125-*E*.—The services of Captain W. H. Roberts, R.E., Executive Engineer and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Military Department. He was relieved of his duties in this Department on the afternoon of the 21st October 1914 by Mr J. O. Rennie, Officiating Executive Engineer.

Delhi, the 28th October 1914.

No. 2174-*E*.—Mr. E. F. Sykes, Temporary Engineer, III Project Division, is placed on special duty under the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, in connection with the Bari Barauli Railway Survey, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th October 1914.

RETURN FROM LEAVE AND POSTING.

The 28th October 1914.

No. 2182-*E*.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 400-E., dated the 24th March 1914, Mr. C. G. Barnett, Executive Engineer, on return from combined leave, landed at Bombay on the forenoon of the 16th October 1914, and joined the office of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, to which he is posted on the forenoon of the 20th idem.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd October 1914.

No. 5791-s.—Of the extraordinary leave without allowances for one month and two days granted to Mr. G. C. Simpson, D. Sc., in the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department's Notification No. 1877, dated 2nd September 1914, two days have been cancelled, and consequently Mr. W. A. Bion has reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Meteorologist with effect from the forenoon of 22nd October 1914.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October 1914.

No. 3550-G.—Captain J. S. Graham, I. A., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted, under paragraph 216, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, general leave in India from the 13th to the 17th September 1914 in extension of the combined leave for eight months which he was granted in Military Accounts Department Gazette Notification No. 1933-G, dated the 18th November 1913.

No. 3551-G.—The privilege leave for ninety days granted to Captain R. Prince, I. A., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, in Military Accounts Department Gazette Notification No. 457-G., dated the 19th May 1914, is converted into combined leave out of India (private affairs), for one hundred and three days, from the 7th May 1914, the first ninety days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army.

No. 3552-G.—With the approval of the Government of India, the following officiating appointments of Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, are made for the periods specified, to provide for the temporary shortage of Gazetted officers in the Divisions mentioned:—

Mr. H. H. Leatham, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the 5th (Mhow) Division, from the 12th August to the 7th September 1914.

Mr. A. E. Court, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the Burma Division, from the 13th August to the 17th September 1914.

Mr. Chuni Lal Roy, to continue to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the 3rd (Lahore) Division, up to the 10th September 1914.

Mr. J. Hellier, to continue to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the 8th (Lucknow) Division, up to the 7th September 1914.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), dated at Cawnpore, this 21st day of October 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—11820, Private, James Reynolds.
Age—26 years.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade—Casemaker.
Date of enlistment—3rd September 1907.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Haggerston, London.
Date of desertion or absence—12th September 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—En Route Allahabad to Rawal Pindi.
Marks—Scar front left thigh
" left forearm
" right ankles
L. L. cross. C. C. right forearm., L. R. and C. left forearm.
Under 8 years' service.

E. W. R. STEPHENSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 3rd Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 16th December 1912, certain treasure, to wit four hundred and fourteen whole rupees of the British Mint and two rupees of Akbar's time, was found, covered in an earthen vessel, in the common wall of Badawaya bin Chenbasaya of Belvantra at Belvantra, Taluka Kalghatgi, District Darwar; and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi, District Darwar, on the 10th March 1915, at Kalghatgi, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. SKINNER,
Acting Collector of Dharwar.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 6th June 1914, three stone idols, one of Venugopalaswami, and the others of Sattiyabhama and Rukmani—one of them slightly damaged in the arm—worth approximately Rs. 85 in all as shown in the margin, were found in a pond known as Somanada Ayyar's Kulam, situated in Survey No. 139-W., in the village of Viriyur in the Kallakurchi Taluk, South Arcot District in the Madras Presidency.

	Rs.
1. Venugopalaswami . .	Rs. 50
2. Sattiyabhama . . .	Rs. 25
3. Rukmani (slightly damaged)	Rs. 10

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Saturday, the 13th March 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

M. AZIZUDDIN,
Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 12th October 1914.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd October 1914.

No. 42.—Mr. J. R. Orme-Webb, Assistant Loco. Superintendent, is granted, under paragraph 391 of the State Railway Open Line Code, Volume II, language leave in India for three months, with effect from the 7th October 1914 or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 28th October 1914.

No. 44.—Officers named below passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on 5th October 1914:—

Mr. E. C. Whelan, Assistant Engineer.
„ B. L. Harvey ditto.

The 26th October 1914.

No. 48.—Mr. H. N. Irwin, Assistant Store-Keeper, on probation, is granted, under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, medical leave for five months and twenty days, with effect from the 12th April 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October 1914.

No. 1652-s-Ap.—Mr. S. P. R. Granger, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for two weeks with effect from the 6th October 1914.

Babu Debendra Chandra Sen, Inspector of post offices, Cachar Sub-Division, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Superintendent of post offices, Cachar Division, in addition to his own, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. P. R. Granger.

Simla, the 22nd October 1914.

No. 1663s-Ap.—Mr. X. Cordeiro, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 200—300, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Nagpur, pay Rs. 300—400, with effect from the 9th October 1914 and until further orders.

No. 1670s-Ap.—Mr. Hussomal Hotchand, Supernumerary Inspector, office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 2nd October 1914 and until further orders.

Simla, the 23rd October 1914.

No. 1682-s-Ap.—Mr. Shankar Lal, Head Assistant, office of the Inspector-General, R. M. S. and Sorting, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, R. M. S., 5th grade, with effect from the 8th October 1914 and until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October 1914.

No. 1957s-E.—Mr J. S. Butler, Deputy Superintendent, who was temporarily transferred to the Traffic Branch, is retransferred to the Engineering Branch with effect from the 1st August 1914.

Simla, the 24th October 1914.

No. 1987 s-E.—The following reversions and officiating promotions in the Upper Subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. C. O. Shortt . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, Officiating.	Inspecting Telegraph Master.	8th August 1914.
„ R. W. Mathews . .	Ditto. . . .	Inspecting Telegraphist .	11th August 1914.
„ E. C. Buswell . .	Inspecting Telegraphist .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, Officiating.	17th August 1914 to 4th November 1914.
„ R. W. Mathews . .	Ditto. . . .	Ditto . . .	12th September 1914 to 4th December 1914.
„ C. O. Shortt . .	Inspecting Telegraph Master.	Ditto . . .	26th September 1914 to 16th October 1914.

This cancels this Department's Notification No. 1358 s-E., dated the 28th August 1914, so far as it relates to the reversion of Mr. C. O. Shortt.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for June 1914. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for August 1914. No. 5 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Memorandum and Statistical Tables relating to the Trade of India with Germany and Austria Hungary. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 10*d.* (2*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Appointments in Offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance Department. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (4*a.*)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th August 1914. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted Appointments under the Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

RAILWAY BOARD.

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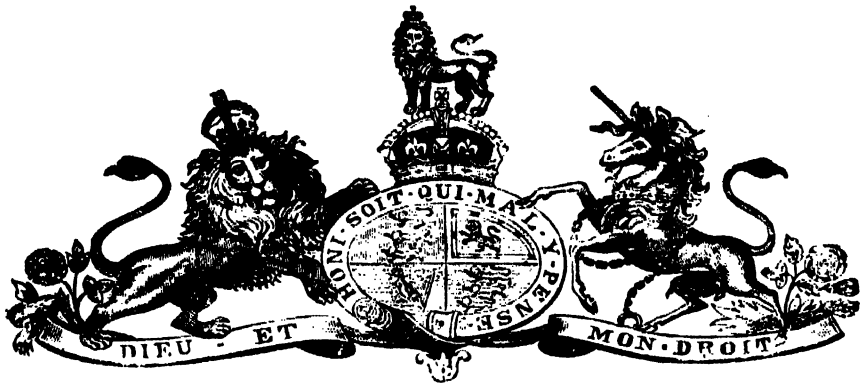
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Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5. by Miss. Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 040982 of the three and half per cent. loan of 30th day of June 1900 for rupees one thousand originally standing in the name of Babu Bama Charan Banerjee and last endorsed to Sushil Kumar Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE.
Residence—16, Sahanagore Lane, Kalighat P. O., Calcutta.

NOTICE.

"Cajetan Francis De Souza, Clerk, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway Metre Gauge System, Ajmer, will henceforth be known as Cyril Cajetan Francis Martins."

C. F. DE SOUZA,
Clerk, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway,
M. G. System, Ajmer.

Dated AJMER, the 9th September 1914.

NOTICE.

In the court of the Addl. District Judge, Delhi.

In the matter of the liquidation of the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Company, Delhi.

To the Creditors and Contributories of the above named Company:

Notice is hereby given that 6th day of November 1914 has been fixed in this court for appointment of a liquidator of the above named company.

MINAN SINGH,
Addl. District Judge, Delhi.

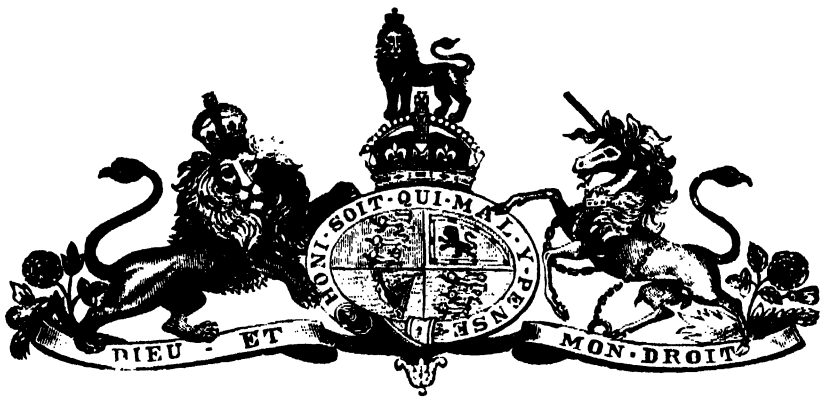
Estate—R. T. L. Howe.

Notice is hereby given under Section 25 of Act III of 1913 that under and by virtue of a Deed of Transfer bearing date the 12th October 1914, the estate and effects of Rivers Theodore Lewis Howe, late of 94, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, remaining in the hands of John Walter Pringle of No. 159, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the Executor, were transferred to the undersigned.

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 22nd October 1914.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Administrator General of Bengal.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 820-W.—The following statement, which was published in London on the 1st November 1914, by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 31st October 1914, is republished for general information :—

At the beginning of the war the British Government gave definite assurances that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in the settlement of the terms of peace. In this France and Russia concurred. The British Government have since then endeavoured with the greatest patience and forbearance to preserve friendly relations in spite of the increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish Government at Constantinople in the case of the German vessels in the Straits. On Friday, the 30th of October 1914, the British Government learnt with the utmost regret that the Turkish ships of war had, without any declaration of war, without warning and without provocation of any sort, made wanton attacks on the open undefended towns in the Black Sea of a friendly country, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, comity and usage. Ever since the German men-of-war, the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, took refuge at Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish Government towards Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. Promises made by the Turkish Government to send away the German officers and crews of the *Goeben* and *Breslau* have never been fulfilled. It was well known that the Turkish Minister of War was decidedly pro-German in his sympathies, but it was confidently hoped that the saner counsels of their colleagues, who had had experience of the friendship which Great Britain has always shown towards the Turkish Government, would have prevailed and prevented that Government from entering upon the very risky policy of taking a part in the conflict on the side of Germany. Since the war German offi

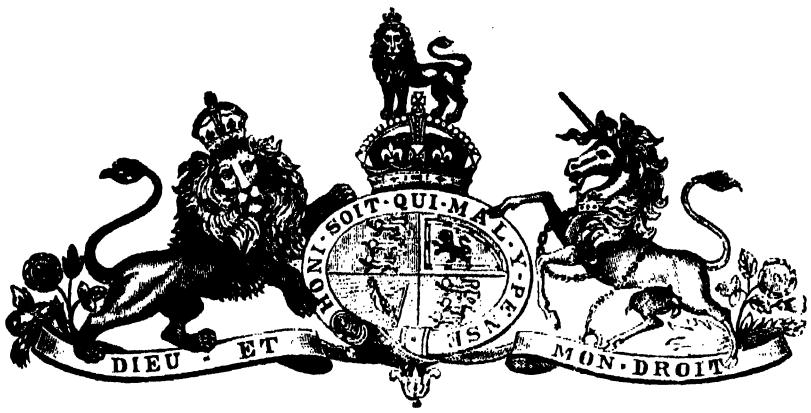
in large numbers have invaded Constantinople, have usurped the authority of the Government and have been able to coerce the Sultan's Ministers to take up a policy of aggression. Great Britain, as well as France and Russia, has watched these proceedings patiently, protesting against the many acts which have been constantly committed contrary to neutrality, and warning the Government of the Sultan against the danger in which they were placing the future of the Ottoman Empire. Vigorously assisted by the Ambassadors of Germany and Austria, the German military elements at Constantinople have been persistently doing their utmost to force Turkey into war, both by their activities in the service of the Turks and by the bribes with which they have been so lavish. The Minister of War, with his German Advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for an attack on Egypt. The Mosul and Damascus Army Corps have, since their mobilisation, been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal, from Akaba and Gaza. A large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier. Transport has been collected, roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt, and mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akaba. The notorious Sheikh Aziz Shawish has published and disseminated through Syria, and probably India, an inflammatory document urging Muhammadans to fight against Great Britain. Doctor Prueffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues at Cairo against the British occupation and is now attached to the German Embassy at Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict. Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the activity of the numerous German officers employed in the Turkish Army and acting under the orders of the German Government who have thus succeeded in forcing the hands of the advisers of the Sultan. German intrigue cannot influence the loyalty to Great Britain of the seventy millions of Muhammadans in India and the feeling of the Muhammadan inhabitants of Egypt. They must look with detestation on the misguided action, under foreign influence at Constantinople, which will inevitably lead to the disintegration of the Turkish Empire and which shows such forgetfulness of the many occasions on which Great Britain has shown friendship to Turkey. They must feel bitterly the degeneration of their co-religionists who ought not to have thus been dominated against their will by German influences, and many of them realise that, when Turkey is pushed into war by Germany, they must dissociate themselves from a course of action that is so prejudicial to the position of Turkey itself. The Turkish Government summarily and without notice on Friday shut off telegraphic communication with the British Embassy at Constantinople. This is no doubt the prelude to further acts of aggression on her part and the British Government must take whatever action is required to protect British interests in British territory and also Egypt from attacks that have been made and are threatened.

J. B. WOOD.

Secretary to the Government of India.

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REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd November 1914.

No. 812-W.—The following public announcement is published for general information :—

In view of the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey, which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought about by the ill-advised, unprovoked and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jeddah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects as to the attitude of His Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of a religious character is involved. These Holy Places and Jeddah will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military Forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 49.} DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1979—1999
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2121—2657
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	99—100

SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

	Pages
Imports of Cotton, Wheat, Rice, Gram and Pulse, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Jute and Tea	2133—2142
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 3rd December 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	2143—2144
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 28th November 1914	2145—2146
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during week ending the 28th November 1914	2147—2150
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	2151—2153

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 30th November 1914.

An Ordinance to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market.

ORDINANCE No. IX OF 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.

Short title and extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

2. In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

Definitions.

"owner" in relation to any article of commerce includes any person who as agent or otherwise has power to sell the article

(*b*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council, as regards the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, as regards the whole or any part of the province, may, by general or special order, require any person or class of persons to make a return, giving such particulars as may be required in the order, of any article of commerce of which he or any person belonging to such class is the owner, and to submit such return to such authority, within such time, as may be specified in the order.

Power to call for returns of articles of commerce.

(2) The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, empower, by general or special order, any person to enter and search any place in which such person has reason to believe that there are kept or stored any articles which have been or were required to be included in the return and of which the person making or required to make the return is or was the owner, and a person so empowered may take such measures as he thinks necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

Returns or information not to be disclosed.

4. No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 shall be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Ordinance.

Penalties.

5. Whoever—

(a) intentionally omits to make a return when so required by an order under section 3; or

(b) makes or causes to be made any return which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true; or

(c) obstructs or impedes any person empowered under section 3, sub-section (2), in the exercise of any of his powers under that sub-section; or

(d) refuses to answer or gives an answer which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Ordinance,

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to rupees one thousand, or with both.

Power to declare that article of commerce is unreasonably withheld from the market.

6. (1) If the Governor General in Council or the Local Government is of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make a declaration to that effect.

(2) The power conferred by sub-section (1) may be exercised in respect of any article of commerce generally or any class of such article or any particular supplies thereof and may be exercised by the Governor General in Council in respect of the whole or any part of British India and by the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of the province.

(3) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as preventing the authorities mentioned in this section from exercising the power conferred thereby without having first obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under this Ordinance

Power to take possession of stocks of article unreasonably withheld.

7. On the issue of a notification under section 6, any person empowered by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, by general or special order in that behalf, may take possession of any supplies of the article so notified which may be found within any area to which such notification extends, on paying the owner such compensation as may be determined by agreement between the person so empowered and the owner of such supplies or, in default of agreement, on payment or tender of payment of such compensation as the person so empowered considers reasonable.

Appeal by owner of supplies.

8. (1) If the owner of any supplies taken possession of in accordance with the provisions of section 7 is dissatisfied with the compensation paid or tendered to him in default of agreement, such owner, notwithstanding the fact that he may have accepted payment, may, within fourteen days from the date of such payment or tender of payment or within such longer period as may be prescribed, appeal to the prescribed authority.

(2) The prescribed authority shall consist of at least three persons, one of whom at least shall have commercial experience.

(3) The prescribed authority in deciding the appeal shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, and may either enhance or reduce the compensation determined as reasonable by the person taking possession of the supplies. If such authority enhances the compensation any sum due in accordance with the award shall be paid to the owner of the supplies. If such authority reduces the compensation any excess which the owner of the supplies has received shall be recoverable from such owner as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Rule-making power.

9. (1) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for—

(a) the forms in which any return required by this Ordinance shall be submitted;

(b) subject to the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), the constitution of an authority for the hearing of appeals under section 8, and the procedure to be followed by such authority and by persons appealing to such authority; and

(c) any other purpose ancillary to this Ordinance.

(3) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

Barring of jurisdiction of Courts

10. No Court shall call into question any order or award made under this Ordinance; and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 4th December 1914.

No. 656-C.—Mr. W. E. Greaves, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 23rd November 1914.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 4th December 1914.

No. 614.—The Ven'ble W. J. Wickins, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 7th February 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SANITARY.

The 4th December 1914.

No. 2144.—The services of Major A. W. Cook-Young, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the afternoon of the 30th November 1914.

SANITARY
PLAGUE

The 4th December 1914.

No. 2137.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam in the Trichinopoly taluk of the Trichinopoly district, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State and the cities of Bombay and Calcutta are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Vaikuntha Ekadasi festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Trichinopoly junction, Trichi-Palakarai, Trichinopoly Fort, Srirangam Road, Murungappettai, Tiruchchandurai, Elamanur, Perugamani, Solagampatti, Tiruverumbur, Manjattidal, Punggudi and Kolattur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 8th December 1914 to the 7th January 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State and the cities of Bombay and Calcutta to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Vaikuntha Ekadasi festival at Srirangam.

MAHARAJ SINGH,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 2nd December 1914.

No. 2819.—Mr. C. H. Martin, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for two months and 27 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th December 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Martin or until further orders :—

(1) Mr. L. E. Kershaw, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

(2) Mr. H. H. Lincoln, Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th November 1914.

No. 39.—The services of Mr. T. O. Foster, Assistant to the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, with effect from the 16th November 1914.

No. 40.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department who belong to the Royal Engineer Special Reserve of Officers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Mr. M. G. Platts, Assistant Engineer, Madras.
Mr. D. H. Green, Assistant Engineer, Bengal.
Mr. G. E. Rhodes, Assistant Engineer, United Provinces.
Mr. G. F. Hall, Assistant Engineer, Bihar and Orissa.
Mr. C. G. H. Bellamy, Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces.

The 3rd December 1914.

No. 41.—Mr. F. O. Oertel, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, United Provinces, is transferred to Assam with effect from the 23rd November 1914.

No. 42.—The services of the following officers were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for famine duty :—

Mr. E. S. Lindley, Executive Engineer, Punjab, from the afternoon of the 20th March to the afternoon of the 2nd September 1914.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Executive Engineer, Bombay, from the afternoon of the 23rd March 1914 to the date of his relief in the United Provinces.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1914.

No. 519-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, namely :—

In the First Schedule, after entry No. 66, the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

66-A. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	All Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.	Only the following sections shall apply as hereby modified : —

"23 (1) Whoever, being a member of any tribe, which has been declared to be a criminal tribe by or under any law for the time being in force in British India, and, having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code as applied locally, specified in the schedule, is hereafter convicted of the same or any other offence specified in the said schedule, shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary, to be mentioned in the judgment of the Court, be punished,—

(*a*) on a second conviction, with imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and

(*b*) on a third conviction, with transportation for life.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code, as locally applied, or any other law.

24. Whoever, being a member of any tribe declared to be a criminal tribe by or under any law for the time being in force in British India, and being registered as a member of such tribe according to such law, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court—

(*a*) that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or

(*b*) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

25. Whoever, being a member of a tribe declared to be a criminal tribe by or under any law for the time being in force in British India, and being registered as a member of such tribe according to such law—

(*a*) is found in any part of the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, or

(*b*) escapes from an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school,

may be arrested without warrant by any police officer, and taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to the place in which he ought to have resided or to the settlement or school from which he has escaped (as the case may be), there to be dealt with in accordance with law.

THE SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 23).

Chapter XII.

Sections.

231. Counterfeiting coin.

232. Counterfeiting Queen's coin.

233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.

6 6-A. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911). All Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.

234. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Queen's coin.

235. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.

239. Delivery of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.

240. Delivery of Queen's coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.

242. Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

243. Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

Chapter XVI.

299. Culpable homicide.

307. Attempt to murder.

308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.

310. Being a thug.

322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.

326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.

327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.

328. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.

329. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.

332. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

333. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

369. Kidnapping child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.

Chapter XVII.

382. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.

383. Extortion.

385. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.

386. Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.

387. Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.

390. Robbery.

391. Dacoity.

393. Attempt to commit robbery.

394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.

397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.

398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.

399. Making preparation to commit dacoity.

402. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.

457. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.

458. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.

459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.

460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grevious hurt caused by one of them."

Delhi, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 538-D.—The services of Lieutenant W. M. Marshall, 37th Dogras, Special Service Assistant to the Political Agent in Gilgit, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 24th November 1914.

No. 547-D.—Mr. T. G. B. Waugh, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th November 1914.

The following acting arrangements are made during Mr. Waugh's absence :—

Mr. E. Bertram Higgs, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. K Fink, Secretariat Assistant, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 4th December 1914.

No. 569-D.—Mr. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 20th November 1914.

[To be substituted for the Notification bearing the same number and date and which appeared on page 995 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th May 1914.]

Simla, the 29th May 1914.

No. 859-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5, Clause (*b*), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1913, and in supersession of the like Notification No. 1364-I. B., dated the 11th July 1910, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws as applied to Berar mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), Section 34.
2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), Sections 4, 13 and 15.
3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), Section 24.
4. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), Section 9.
5. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), Sections 25, 32 and 62, and rules made under Section 41 for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
6. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), Sections 13, 14, 16 and 17.
7. The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), Sections 9 and 10.
8. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), Sections 24 and 25.
9. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), Sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.
10. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), Sections 3, 4, and 5.
11. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), Section 42.
12. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), Sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.
13. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), Sections 27 and 28.
14. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), Sections 61, 62 and 68.
15. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), Section 16.
16. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), Section 40.
17. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), Section 22 (1).

The 1st December 1914.

No. 2668-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1024-G., dated the 14th May 1914, Mr. E. C. Apostolides, Consul for Greece at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 23rd November 1914.

The 3rd December 1914.

No. 2686-G.—With reference to notification No. 1835-G., dated the 11th August 1914, Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Consul for Portugal at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 3rd October 1914.

No. 2998-Est. A.—Major F. D. S. Fayrer, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

No. 3005-Est. A.—Third class Military Assistant Surgeon H. Berlie, Secretary, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in medical charge of the Indo-European Telegraph Station, Jask, is appointed Quarantine Medical Officer, Bunder Abbas, with effect from the 1st August 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 1873-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the Act on a written authority executed under rule 1, Order XXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), by any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity authorising any person to sue or defend in his stead in a Civil Court.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 4th December 1914.

No. 1565-F. E.—Mr. R. H. D. Lacey was posted as an attached officer in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, for the 30th September 1914.

No. 1566-F.E.—Mr. W. H. E. Mellor has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 18th November 1914.

No. 1567-F. E.—The services of Captain R. E. Stace, R.E., Officiating Deputy Mint Master, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 15th November 1914.

No. 1568-F. E.—The following grade promotions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 24th February 1914.

Mr. P. T. R. Kellner is promoted substantively to Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 1st November 1914.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of the General List.

No. 1569-F. E.—The following grade promotions and reversions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 28th July 1914.

Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 25th August 1914.

Mr. J. DeVine to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 24th September 1914.

Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., to officiate in Class II instead of in Class I of Accountants General.

With effect from the 25th September 1914.

Mr. J. DeVine to revert to Class III of the General List.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 28th November 1914.

No. 1296-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance (VII of 1914) and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following Order :—

1. Where the Local Government is of opinion that a hostile foreigner or a hostile firm is utilising or is likely to utilise the period of one month allowed by clause 6(1) (ii) of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, for the submission of an application to carry on, or engage in, trade or business in British India, in realising his or its assets for the purpose of remitting such assets directly or indirectly to any person resident in any State for the time being at war with His Majesty, the Local Government may direct such foreigner or firm shall not transfer or otherwise deal with in any way his or its assets or any part thereof without the consent of the Local Government and the Local Government may take all steps it may consider necessary to ensure compliance with any such order.

2. An order made under clause (1) shall remain in force until the disposal of the application for a licence under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, or in the event of a failure to make such an application, until the period of one month within which such an application must be made has expired.

3. This Order shall be read as one with the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

No. 1298-W.—The following is published in supersession of the Notification in the Commerce and Industry Department No. 1116-W., dated the 26th November 1914 :—

Whereas by paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of November 17th, 1914, it is provided that any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August 1914, and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India is a hostile firm ; and

Whereas by paragraph 4 of the said Order hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a special or general licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council ; and

Whereas it is desirable to grant a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order to certain companies which fall within the definition of hostile firm in the said Order ;

Now therefore the Governor General in Council hereby authorises to carry on trade or business in British India any such company as satisfies the following conditions, namely :—

(1) that the company is registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession ;

(2) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 such company was not agent for any person carrying on a business or trade in the territories of any State now at war with His Majesty ;

(3) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 not more than one-third of the issued share capital was held by, or on behalf of, any person or persons being subjects of any State now at war with His Majesty ;

(4) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 no director, manager or other officer was a subject of any such State ; and

(5) that such company is not specifically excluded from the benefit of this general licence by a notification in the *Gazette of India* by the Governor General in Council in this behalf for the time being in force.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th December 1914.

No. 1344-C.—Mr. J. C. Shields, Chief Electrician, Indian Telegraph Department, is placed on special duty under the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs for a period of 3 months, with effect from the 11th November 1914.

With effect from the same date, Mr. H. C. N. Prance, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Calcutta East Division, will carry on the duties of Chief Electrician, Indian Telegraph Department, in addition to his own.

No. 1426-228-C.—Mr. G. P. Roy, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is appointed temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,500, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Traffic, is appointed temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,500, with effect from the 1st to the 21st October 1914.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 4th December 1914

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1080.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Second Lieutenant A. Brown, 4th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain A. A Todd, Rifle Brigade, resigned. Dated the 23rd November 1914.

No. 1081.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 967, dated the 30th October 1914, the following officiating arrangements have been made in the Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, *vice* Mr. F. W. L. Devine, appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

Mr. W. H. P. de la Hey, 2nd Assistant, to officiate as Registrar from the 13th April to the 30th June 1914.

Rai Sahib Nagendra Nath Chatterjee, 1st Assistant, to officiate as Registrar from the 1st July to the 14th November 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1082.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th December 1914.

To be Lieutenants.

Walter Lewis Henderson
William Lancaster Ranking } ,—Cavalry Branch

William Stevenson
Fred Cross
Hugh Lethbridge Pope } ,—Infantry Branch.

To be 2nd Lieutenants.

Frederick Ewart Robertson
Richard Joseph Innes
Wellesley St. George Ashe
Basil Whitaker
Charles Hopewell Tayler
Harry Taylor
Kenneth Yates
George William Fulcher
Douglas Colin Rowland Hindley
Reginald Lonsada Barrow
Nicholas Howard Thomas Homer
George Stewart Manisty
Stuart Gray
Richard Martin Treloar
Alfred Lyon Hill
Huyshe Arthur Bradshaw
Ernest John Green
Daniel Vincent McCollum
Frank Leonard Woledge
Stanley Lewin Nathan
Henry Maurye Banon
Michel Cuthbert Tayler
Lachlan Ronald Fraser
Edgar Norman Bath
Cecil Olcher Feddon

} ,—Cavalry Branch.

} ,—Infantry Branch

Edward Parnell Widdicombe
Homer Clarence Beck
Melancthon Edward Brett
Eric Hamilton Hunter
Frederick Helm
George Lewis Field
Hugh Stanley Cheshire
Sidney Arthur Ralph
George Wilson Muirhead
John Nugent Gordon Stoker
Burney Henry May
Harold Kenneth Head
Richard Brierley
Thomas Domenic Nugent
Hugh Vivian Collingridge
Frederick Julian Siedle
Leslie Bell Syer
George Herbert Elsworth
Edward Stephen Hearn
John Tyson Tyson
Lauchlan Toremore Macdonald
Wilfred James Crocker } —Infantry Branch.
George Wishart
Samuel Grant Mellis Smith
Eric Wilfred Waite
Noel DeCourcy Hardwick
Morton Hollinshed Crawford Stuart
Roy Douglas Burne
Geoffrey Thompson
Francis Carey Head
Herbert George Head
Walter Herbert Mayes
John Pomeray Dalley
William Hamish Chalmers
Joseph Charles Stewart
Norman Lincoln
George Tresilian Pender
Ernest Neville Priestley
William Blake
William Mowbray
Chetwode Percy Evill
Horace Justin Dillon Flynn
Hugh Lionel Bartholomew
Hugh Rahere Panckridge
Sydney Elston Grundy
Cedric Robert Kyffin Crossfield
Amiraux Silver Fletcher
William Oakley Garrett }

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1083.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 31st October 1914, pages 8843 and 8846.

War Office,
31st October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel George de S. Barrow, 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army, and to be temporary Colonel, *vice* Colonel J. Vaughan, D.S.O. Dated 15th September, 1914.

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

Local Units.

The following notifications are substituted for those which appeared in the Gazette dated 5th October, 1914 :—

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Colonel William Prior, Indian Army, 13th Battalion Dated 18th September, 1914.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Colonel Eden Vansittart, 8th Battalion. Dated 14th September, 1914

London Gazette," dated the 2nd November 1914, pages 8851, 8852, 8854, 8857, and 8872.

War Office,
2nd November, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aides-de-Camp—

Lieutenant Owen Gough, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 16th September 1914.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

Assistant Director of Transport—

Colonel Alfred L. Phillips, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

Deputy Assistant Director of Transport —

Major Frederick W. Hawks, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

Assistant Director of Supplies —

Major Mark Synge, Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies—

Captain Arthur A. G. Duke, Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captain :—

Lieutenant H. F. Belli-Bivar, Indian Army. Dated 25th August 1914.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captain :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Champion Faunthorpe, Indian Volunteers. Dated 29th October 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

The undermentioned to be Major :—

Ernest Thomas Lloyd (late Major, Agra Volunteers). Dated 19th October 1914.

India Office,
2nd November 1914.

The KING has approved the promotion of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

George Sidney Sheppard. Dated 23rd October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd November 1914, pages 8879, 8880, 8882, 8889, 8892 and 8897.

The President of the French Republic has bestowed the Decoration of the Legion of Honour on the undermentioned Officers, with the approval of His Majesty the King, for their gallantry during the Operations between the 21st and 30th August 1914.

Croix de Chevalier.

Captain Gatacre, J. K. (killed in action), 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

War Office,
3rd November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

The following appointments are made :—

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Infantry.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

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Lieutenant Hamilton D. Drysdale, Indian Army. Dated 3rd October 1914.

War Office,
3rd November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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YEOMANRY.

Hampshire (Carabiniers).

Major Arthur Neville Lovell (late Indian Army) to be Major (temporary). Dated 26th October 1914.

Nottinghamshire (South Nottinghamshire Hussars).

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hearle Cole (late Indian Army) to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 4th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

8th Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment.

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The undermentioned to be Captain :—

Hugh Warburton Davies (late Second Lieutenant, Assam Valley Light Horse). Dated 5th September 1914.

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General List.

The undermentioned to be Majors :—

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N. McLeod (late Captain, Calcutta Light Horse).

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"London Gazette," dated the 4th November 1914, pages 8989, 8991 and 8995.

War Office,
4th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Colonel C. W. Muir, C.B., C.I.E., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 30th October 1914.

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Infantry.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

Lieutenant Clive K. Daly, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), Indian Army (temporary Captain), to be Adjutant, 8th (Service) Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 19th October 1914.

MEMORANDA.

The appointment to a temporary Lieutenancy of B. R. M. Wood, notified in the Gazette of 24th October 1914, is cancelled.

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"London Gazette," dated the 5th November 1914, pages 8999, 9002, 9003, 9004 and 9008.

War Office,

5th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain).

Captain Aubrey St. J. Cook, D.S.O. Dated 30th October 1914.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT OFFICER.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captain).

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis S. Baker, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 29th October 1914.

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned Officers to command Battalions of the New Army, and those under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Brevet-Colonel Ernest A. F. Carter (retired pay), 11th Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, *vice* Colonel Hugh Rose, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

Colonel Francis P. Hutchinson, C.B. (Indian Army), 13th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Dated 19th October 1914.

Brevet-Colonel William R. H. Beresford-Ash (retired pay), 10th Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Francis G. R. Ostrehan, Indian Army. Dated 13th October 1914.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Le G. Justice (Indian Army), 8th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Dated 19th September 1914.

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Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Newell (Indian Army), 7th Battalion, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry,) *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen G. Moore. Dated 24th October 1914.

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MEMORANDA.

Aubrey St. J. Cooke, D.S.O., late Captain, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 5th August 1914.

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War Office,
5th November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Infantry.

6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Rifles) ; the undermentioned to be Lieutenants :—

William John Hartley (late Second Lieutenant, Malabar Volunteer Rifles). Dated 7th October 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated 6th November 1914, pages 9017, 9018 and 9031.

War Office,
6th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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Brigade Major.

Captain E. C. Kensington, 130th King Goorge's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), Indian Army. Dated 5th September 1914.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major William C. Palæologus, retired Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 16th October 1914.

India Office,
6th November 1914.

The undermentioned officer has been dismissed from the service by sentence of a General Court Martial :—

Captain Frederic Philip Pierrepont Rouse. Dated 7th November 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1084.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Leon Francis Brandenbourg, M.B.,—29th July 1914.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1085.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S.,—30th July 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 1086.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 11th November 1914:—

George Maurice Callaghan (Supernumerary).
Thomas William Twells.
John Letwitch Lawrence.
Arthur James.
Arthur Henry Whitley.
William O'Connor.
Alfred Bertram Cornelius.
Edward Desmond Shave.
Thomas Henderson Brooks.
Lionel Scott.
George Archibald Simpson Howatson.
Albert Edward Clarke.
Albert Alexander Wellington White.
Francis Henry O'Leary.
Reginald William Pettigrew.
Archibald Percival Lopez.
Ernest Clayton Ross Fox.
Frank Herbert Gleeson.
Gilbert Henry Perkins.
John Cecil Milburn.
James Robert Foy.
George Towers Jones.
William Henry Thipthorp.
Joseph Longman Wredden.
Augustus Wilhelm Dyer.
Francis Xavier Mendis.
Frederick Russell Smith.
Arthur Robbins Duckworth.
Henry Duckworth (Supernumerary).
George Samuel Jennings.
George Frederick Andeon.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1087.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), with effect from the 1st July 1914.

No. 1088.—The following promotions are made:—

5th Cavalry.

Duffadar Muhammad Husain Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from 8th August 1914.

Duffadar Jot Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mirza Safdar Beg, deceased; with effect from 7th September 1914.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Jemadar Jit Singh to be Ressaidar in the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), to complete the establishment; with effect from 29th October 1914.

34th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Poona Horse.

Ressaidar Husain Bakhsh Khan to be Risaldar, to complete the establishment; with effect from 10th August 1914.

Jemadar Badan Singh to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment; with effect from 10th August 1914.

Kot-Dafadars Rewat Singh, Firoz Khan and Isa Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 10th August 1914.

38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Ressaidar Dilawar Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Shibdeo Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Lihaz Gul Khan and Dayal Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 24th October 1914.

31st Mountain Battery.

Havildar Mihar Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment with effect from 11th November 1914.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Jemadar Gajjan Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Harnam Singh, Bishan Singh, Badan Singh Bir Singh, Gurdit Singh and Atar Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 8th August 1914.

24th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sahib Nur to be Subadar and Havildars Fateh Singh, Pirthi Chand, Lal Zaman, Sant Singh, Ghulam Muhammad and Bhola Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 16th October 1914.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Fateh Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Gopal Singh and Havildar-Major Arjan Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 2nd November 1914.

48th Pioneers.

Jemadar Lehri to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Sundar Singh, Havildar Khushal Singh, Colour-Havildar Shiu Singh, Havildar Ramji Lal and Havildar-Major Chhailu to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th August 1914.

87th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Karam Din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 26th October 1914.

89th Punjabis.

Jemadar Jasmal Singh, to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Gainda Singh, Havildar Chenchal Singh and Quartermaster-Havildar Bishun Datt Dube to be Jemadars; to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

90th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Suraj Pande to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th October 1914.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Colour-Havildars Abdul Karim, Panna, Phula Ram and Havildar Nara Rawat to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th September 1914.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Aslam Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Umar Khan, Ghulam Shah and Kishan Singh, Havildars Dindar, Tulsa Singh and Colour-Havildar Faiz Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Dhanbir Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Balsing Thapa, Havildar-Major Dhanraj Pun and Havildars Nandlal Gurung, Dalbahadur Thapa and Kharak Bahadur Rana to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 16th October 1914.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Hastabir Thapa to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Budhibal Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Sankhbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 26th October 1914.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1089.—The following promotion is made to complete the establishment on the expansion of Mule Cadres:—

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Ahmed Ali, 1st Mule Corps, to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant, with effect from 9th October 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 1090.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th December 1914 :—

Second Lieutenant Harold Augustus Starkey.
Second Lieutenant William Ashton Scholes.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Alfred Owen Thompson.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 1091.—John Barre deWinton Moloney to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* T. H. Bishop, transferred. Dated the 31st October 1914.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

(*Artillery Companies.*)

No. 1092.—Second Lieutenant Edward Herbert Keeling to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. C. Shipster transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st September 1914.

John Patrick Doyle to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1093.—Major *Sir* James Houssemayne DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1094.—Edward George McAlpine to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th November 1914.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1095.—Captain (Honorary Major) Augustus Baldwin Baker Whaley, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 31st July 1914.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1096.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Burvill Holmes, V.D., Commandant, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles, is transferred as Commandant to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gardiner, Commandant, placed supernumerary on the establishment of his rank. Dated the 29th September 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1097.—Lieutenant Charles Herbert Macnutt, Supernumerary to the establishment, to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Henry Hewart Craw to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

William John Lakeland to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1098.—Captain Arthur Esmonde Martelli resigns his commission. Dated the 5th November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Percival William White Williames resigns his commission. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1099.—Evan Ebenezer Biss to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th October 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1100.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Alfred Carlyon Tweedy.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th December 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 25th November and 1st December 1914.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
6th Jat Light Infantry.	Captain Alexander Clairmonte Anderson.	23rd November 1914.	France	Killed accidentally.
Ditto	Lieutenant Eric Carr Liptrott.	26th November 1914.	Do.	Died of wounds.
Ditto	Captain Leonard Grey Dudley.	24th November 1914.	Do.	Ditto.
31st Punjabis. Attached to 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force.)	Lieutenant Ralph Alec Reilly.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action.
34th Sikh Pioneers	Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain James Fergus Mackain.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant John Henry Crofton.	13th November 1914.	Dublin	...
58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Hugh Laurents Chenevix Baldwin.	24th November 1914.	France	Died of wounds.
Ditto	Lieutenant Lionel Gaisford.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cambridge Fenner.	23rd November 1914.	Do.	Was Commandant. Killed in action.
62nd Punjabis	Major Kenneth Lee Warner Mackenzie.	27th November 1914	Suez	...
107th Pioneers	Major Jonathan Maxwell Bruce.	24th November 1914.	France	Killed in action.
1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Duncan Stuart Ross Macpherson.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Major Reginald William Sidney Elliott.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Duncan Baillie	4th November 1914.	Do.	Ditto

Errata (i).—In Army Department Notification dated the 23rd October 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th October 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Captain John Kerwan Gatacre, *for* "13th October 1914" *read* "12th October 1914."

Errata (ii).—In Army Department Notification dated the 20th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston and Captain Leslie Sedgwick Whitchurch *for* "Between 30th and 31st October 1914" *read* "31st October 1914."

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st December 1914.

No. 329.—Mr. R. C. Briggs, Executive Engineer, Officiating Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, and Superintendent, Local Manufactures, Bombay, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 330.—With reference to Notification No. 329, dated 1st December 1914, Mr. V. T. Janson, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, is appointed to officiate as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, and Superintendent, Local Manufactures, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

No. 331.—Mr. J. D. Green, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is promoted from class II, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways to class II, grade 4 sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

The 3rd December 1914.

No. 332.—Mr. W. E. King, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 17th November 1914.

No. 333.—*Corrigendum.* For the date "7th November 1914, forenoon" in Notification No. 323, dated the 23rd November 1914, read "10th November 1914, forenoon".

No. 334.—Mr. F. W. Thorp, Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 335.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 334, dated the 3rd December 1914, Mr. S. H. Maule-Cole, Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 3rd December 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather was disturbed near Ceylon during the greater part of the week and heavy rain fell in south Madras. A feeble depression of the winter type occasioned some precipitation in north east Baluchistan, the north Punjab and the surrounding hills.

2. *Burma.*—There was no rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa —Weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—No rainfall was reported.

Northwest India.—A few light falls of rain occurred in northeast Baluchistan on the 27th November and 2nd December, and rain fell locally in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab on the 1st.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain fell in south Madras on the 28th, 29th and 30th November, and 1st and 2nd December.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

November 27th—Cuddalore 0·98″.

„ 28th—Tinnevelly 1·69″, Madura 0·95″ and Kodaikanal 2·64″.

„ 30th—Cochin 4·14″, Trivandrum 2·73″, Tinnevelly 6·36″, Pambam 1·00″, Negapatam 1·90″, Cuddalore 2·77″, Madras 2·64″ and Kodaikanal 1·28″.

December 1st—Murree 1·79″, Rawalpindi 1·02″, Negapatam 1·40″, Cuddalore 2·16″ and Kodaikanal 2·01″.

„ 2nd—Pamban 2·91″, Negapatam 4·20″, Cuddalore 4·71″ and Kodaikanal 2·31″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Malabar and Madras Southeast; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands Burma, Assam, Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India West, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It was normal in Baluchistan. No rain fell in the remaining divisions, but the absence of rainfall is a normal feature in the weather in those areas at this time of year.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in all the remaining divisions, except Mysore, where alone it is more than 20 per cent. in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 3rd December 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 3rd December 1914.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·5	3·0	—2·5	103·5	107·4	—3·9	— 4	— 1
Lower Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	160·0	141·5	+18·5	+13	+13
Upper Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	45·5	42·0	+3·5	+ 8	+ 9
Assam	0	0·2	—0·2	67·6	76·8	—9·2	—12	—12
Bengal	0	0	0	62·2	69·8	—7·6	—11	—11
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	63·0	58·6	+4·4	+ 8	+ 8
Chota Nagpur	0	0	0	44·4	49·6	—5·2	—10	—10
Bihar	0	0	0	46·6	49·8	—3·2	— 6	— 6
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	37·3	39·0	—1·7	— 4	— 4
United Provinces, West	0	0	0	39·4	39·2	+0·2	+1	+ 1
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0	+0·3	28·0	21·3	+7·0	+33	+31
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	14·6	7·9	+6·7	+85	+85
Kashmir	0·2	0·1	+0·1	9·3	9·1	+0·2	+2	+ 1
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	9·4	6·1	+3·3	+54	+57
Baluchistan	0·2	0·2	0	8·0	2·7	+5·3	+196	+212
Sind	0	0	0	5·1	4·9	+0·2	+ 4	+ 4
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	10·8	11·7	—0·9	— 8	— 8
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	23·5	23·0	+0·5	+ 2	+ 2
Gujarat	0	0	0	31·0	23·6	+7·4	+31	+31
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	29·1	29·9	—0·8	— 3	—2
Central India, East	0	0	0	44·3	41·5	+2·8	+ 7	+7
Berar	0	0	0	30·1	31·7	—1·6	— 5	—5
Central Provinces, West	0	0	0	41·1	45·0	—3·9	— 9	—9
Central Provinces, East	0	0	0	41·3	48·1	—6·8	—14	—14
Konkan	0	0	0	117·6	96·7	+20·9	+22	+22
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	34·3	27·4	+6·9	+25	+25
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	41·1	33·3	+7·8	+23	+23
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	36·3	30·3	+6·0	+20	+20
Mysore	0·1	0·3	—0·2	20·3	28·1	—7·8	—28	—28
Malabar	2·3	0·5	+1·8	107·2	98·2	+9·0	+ 9	+ 7
Madras, South-East	5·1	1·6	+3·5	36·0	30·8	+5·2	+17	+ 6
Madras Deccan	0	0·3	—0·3	23·2	24·4	—1·2	— 5	— 4
Madras Coast, North	0·3	0·5	—0·2	35·3	36·1	—0·8	— 2	— 2

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated 3rd December 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th November 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was good and well distributed. It benefited the dry zone considerably. Reaping of the early varieties of winter rice has commenced. Harvesting of maize has been completed. Plucking of cotton and harvesting of groundnuts are progressing. The condition of crops is fair. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is above normal. The arrivals are small and the market for white rice is quiet.

Assam.—The weather has been seasonable and rainless except in Aijal. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of mustard and pulses, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of winter rice are in progress. Prospects of tea are good. The outturn of winter rice and sugarcane is fair. The average price of common rice has fallen by nearly 2 per cent. Cattle disease is reported from three districts.

Bengal.—During the week there was no rain throughout the Province except for some slight showers in parts of Darjeeling, Bakarganj and Chittagong. Sowing of spring crops is in brisk progress but rain is wanted for their growth. Harvesting of winter rice is proceeding. Prospects of standing crops are not very favourable for want of rain. Damage to winter rice by insects continues to be reported from Midnapore and Bakarganj. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 0·6 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy is going on. The crop has suffered in places from want of rain. Sowing of spring crops still continues but the operation has been restricted in some districts for want of moisture. Rain is badly needed for the newly sown spring crops in several districts. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but in some States the crops require rain badly.

United Provinces.—Practically no rain has fallen throughout the provinces. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops have been completed in some districts and are approaching completion in others. Threshing of autumn crops and irrigation of spring crops have commenced in places. Germination is good. Cotton picking, poppy sowing and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are fluctuating with an upward tendency in some places but are on the whole stationary.

Punjab.—The weather remained generally dry. The condition of standing sugarcane, cotton and other crops is average to good. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops continue. The yield of cotton is generally average to good and of other crops average to good on irrigated and below average to average on irrigated areas. Sowing of wheat is in progress and is normal or above normal. Prospects of spring crops are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell during the week in Mardan The weather is clear and cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average og unirrigated lands. The Paharpur canal is running. Harvesting of autumn crops, pickinu of cotton and sowing of spring crops continue. Cane is being pressed and *gur* is being made in Peshawar with outturn good. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and are rising in the case of gram in Peshawar and in the case of wheat in Dera Ismail Khan but are falling in the case of *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 16 and maize from 11 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Jammu, Ramban, Kishtwar and Udhampur tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was insignificant. Agricultural operations for spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported in Uttarmachipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is generally cool and clear. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are nearing completion. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Central India.—There has been no rain during the week except for slight showers in the Mehidpur district of the Indore State. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowing of spring crops is nearing completion in Gwalior, has been completed in Bhopal and is in progress elsewhere. Picking of cotton is in progress in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States. Standing crops are generally good. The outturn is estimated at 12 to 16 annas in Gwalior, 13 annas in Orchha and 10 annas in the Lugasi State of Bundelkhand and is good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged for want of rain in the Lugasi and Garrauli States of Bundelkhand. Cattle are in good condition except in some villages of the Segaon and Kasrawad Mahals of the Indore State. Cattle disease prevails in Nagod and Unchahra. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in the Ajaigarh State of Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere. Sowing of poppy is still in progress in Indore and in the Mandasor and Nahargarh Parganas of the Gwalior State.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear and cool. Reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Germination of spring crops is generally satisfactory but in the northern districts and Chindwara seedlings would be much benefited by a little rain. Fodder and water are ample and cattle are in good condition. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States:—Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops are in progress. The condition of spring crops is generally good. New *kodon* sells cheaper by 5 seers per rupee in Kawardha. Rice rose by 2 seers in Sarangarh.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and are withering in two talukas of Poona. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar, parts of Poona and one taluka of Sholapur. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate and irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—Autumn crops are being harvested and cotton is being picked. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being harvested. Spring crops are being sown. They are generally in good condition and are being weeded. Late rice lands are being prepared and sowings are progressing. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. Coarse rice is selling at 9 and white *juar* at 14 seers per rupee in Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is *juar* 9½ seers in Raichur and the lowest 28 seers in Usmanabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. The price of *ragi* has risen in Kolar and Tamkur and that of rice has fallen in Hasan. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is fair. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in all districts except Kadur and Shimoga. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee and cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was fair in South Arcot and Pudukkottai and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of four districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or is being completed in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or concluding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Ramnad. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to rise.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 28th November 1914 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern.	Bombay City	1	2
		Kaira District	2	...
		Ahmedabad District	2	2
		Broach „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	2	2
		Surat District	3	3
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	9	5
	Central	Nasik District	66	59
		East Khandesh District	19	...
		Poona Town	19	84
		Poona District	86	67
		Satara „	82	64
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...
		Belgaum „	20	19
		Dharwar „	72	45
		Hubli Town	1	2
		Bijapur District	9	5
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	4	2
		Karachi District	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	24	22
		Cutch „	1	1
		Mandvi Port	1	2
		Porbandar Port	1	...
		Kathiawar Agency	37	30
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	182	156
		TOTAL	643	576
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	26 (a)	17
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	70 (b)	63 (c)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	10 (b)	11 (b)
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	8 (a)	3
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	4	4
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chittoor District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	118	98

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

The following correction should be made in the return for the week ending 21st November 1914 :—

Hyderabad Town *read* 23 cases, 18 deaths for *nil*.

Hyderabad District *read* 1 case for *nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	13	8
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	19	15
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	51	29
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	...	...
		Palamau ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	...	...
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	5	5
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	88	57
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Meerut ,,	14	14
		Bulandshahr ,,	...	...
	Agra	Aligarh District	11	8
		Muttra City	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	2	2
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	5	5
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	2	2
		Fatehpur ,,	12	10
		Allahabad ,,	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	2	1
		Jaunpur ,,	9	10
		Ghazipur ,,	48	44
		Ballia ,,	12	14
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	9	6
		Basti ,,	14	8
		Azamgarh ,,	84	59
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	14	14
		Unao ,,	18	18
		Rae Bareli ,,	5	3
		Sitapur ,,	2	2
		Hardoi ,,	2	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	23	23
		Bahraich ,,	2	2
		Sultanpur ,,	...	...
		Partabgarh District	1	1
		Bara Banki ,,	14	9
		TOTAL	305	257

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	92	60
		Gurgaon „	12	12
		Rohtak „	28	16
		Karnal „	18	18
		Ambala „	26	26
	Jullundur	Kangra District	1	1
		Hoshiarpur District	78	30
		Jullundur City	22	7
		Jullundur District	31	22
		Ludhiana „	93	39
		Ferozepore „	7	4
	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	38	8
		Amritsar City	4	4
		Amritsar District	52	26
		Gurdaspur „	43	27
		Sialkot „	39	19
		Gujranwala „	116	69
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	57	26
		Gujrat „	48	51
		Jhelum „	84	35
		Rawalpindi „	167	109
		Attock „	9	6
	Multan	Lyallpur District	12	12
		Jhang „	6	4
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	12	...
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	73	73
		Kapurthala State	27	16
		TOTAL	1,195	710
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	5	5
		Tharrawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	1	1
		Prome „	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	2	2
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	9	9
		Magwe District	5	5
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	13	13
		Meiktila „	...	...
		TOTAL	39	39
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	4	2
	Jubbulpore	Saugor Town	14	8
		Saugor District	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	16	5
		Hoshangabad District	13	7
		Narsinghpur „	1	1
	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur Town	...	...
		TOTAL	47	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	3	2
		TOTAL	3	2
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	26	21
		Bangalore City	11	7
		Bangalore District	33	18
		Mysore City	8	8
		Mysore District	85	62
		Hassan ,,	7	6
		Kadur ,,	2	2
		Kolar ,,	21	15
		Kolar Gold Fields	15	8
		Tumkur District	11	11
		Shimoga ,,	3	2
		Chitaldroog ,,	8	11
		TOTAL	223	171
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	10	9
		Bidar ,,	15	22
		Medak ,,	3	3
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Gulbarga ,,	7	7
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	35(a)	41(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		Kurwai State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	34	34
		TOTAL	34	34
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	6	8
		TOTAL	6	8
		GRAND TOTAL	2,741	2,016

(a) From the 16th to the 22nd November 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

*Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, a lakh is taken as 100,000 and a crore as 10,000,000 throughout.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	21st November 1913.	21st November 1914.	1913.	1914.	21st November 1913.	21st November 1914.			
		Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,359	2,676	7,09,393	7,79,000	286	291	2,53,07,077	2,49,21,000	...	3,86,077	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	7,810	8,801	348	419	2,90,918	2,80,000	30,982	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	916	908	7,56,616	5,92,000	850	583	2,16,45,971	1,96,14,000	...	20,31,971	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3¾" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	418	1,572	1,578	9,11,207	6,72,000	580	426	2,38,92,792	2,00,43,000	...	38,49,792	
	East Indian	775	2,540	2,549	20,51,449	19,35,000	895	759	6,52,06,851	6,44,98,000	...	7,08,851	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,551	17,76,202	14,64,000	700	573	4,80,55,108	4,47,90,000	...	41,65,108	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	59,615	44,200	473	478	13,88,327	18,91,000	5,02,673	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	2,854	2,000	71	65	1,03,104	95,200	...	7,904	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	29,531	21,000	520	379	10,51,239	6,95,000	...	3,56,239	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3¾" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	6,14,649	6,20,000	251	243	2,31,04,993	2,33,14,000	...	10,993	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	16,38,592	18,22,000	418	379	5,57,02,630	5,41,71,000	...	15,31,630	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3¾" link)	289	1,661	1,661	4,76,819	3,88,000	286	242	1,48,88,615	1,29,88,000	...	19,00,615	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	2,796	3,141	51	39	(a) 30,547	82,800	52,253	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	6,747	7,500	211	234	3,00,233	2,95,000	...	11,233	
3' 3¾" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,50,103	1,42,000	186	167	42,84,918	42,65,000	...	19,918	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	5,19,200	5,53,000	329	303	1,78,95,299	1,72,79,000	...	6,16,299	
	Burma	306	1,552	1,552	4,47,705	3,81,000	288	246	1,44,17,093	1,41,87,000	...	2,30,093	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	21,131	18,500	170	149	8,74,968	6,27,900	...	2,47,068	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	34,215	32,500	119	113	13,08,298	11,08,000	...	2,30,298	
	Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	71,662	63,500	174	154	24,08,162	24,01,000	...	7,162	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,451	4,01,614	4,7[illegible]	318	323	1,81,05,785	1,79,65,000	...	1,40,785	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,510	17,000	162	163	5,91,757	5,91,500	243	...	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,51,206	1,89,000	320	240	62,20,064	60,53,000	...	1,67,064	
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	30	30	2,250	2,300	74	77	83,292	75,400	...	7,892	
	TOTAL	415	26,157	26,336	1,11,84,716	99,20,801	428	377	34,84,14,141	33,22,39,700	...	1,61,74,441	

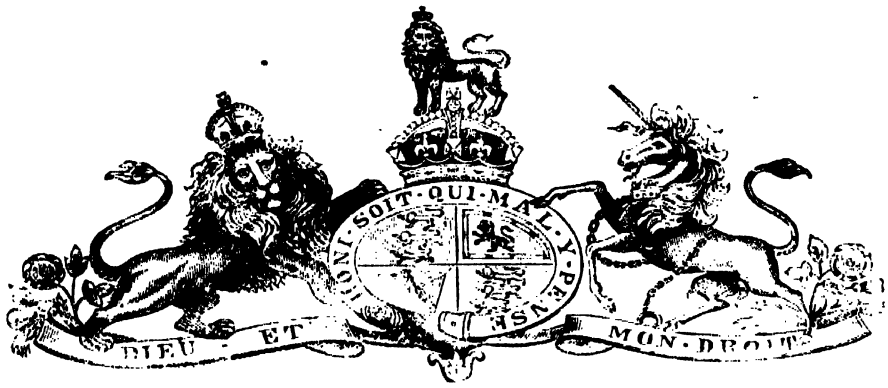
SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

5' 6"	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,34,285	1,10,000	402	329	38,59,348	34,59,000	...	3,90,348	
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,153	4,500	169	126	1,85,388	1,89,000	3,612	...	
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	24,871	27,000	230	250	11,28,319	8,10,000	...	3,18,315	
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,17,427	97,000	276	228	33,79,289	33,27,000	...	43,289	
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	25,641	25,000	165	161	8,50,517	7,74,000	...	82,517	
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	13,108	10,000	64	48	3,97,817	3,71,000	..	26,817	
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	31,591	21,800	203	141	8,15,154	7,79,000	...	37,154	
	Tarkessur	312	22	22	6,542	5,400	295	245	2,27,181	2,38,000	10,519	...	
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,618	2,200	78	65	85,780	79,500	...	2,280	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension	87	89	89	6,445	6,200	72	70	2,59,779	2,53,000	13,221	...	
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,29,974	3,02,000	186	175	68,48,024	68,04,000	...	44,024	
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	43,781	48,200	286	250	10,72,168	10,10,000	...	62,168	
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,485	6,600	145	127	2,22,166	2,38,000	15,834	...	
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	120	227	227	32,004	34,000	145	154	9,31,223	10,29,000	97,777	...	
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	9,243	9,700	270	167	1,75,405	1,71,000	...	4,405	
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	27,264	22,700	317	264	8,67,348	8,41,000	...	26,348	
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	14,322	13,200	78	72	1,98,903	3,24,000	25,097	...	
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	224	31,235	23,200	148	105	8,52,535	8,64,000	11,465	...	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	82,115	84,700	186	192	23,52,509	24,72,000	3,19,491	...	
	Jaipur	82	73	73	6,370	4,800	87	66	1,88,489	1,76,000	...	12,489	
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	5,606	5,100	104	94	1,82,676	1,93,000	10,324	...	
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	1,03,032	71,300	101	66	34,98,508	29,01,000	...	5,97,508	
	Junagad	105	113	114	12,064	10,400	107	91	3,68,964	3,72,000	3,036	...	
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	5,476	4,400	186	152	1,91,729	1,87,000	...	4,729	
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,657	2,700	47	27	1,29,042	1,30,000	358	...	
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	18,004	11,700	194	126	5,06,338	4,78,000	...	28,338	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	19,161	8,900	184	102	3,11,879	2,96,000	...	15,879	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	34,414	32,300	128	121	13,14,424	11,10,000	...	2,34,424	
	Sangli	153	5	5	654	500	131	100	22,512	22,600	88	...	
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,453	12,000	192	194	4,16,620	4,15,000	...	1,620	
	Tanjore District Board	184	103	103	15,232	15,000	148	146	6,66,772	6,36,000	...	29,772	
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,412	4,500	95	67	1,79,640	1,61,000	...	15,640	
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	36,632	13,100	316	113	6,82,493	6,80,000		2,493	
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)	...	...	14	...	300	...	21	...	4,700	4,700	...	(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)	..	...	11	...	700	..	54	...	23,500	23,500	...	(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	875	600	47	30	56,690	46,590	...	10,100	
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	1,400	...	52	...	29,800	29,800	...	(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	13,078	12,100	96	85	3,94,538	4,27,000	32,462	...	
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)	...	...	26	...	700	...	27	...	27,300	27,300	...	(*e*) Opened from 5th December 1913.
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	455	400	17	15	16,519	16,200	...	319	
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (*f*)	...	...	48	...	3,300	...	69	...	1,48,000	1,48,000	...	(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1913.
	Murtajapur-Karanja (*g*)	...	...	20	...	1,400	...	70	...	3,100	3,100	...	(*g*) Opened from 1st November 1914.
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	1,820	1,700	65	61	63,827	74,200	10,373	...	
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	2,092	1,500	54	40	78,575	75,800	...	2,775	
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	22,086	21,000	433	412	8,21,451	8,13,000	...	8,451	
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*h*)	..	...	21	...	1,000	...	48	...	22,000	22,000	...	(*h*) Opened from 16th June 1914.
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	379	400	15	16	17,662	15,900	...	1,762	
	TOTAL	166	7,451	7,707	12,94,575	10,99,400	174	143	3,06,03,277	3,-3,54,800	...	12,48,477	
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,008	34,043	1,24,79,291	1,10,20,200	371	324	38,80,17,418	37,05,94,700	...	1,74,22,918	

A. T. STOWELL,

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLITICAL.)

Delhi, the 4th November 1914.

No. 68-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Notification Home (Political) Department no. 578, dated the 8th August 1914, namely:—

in clause (*a*) after the word "Asiatics" the words "other than Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted;

in clause (*b*) after the word "nationality" the words "or European subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi*

The Gazette of India

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SIMLA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

No. 8982.

Simla, the 7th September 1914.

In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 6808-Customs, dated the 6th August 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R. I.

Whereas a state of war exists between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other :

And whereas it is necessary to specify the articles which it is OUR intention to treat as Contraband of War :

Now, therefore, WE do hereby Declare, by and with the advice of OUR Privy Council that during the continuance of the War or until WE do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

Given at OUR Court at Buckingham Palace this fourth day of August in the year of OUR LORD, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of OUR Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE I.

THE following articles will be treated as absolute contraband :—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military waggons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
5. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
6. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
7. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
8. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
9. Armour plates.
10. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
11. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and air craft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and air craft.
12. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war materials for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

The following articles will be treated as conditional contraband :—

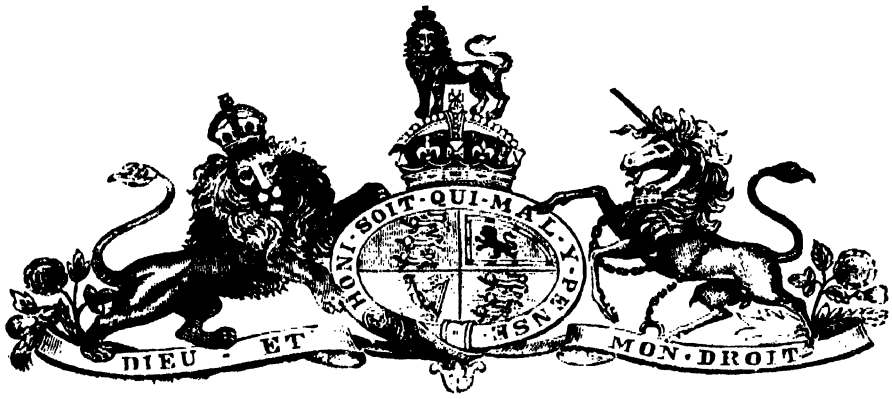
1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion : paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds ; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway material, both fixed and rolling-stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel : lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
11. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
12. Harness and saddlery.
13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th November 1914.

No. 843-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is republished, for general information and guidance :—

"*The London Gazette.*"

Thursday, 5th November 1914.

The King.

A PROCLAMATION

Extending to the war with Turkey the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS, owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish Forces under German Officers, a state of war now exists between Us and the Sultan of Turkey :

AND WHEREAS on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor :

AND WHEREAS We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war :

AND WHEREAS on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary:

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey:

AND WHEREAS the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey as from this 5th day of November, 1914.

2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 5th day of November, 1914, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Ottoman Government.

3. The words "enemy country" in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, Cyprus, and any territory in the occupation of Us or Our Allies.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 5th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PRIZE COURTS.

No. 55.

Delhi, the 6th November, 1914.

The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th November, 1914, is hereby published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of Order XLVI of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, made by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 5th day of August, 1914, and amended by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 30th day of September 1914, I hereby proclaim the said Rules as amended and direct that they shall come into operation from the date of this proclamation.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

105GI

The rules referred to in the above Proclamation are published below for general information :—

RULES AND ORDERS.

ORDER I.

Interpretation.

1. In these Rules and the forms thereto annexed, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have and include the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say :—

"Captor" shall mean any person taking or seizing, or having taken or seized, any ship or goods as prize, and shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter include the captor's solicitor (if any), or the proper officer of the Crown, and shall include re-captor ;

"Capture" shall include recapture ;

"Cause" shall mean any prize proceeding instituted by a writ ;

"Claimant" shall mean any person who shall assert a claim to ship or goods taken or seized as prize, or to compensation, and shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the claimant's solicitor (if any) ;

"Consular officer" shall include consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, and any person for the time authorised to discharge the duties of consul-general, consul or vice-consul ;

"Counsel" shall include any barrister-at-law, advocate, or other person entitled to practise and have audience in the Court ;

"Court" shall mean the High Court acting in the exercise of prize jurisdiction, and any court in a British Possession duly authorised to exercise prize jurisdiction ;

"Crown" shall include the Crown in its office of Admiralty ;

"Defendant" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the defendant's solicitor (if any).

"Judge" shall mean any Judge of the Court acting in the exercise of prize jurisdiction ;

"Lords of the Admiralty" shall mean the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral ;

"Marshal" shall mean the marshal of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, or of any court in a British Possession duly authorised to exercise prize jurisdiction, or such other officer as shall be appointed by such court to carry out the duties of the marshal under these Rules ;

"Month" shall mean calendar month ;

"Owner" shall include any person to whom by operation of law the property in a ship seized or taken as prize shall, in whole or part, have passed, and shall also include any person intervening in a cause on behalf of an owner, or intervening and claiming or alleging an interest in such ship ;

"Party" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the proper officer of the Crown and the party's solicitor (if any);

"Person" shall include company and corporation and body politic;

"Petitioner" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the petitioner's solicitor (if any);

"Plaintiff" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the plaintiff's solicitor (if any);

"President" shall mean the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court or the principal Judge of a Court in a British Possession duly authorised to act as a Prize Court, as the case may be;

"Proper officer of the Crown" shall mean the King's Proctor or other law officer or agent for the Crown authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the Court;

"Registrar" shall mean the Admiralty Registrar of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, or any assistant or deputy Admiralty Registrar thereof, or the Admiralty Registrar of any court in a British Possession duly authorised to exercise prize jurisdiction, or such other officer as shall be appointed by such court to carry out the duties of the Registrar under these Rules;

"Registry" shall mean the Admiralty Registry of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, or of any court in a British Possession duly authorised to exercise prize jurisdiction.

"Respondent" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the respondent's solicitor (if any);

"Ship of war" shall include armed ship.

"Solicitor" shall mean any solicitor, attorney, or proctor entitled to practise in the Court, and the proper officer of the Crown;

2. Unless the contrary intention appears the provisions of these Rules relative to ships shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to goods and to freight (if any) due or to grow due; and for such purpose the term "ship" when used in these Rules shall also mean "goods" and "freight."

3. Except where the contrary intention appears, words and expressions in these Rules shall have the same meaning as in the Naval Prize Acts.

ORDER II.

Institution of Causes and Issue and Service of Writ.

(*a*) *Institution of Causes.*

1. Every cause in matters of prize shall be instituted by a writ.

2. Causes shall be numbered in the order in which they are instituted, and the number given to any cause shall be the

distinguishing number of the cause, and shall be written or printed on all instruments and other documents in the cause as part of the title thereof, and the cause shall be entered in the minute book under such number.

Forms of the heading and title of a cause will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 1 (i. and ii.).

3. Every cause instituted for the condemnation of a ship as prize, including causes under Rule 6, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be instituted in the name of the Crown; but the proceedings therein may, with the consent of the Crown (through the proper officer of the Crown), be conducted by the captors or any parties to whom the ship would on condemnation be condemned as prize.

All other causes may be instituted in the name of the parties claiming or proceeding.

(*b*) *Issue of Writs.*

4. Writs shall be issued out of the Registry.

5. A writ for the condemnation of a ship as prize shall be in the form No. 2 of Appendix A.

The writ shall be issued on the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

No writ for the condemnation of a ship as prize shall be issued until an affidavit has been filed as to ship papers.

6. Where the ship has been destroyed or lost, or where goods have been destroyed or lost or removed from the ship, the writ shall be in the form No. 3 of Appendix A.

7. In a cause instituted against a captor for restitution or damages the writ shall be in the form No. 4 of Appendix A.

8. A cause instituted for the recovery of prize salvage (except where the ship is brought in for adjudication) shall be commenced by writ in the form No. 5 of Appendix A.

9. In a cause instituted to enforce a claim of joint capture, the writ shall be in the form No. 6 of Appendix A.

(*c*) *Service of Writs.*

10. In a cause for the condemnation of a ship as prize, the writ shall be served by the marshal or his substitute.

11. Service of the writ shall be effected by affixing the original writ on a conspicuous part of the ship, and by leaving a true copy fixed in its place when the original is removed.

12. The writ shall be filed by the party after service as aforesaid, with a certificate of service endorsed thereon. The certificate of service shall state the date and mode of service, and shall be signed by the person serving the same, and shall be taken as evidence of such service and of the date and mode thereof.

13. Service of a writ in a cause instituted as in Rule 6 mentioned, shall be effected by the writ being filed in the Registry by the captor, and notice of the institution of the cause shall be given in such manner as the Judge may direct.

14. In a cause instituted as in Rule 7 and Rule 8 mentioned, the writ shall be served on the captors.

15. If it is made to appear to the Judge that service in the manner prescribed by these Rules is impracticable, the Judge may

make such order for substituted or other service, or for the substitution for service of notice by advertisement or otherwise as may seem just. Every application for substituted service or for the substitution of notice for service shall be supported by an affidavit setting forth the grounds upon which the application is made.

(d) Service out of the jurisdiction.

16. Service of a writ may, by leave of the Judge, be allowed out of the jurisdiction.

17. Application for leave to serve a writ out of the jurisdiction shall be upon affidavit, stating that in the belief of the deponent the applicant has good cause for proceeding, and showing in what place or country the person or ship to be served is or probably may be found, and the grounds upon which the application is made.

18. An order giving leave to effect service out of the jurisdiction shall limit a time after such service within which an appearance shall be entered.

19. Where the person to be served out of the jurisdiction is not a British subject, or the ship is not the property of a British subject, notice of the writ and not the writ itself shall be served. Notice in lieu of service shall be served in the manner in which a notice of a writ of summons is served according to the procedure for the time being in force in the High Court. A form of notice in lieu of service will be found in Appendix A, No. 7.

20. Where under the practice of the High Court notice of a writ is served through the diplomatic channel, the notice shall, if the writ is issued by the High Court, be transmitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in accordance with such practice, and, if the writ is issued by a Prize Court in a British Possession, be transmitted through the chief executive authority to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request for the further transmission of the same to the Government of the country in which service is to be effected.

(e) General.

21. A writ for condemnation and the fact of service thereof shall be advertised by the Registrar forthwith in one or more of such newspapers and on one or more occasions as he shall think proper.

22. Where a writ is issued on the application of an alien enemy an affidavit shortly stating the grounds of the claim must be filed in the Registry before the writ is issued.

23. Where a writ is issued in respect of a ship purporting to be neutral, notice of the institution of the cause shall be sent by the Registrar to the consular officer of the State to which the ship purports to belong.

ORDER III.

Appearance and Claim.

1. Any person, desiring to enter an appearance in a cause, shall

enter an appearance (Appendix A, Form No. 8) in the Registry within eight days after service of the writ, or may by leave of the Court do so at any time before final adjudication. He shall thereupon become a party to the cause.

2. A person, on entering an appearance, shall give notice thereof to the party issuing the writ.

3. Where a person has no usual residence or place of business within the jurisdiction, appearance may be entered for him by the master of the ship or by an agent duly authorised.

4. A party who has entered an appearance may make a claim in one of the forms marked No. 9 (i) to (vii) in Appendix A, with such variations as the circumstances may require.

5. An alien enemy shall, before entering an appearance, file in the registry an affidavit stating the grounds of his claim.

6. Where no appearance has been entered the party issuing the writ may proceed in the cause subject to the filing of an affidavit of service of the writ. *See* Appendix A, Form No. 10.

ORDER IV.

Affidavit as to Ship Papers.

1. An affidavit as to ship papers shall, unless previously sworn or otherwise ordered by the Judge, be sworn within ten days after the ship is brought in for adjudication or is seized in port.

2. The affidavit shall, with the ship papers exhibited thereto, be filed in the Registry within three days after the same is sworn as aforesaid, or, if sworn before the ship is brought in for adjudication, within three days after the ship is brought in for adjudication.

3. If a captured ship is destroyed or lost, the affidavit as to ship papers shall, with the ship papers exhibited thereto, be filed within three days of the institution of the cause.

4. Where ship papers are in the custody or under the control of any person within the jurisdiction of the Court, the Judge may, on the application of the captor or of a claimant, order the person having such custody or control to bring the papers into Court; and thereupon such person shall bring in all ship papers as exhibits to an affidavit in the form marked No. 11 (iv) in Appendix A.

5. The ship papers shall be exhibited to the affidavit and shall be numbered consecutively; and the person before whom the affidavit is sworn shall initial each of the documents.

6. Every affidavit as to ship papers shall be sworn before a Commissioner appointed to administer oaths, or before any other person lawfully authorized to administer oaths in prize matters, or before the Registrar. The person in charge of the ship, or a person desiring to make an affidavit shall produce to the person

before whom the affidavit is sworn all the ship papers (if any) delivered up or found on board the ship.

7. Where ship papers are delivered up or found in ordinary course at the time of capture, the affidavit as to ship papers shall be in the form marked No. 11 (i) in Appendix A.

Where any ship papers have, after being delivered up or found, been lost, mislaid, injured or altered, or where any ship papers are found hidden or concealed, the affidavit shall be in the form marked No. 11 (ii) in Appendix A, with such variations as the facts may require.

Where no ship papers are delivered up or found on board the ship, the affidavit shall be in the form marked No. 11 (iii) in Appendix A.

Provided that no affidavit shall be invalidated by reason only of a defect in form.

ORDER V.

Proceedings in case of failure to proceed by Captors.

1. Where a ship has been captured as prize, and still remains detained, and no cause is instituted against it within one month from the time it is so taken or seized, a claimant may, after issuing a writ as provided by Order II, apply for an order for the release of the ship and its restoration to him, and the Judge upon such application may make such order as to the restoration of the ship and as to damages or costs or as to proceeding to judgment as he may think fit.

2. Where a ship has been captured as prize, but has been subsequently released by the captors, or has, by loss, destruction, or otherwise, ceased to be detained by them without proceedings for condemnation having been taken any person interested in the ship wishing to make a claim for costs and damages in respect thereof, shall issue a writ as provided by Order II.

3. Where, after a cause has been instituted, the captors fail to take any of the steps within the respective times provided by these Rules, or, in the opinion of the Judge, fail to prosecute with effect the proceedings for adjudication, the Judge may, upon the application of a claimant who has entered an appearance as provided by Order III, order the ship to be released and to be restored to the claimant, and may make such order as to damages or costs as he may think fit.

4. Any person interested in a ship may, without issuing a writ, under the circumstances stated in Rule 1, provided he does not intend to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an order that the captors proceed to adjudication, and the Judge may, on the hearing on such summons, order the captors to proceed to adjudication or make such other order as he may think fit.

ORDER VI.

Discontinuance.

Proceedings may be discontinued by leave of the Judge, and not otherwise; such discontinuance may be in respect of all or any part of the subject matter of the cause. No order for discontinuance shall be made or taken to prejudice the right (if any) of a claimant to costs and damages. Notice of discontinuance (Appendix A, Form No. 12) shall be served on the other parties.

ORDER VII.

Pleadings.

1. A party instituting a cause or making a claim shall, if ordered by the Judge, file a petition in the Registry, and serve a copy on the other parties to the cause. Any party served with a copy of the petition may within seven days file an answer thereto and forthwith serve the same, and there shall be no further pleadings except by order of the Judge.

2. The petition and answer shall be divided into short paragraphs numbered consecutively which shall state concisely the facts, and the effect of the documents, if any, on which the party relies, and shall be signed by the party or his solicitor or counsel.

3. A pleading may at any time be amended by consent of the parties, or by order of the Judge. If a party unreasonably refuses to give his consent he shall be liable to be condemned in the costs occasioned by such refusal.

4. A party may apply to the Judge to decide before the trial of the cause any question of law raised by any pleading, and the Judge shall thereupon make such order as he shall think fit.

5. Any person becoming a party after the filing of a petition, shall, after making a claim, or by leave of the Judge, be entitled to a copy of the petition, and shall within seven days of the receipt thereof plead thereto as in Rules 1 and 2 stated.

Forms of pleadings will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 13 (i) to (iv).

ORDER VIII.

Particulars.

In any cause the Judge may, on the application of any

party by summons, order particulars in writing to be delivered by a party upon such terms as he may think just.

Forms of order and of particulars will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 14 and 15.

ORDER IX.

Discovery, Inspection, and Admission of Documents and Facts.

1. Any party to a cause or matter may, upon filing an affidavit, apply to the Judge for an order directing any other party to make discovery on oath of the documents which are or have been in his possession or power, relating to any matter in question therein, and the Judge shall make such order, either generally or limited to certain classes of documents, as he may think fit. Provided that discovery shall not be ordered unless the Judge shall be of opinion that it is necessary either for disposing fairly of the cause or for saving costs.

2. The affidavit of discovery (Appendix A, Form No. 16) shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the party objects to produce, and the grounds of his objection.

3. Any party to a cause may, for the purposes of the hearing of a cause, serve a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 17) on any other party to produce, for inspection or for the purpose of being copied, any document in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the cause.

4. If the party served with notice to produce omits or refuses to do so within the time specified in the notice, the adverse party may apply to the Judge for an order to produce, and the Judge may, if he thinks fit, make such order.

5. Notice to produce documents at the hearing or at an examination of witnesses shall be in the Form No. 18 of Appendix A, with such variations as the circumstances may require.

6. The captor or any party who has entered a claim, or, by leave of the Judge, any other party may inspect in the Registry and take copies of the ship papers filed in the cause.

7. A party may, for the purposes of any hearing of a cause, serve a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 19) on any other party to admit any document or fact, saving all just exceptions, and a party not admitting it after such notice shall be liable for the costs of proving the document or fact; unless at the hearing the Judge shall certify that the refusal or omission to admit was reasonable.

Form of admission of facts will be found in Appendix A, No. 20.

ORDER X.

Arrest of Prize—Warrant.

1. Where a ship is taken as prize and brought into port within the jurisdiction of the Court, or seized as prize in port within such jurisdiction, or having been taken or seized as prize comes or is howsoever within the jurisdiction of the Court, but is not delivered up to the marshal of the Court, the Judge may, after claim made, and upon the application of the claimant, order a warrant for the arrest of the ship to be issued.

2. Where, in any proceeding, it shall be made to appear to the Judge by the Crown or any party to a cause other than a claimant that property taken or seized as prize is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that it is necessary or desirable that such property should be within the custody of the Court, the Judge may, on the application of the Crown or such party, order a warrant for the arrest of such property to be issued.

3. A warrant (Appendix A, Form No. 21) for the arrest of property shall be issued only on the order of the Judge.

No warrants shall be issued for the arrest of property until an affidavit has been filed by the party applying for the warrant as herein-after prescribed.

4. The affidavit shall state the grounds upon which the application is made and that the aid of the Court is required. Form of affidavit to lead warrant will be found in Appendix A, No. 22.

5. The warrant shall be issued out of the Registry, and lodged by the party applying for the same with the marshal, and it shall be served by the marshal in the manner following:—

(1) upon ship, freight, or goods on board, by attaching the warrant for a short time to some conspicuous part of the ship, and by leaving a copy of the warrant attached thereto;

(2) upon goods or freight where the goods have been landed or transhipped or are not on board a ship, by attaching the warrant for a short time to such goods, and by leaving a copy of the warrant attached thereto; or, if the person having the custody of the goods refuses access thereto, by showing the warrant to such person and by leaving with him a copy thereof;

(3) upon freight or proceeds of prize in the hands of any person other than a person holding the same on behalf of the Court, by showing the warrant to him, and by leaving with him a copy thereof;

(4) upon freight or proceeds in Court, by showing the warrant to the Registrar, and by leaving with him a copy thereof;

A warrant served as in paragraph (3) provided, shall be deemed to be an order for payment into Court forthwith of the freight or proceeds in respect of which the warrant is issued: Provided that, instead of such warrant, the Judge may, if he sees fit, order the person holding or having received such freight or proceeds to pay the same into Court.

6. In urgent cases, the marshal may, after a warrant is placed in his hands for execution, authorise his substitute by telegram or telephone to detain such property until the service of the warrant can be duly effected as herein provided.

7. Warrants may be served on any day, including Sunday and any public holiday.

8. Warrants shall be filed by the marshal within one week after service thereof has been completed, with a certificate of service endorsed thereon.

9. This order shall not apply to ships of war.

ORDER XI.

Sale, Appraisement, Safe Custody and Inspection of Prize.

1. The Judge may, at any time on the application of the marshal or any party, make such order as to the removal, safe custody or preservation of a ship as he may think fit, and may at any time on account of the condition of a ship, or on the application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation, order the ship to be appraised, if not already appraised, and sold.

2. The appraisement and sale of a ship, the removal and survey thereof, and the unlading and warehousing of goods shall be effected by the marshal under the authority of a commission.

Forms of commission and bills of sale by the marshal will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 23 and 25.

3. Where a ship is ordered to be sold, such sale shall be by public auction unless the Judge shall for good cause otherwise order, and the gross proceeds thereof shall be paid into Court by the marshal.

Form showing usual conditions of sale will be found in Appendix A, No. 26.

4. Where the Judge orders any act or acts in Rule 2 mentioned to be done, the party who has obtained the order shall thereupon obtain out of the Registry a commission and shall lodge the same with the marshal for execution.

5. Every commission issued under Rule 2 shall, as soon as possible after its execution, be filed in the Registry by the marshal with a return, setting forth the manner in which it has been executed. The marshal shall, with the commission, file his accounts and the vouchers in support thereof.

Forms of marshal's certificate and accounts will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 24 and 27.

6. The Registrar shall on the application of any party review the marshal's accounts, and shall report the amount which he considers should be allowed; and any party to the cause may be heard before the Registrar on the review.

7. The Judge on the application of any party by summons may review the Registrar's decision.

8. The amount found due to the marshal shall be paid out to him on an order signed by the Judge.

9. All costs and expenses of and incidental to orders issued under Rule 2 shall in the first instance be borne and paid by the party on whose application the order is issued.

10. Where the Judge directs that goods be unladen, inventoried, and warehoused, they shall, unless the Judge otherwise orders, remain in the custody of the marshal until sale or restitution thereof.

11. The Judge may, if he thinks fit, upon the application of any party to a prize proceeding, order any property under the arrest of the Court or being the subject-matter of a prize proceeding to be inspected by any party thereto or by any person appointed by the Court.

ORDER XII.

Bail.

1. Bail shall be given by filing a bail bond, which shall be signed by two sureties, unless the judge shall order that one surety shall suffice, and it shall be taken before a commissioner authorized to administer oaths in the Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, or before the Registrar, or by his direction before a clerk in the Registry, and in every case the sureties shall justify by affidavit.

Forms of bail bond and of affidavit of justification will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 28 and 29.

2. A bail bond shall not, unless by consent, be filed until after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time when a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 30) containing the names and addresses of the sureties and of the commissioner before whom the bail was taken shall have been served upon the adverse solicitor, and a copy of the notice verified by affidavit shall be filed with the bail bond.

3. No commissioner shall take bail on behalf of any person for whom he or any person in partnership with him is acting as solicitor or agent.

4. A commission or fee paid to a person becoming surety to a bail bond or otherwise giving security may be recovered on taxation, provided that the amount of such commission or fee shall not

in the aggregate exceed one pound per centum on the amount in which bail is given.

5. If the adverse party is not satisfied with the sufficiency of a surety, he may file a notice of objection to such surety (Appendix A, Form No. 31). The surety shall thereupon be produced for cross-examination on his affidavit before the Registrar, who shall report on his sufficiency. If the Registrar reports against the sufficiency of the surety, a new bail bond shall be prepared.

6. Where bail is given in a cause for condemnation it shall be deemed to be given and to be answerable not merely to the actual captors, but to all parties having any rights in or against the property, including the Crown, and in respect of the decree of the Court or of any court authorised to hear appeals therefrom.

ORDER XIII.

Releases.

1. Property in the custody of the Court whether under arrest or otherwise shall only be released under the authority of an instrument issued from the Registry (Appendix A, Form No. 32), to be called a release.

2. A release shall be issued at any time before adjudication upon the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

3. A release may be issued without an order of the Judge unless there is a caveat outstanding against the release of the property—

(1) where the property has been ordered by the Judge to be delivered on bail, and one or more bail bonds have been filed for the appraised value of the property ; or

(2) where the property has been arrested at the instance of the Crown and a consent for a release signed by the proper officer of the Crown is filed ; or

(3) where the property is the subject of proceedings for condemnation and a consent to restitution signed by the captors is filed ; or

(4) where proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Crown are discontinued ; or

(5) Where in proceedings for the recovery of prize salvage the parties claiming salvage discontinue their proceedings, or their claim is dismissed ; or

(6) Where in proceedings for the recovery of prize salvage one or more bail bonds have been filed, or other satisfactory security given, for the amount of salvage claimed and costs.

4. No release shall affect the right (if any) of the owners of the property captured to costs and damages against the captor, unless so ordered by the Judge.

5. Where property has been arrested for prize salvage, the release shall not be issued under the foregoing Rules, except on

discontinuance of the proceedings or dismissal of the claim, until the value of the property arrested has been agreed upon between the parties or ascertained as by these Rules provided, unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

6. The release shall be lodged with the marshal by the party upon whose application it has been issued, and thereupon, upon payment to the marshal of all fees due to and charges incurred by him in respect of the property by the party upon whose application the release has been issued, unless the Judge shall otherwise order, the property shall be at once released.

7. The marshal shall file the release with a certificate (Appendix A, Form No. 33) endorsed thereon of the date of the execution thereof.

8. The rules of this Order, except rules 1, 6 and 7, shall not apply to releases on requisition by the Lords of the Admiralty under Order XXIX.

ORDER XIV.

Caveats.

1. Where a ship is subject to a claim for prize salvage but is not under arrest, any person desiring to prevent the arrest of such ship may file a notice in the Registry undertaking to enter an appearance in any cause for the recovery of prize salvage that may have been or may be instituted against such ship, and to give bail in such cause in a sum not exceeding an amount to be stated in the notice, or to pay such sum into the Registry; and a caveat against the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the ship shall thereupon be entered in the caveat warrant book hereinafter mentioned.

Forms of notice and of caveat warrant will be found marked Nos. 34 and 35, respectively, in Appendix A.

2. A party taking proceedings for prize salvage against a ship, in respect of which a caveat has been entered in the caveat warrant book, shall forthwith serve a copy of the writ instituting the proceedings upon the party on whose behalf the caveat has been entered, and within three days of the service of the copy of the writ the party on whose behalf the caveat has been entered shall, if the sum claimed does not exceed the amount for which he has undertaken, give bail in such sum or pay the same into the Registry.

3. If the party on whose behalf the caveat has been entered shall not within the three days prescribed by rule 2 have given bail in such sum or paid the same into the Registry, the caveat may be over-ruled.

4. The entry of a caveat warrant shall not prevent the issue of a warrant for the arrest of any property, but a party at whose instance a warrant shall be issued for the arrest of any property

in respect of which there is a caveat warrant outstanding shall be condemned in all costs and damages occasioned thereby, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the Judge good and sufficient reason for such issue.

5. Any person having any interest in or claim against any property in the custody of the Court, and desiring to prevent its release, shall file a notice in the Registry, and thereupon the Registrar shall enter a caveat in the caveat release book hereinafter mentioned. Forms of notice and of caveat release will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 36 and 37.

6. Any person having any interest in or claim against any money in Court, and desiring to prevent its payment out of Court shall file a notice in the Registry, and thereupon the Registrar shall enter a caveat in the caveat payment book hereinafter mentioned. Forms of notice and of caveat payment will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 38 and 39.

7. If the person entering a caveat is not a party to the cause, the notice shall state his name and address, and an address within three miles of the Registry at which it shall be sufficient to leave all documents required to be served upon him, and such person shall within seven days of the entry of the caveat enter an appearance in the cause, otherwise the caveat will cease to be effective.

8. The party at whose instance a caveat release or caveat payment is entered shall be condemned in all costs and damages occasioned thereby, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the Judge good and sufficient reason for such entry.

9. A caveat shall not remain in force for more than six months from the date of entering the same.

10. A caveat may at any time be withdrawn by the person at whose instance it has been entered, on his filing a notice withdrawing it. A form of notice of withdrawal will be found in Appendix A, No. 40.

11. The Judge may over-rule any caveat.

ORDER XV.

Evidence and Hearing.

1. A cause for the condemnation of a ship of war shall be heard upon the affidavit as to ship papers, and the ship papers, if any, exhibited thereto either alone or upon such other evidence as the Judge may direct.

2. A cause for the condemnation of a ship other than a ship of war shall be heard upon the following evidence, namely:—

(*a*) the affidavit as to ship papers, and the ship papers, if any, exhibited thereto;

(*b*) upon the affidavits of the officers of the ship concerned in the capture;

(*c*) the depositions of the witnesses, if any, examined before the hearing, whether such witnesses belong to the captured ship or are tendered on behalf of the captors or of any other party;

(*d*) the evidence given at the hearing of any witnesses, whether on behalf of the captors or of any other party; and

(*e*) such further evidence, if any, as may be admitted by the Judge.

3. At any time after the institution of a cause, whether for condemnation or otherwise, the captors or any other party may apply for the examination of any witnesses before the hearing. The examination (if any), before the hearing, of the witnesses from the captured ship shall be conducted by the proper officer of the Crown, or such other person as the Court shall appoint, in such manner as the Court shall direct for the purpose of ascertaining all information necessary for the assistance of the Court.

4. On application made under the last preceding rule or otherwise the Judge may make such order as he shall think fit as to the examination of witnesses, the hearing of the cause, the bringing in of claims, pleadings, discovery by interrogatories, discovery and inspection of documents, or as to any other matter upon such terms as the nature of the case may require.

5. After a day has been fixed for the hearing of a cause the Registrar shall send notice to all parties that the cause will be heard on the appointed day.

6. At the hearing of a cause the party by whom it has been instituted shall begin, unless the Judge shall otherwise order. If there are several claimants the Judge shall direct which of them shall begin. At the hearing of claims on joint capture the persons claiming to be joint captors shall begin.

7. No ship shall be condemned at the hearing in the absence of an appearance or claim until six months have elapsed from the service of the writ, which shall be verified by an affidavit of service (Appendix A, Form No. 10), unless there be on the ship papers and on the evidence, if any, of the witnesses from the captured ship sufficient proof that such ship belongs to the enemy, or is otherwise liable to condemnation.

8. Where in two or more causes claims have been made by or on behalf of the same persons, and the ship papers in such causes are on the file and in the control of the Court, any party may, by leave of the Judge at the hearing, invoke and give in evidence in any one of such causes the ship papers brought in and filed in any other of such causes, and may, by leave of the Judge, invoke and give in evidence in the cause before the Court any ship papers found on board any ship and any deposition made in any other of such causes.

9. Where a witness is to be examined before the hearing of a cause, the Judge may order that such witness shall be examined before the Judge, or the Registrar, or before some person authorised or appointed for the purpose by the Court (hereinafter called an examiner).

10. If the witness is out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Judge may order that he shall be examined before an examiner specially appointed for the purpose, or may order, in lieu of a commission, the issue of a request to examine such witness.

Forms of a commission to examine witnesses, and of a request, and of a return to a commission to examine witnesses, will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 41, 42, and 43.

11. The evidence of every witness taken before the hearing shall be taken down in writing by the Judge, Registrar, or examiner, before whom such witness is examined, or by a shorthand writer, appointed by the Judge, Registrar, or examiner, or agreed upon by the parties, and such written evidence, or a transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, shall be certified as correct by the Judge, Registrar, examiner, or shorthand writer.

12. The certified evidence taken before the hearing shall be lodged in the Registry by the party on whose behalf the witness has been examined, or, if taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall forthwith be transmitted by the examiner to the Registry, together with his commission.

13. As soon as the evidence taken before the hearing has been filed or received in the Registry, it may be used as evidence in the cause, saving all just exceptions.

14. When evidence is given at the hearing by the oral examination of witnesses such evidence may be taken by a shorthand writer, appointed by the Judge, and a transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, certified by him to be correct, shall be admitted to prove the oral evidence of a witness.

15. Any examination of a witness may be adjourned, if necessary, from time to time, and from place to place, as the Judge, Registrar, or examiner before whom such examination is taken shall direct.

16. The Judge may order any person within the jurisdiction of the Court who has made an affidavit in a cause to attend for cross-examination thereon before the Judge.

17. Where witnesses are examined orally, whether before the Judge, the Registrar, or an examiner, the parties, the counsel, solicitors, or agents may attend the examination, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in such order as the Judge, Registrar, or examiner may direct; and questions may be put to any witness by the Judge, Registrar, or examiner as the case may be.

18. The Judge may disallow any questions put in cross-examination of any party or witness which may appear to him to be vexatious or not relevant to any matter proper to be inquired into in the cause.

19. Any person wilfully disobeying any order or subpœna requiring his attendance for the purpose of being examined, or cross-examined, or producing any document, or, on attending, refusing to answer any proper question, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court and may be dealt with accordingly.

20. Where any ship papers or other documents have to be translated for use in a cause, such translation shall be made by an

interpreter, appointed by the party who desires to use such translation, or if necessary, by a person appointed for the purpose by the Judge. The parties to any proceeding may agree, or, if there is no party other than the Crown or the captor, the proper officer of the Crown may direct, which and what parts, if any, of the ship papers and documents shall be translated.

ORDER XVI.

Assessors.

One or more Trinity Masters or other assessors may, on the application of any party, or without such application if the Judge sees fit, be called in to advise the Court upon any matters requiring nautical or other professional knowledge. Such application shall be made by letter or notice lodged in the Registry six days at least before the attendance of the Trinity Masters or other assessors is required.

The fees of the Trinity Masters or other assessors shall be paid in the first instance by the party on whose demand they are summoned.

ORDER XVII.

References.

1. The Judge may refer the assessment of damages, the taking of any accounts, or any other matter which he may think fit, to the Registrar either alone or assisted by one or more merchants or other assessors.

2. Within 21 days from the day when the order for the reference is made, or an agreement for a reference is filed, the claimant shall file the claim and vouchers and affidavits, if any, and serve copies thereof on the opposite party.

3. The claimant shall, after the filing of the claim and vouchers, obtain a day for the reference either by summons or by agreement, and when such day has been obtained he shall lodge in the Registry a notice praying to have the reference placed in the list for hearing with the stamps for the reference affixed thereto.

4. At the time appointed for the reference, if any party be present, the reference may be proceeded with, but the Registrar

may adjourn the reference from time to time as he may deem proper.

5. Evidence may be given *viva voce* or by affidavit or by documents, and the evidence shall, on the application of either party, but at the expense in the first instance of the party on whose behalf the application is made, be taken down by a shorthand writer appointed by the Court, and a transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, certified by him to be correct, shall be admitted to prove the oral evidence of the witnesses on an objection to the Registrar's report.

6. When a reference has been heard, the Registrar shall draw up a report in writing of the result of the reference, showing any further particulars and reasons that may be necessary. The Registrar shall report whether any and what part of the costs of the reference should be allowed and to whom.

The report shall be in the Form No. 44 of Appendix A, or in such other form as the circumstances of the case may require.

7. The claimant, who has received notice from the Registry that the report is ready, shall, within six days from the time when he has received such notice, file the report and serve a notice of such filing on the opposite party, and shall forthwith apply for an order (Appendix A, Form No. 45) confirming the report.

8. If the claimant shall not take the steps prescribed in the last preceding rule, the adverse party may take up and file the report, and apply for its confirmation, or may apply to the Judge to have the claim dismissed.

9. A party intending to object to the Registrar's report shall, within 14 days from the filing of the report, file in the Registry a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 46) that he objects to the report, and a copy thereof shall be served on the adverse party.

10. An objection to a report shall be brought before the Judge by motion, or on pleadings consisting of a petition in objection to the report and an answer thereto. A notice of motion in objection to a report shall be filed within ten days from the filing of the notice of objection and a copy shall be served on the adverse party, and a petition shall be filed within the same period, and a copy served on the adverse party, and the answer thereto shall be filed within ten days from the service of the petition, and a copy served on the adverse party.

Forms of notice of motion and of pleadings respectively will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 47 and 13 (iv).

ORDER XVIII.

Costs and Security for Costs.

1. The costs of and incident to all prize proceedings shall

except when otherwise provided by any agreement, or by statute, be in the discretion of the Judge.

2. Any person instituting a proceeding, other than a cause for condemnation, or making a claim, and being ordinarily resident out of the jurisdiction of the Court, may be ordered to give security for costs, though he may be temporarily resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the proceedings may be stayed until such security is given.

3. In any cause in which security for costs is required, the security shall be of such amount, and be given at such times and in such manner or form, as by bond, payment into Court or otherwise, as the Judge shall direct.

ORDER XIX.

Taxation of Costs.

1. A party desiring to have a bill of costs taxed either between party and party or between solicitor and client, shall file the bill in the Registry.

2. In all cases of taxation the Registrar shall be the taxing officer and the taxation shall proceed in the High Court in accordance with the law and practice governing the taxation of costs in the High Court in the exercise of its Admiralty Instance jurisdiction, and in a Court in any British Possession in accordance with the law and practice governing the taxation of costs in such Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

ORDER XX.

Interlocutory Applications.

1. Any application to the Judge at any time other than at the hearing of a cause shall, if made in Court, be made by motion, or, if made in chambers, by summons (Appendix A, Form No. 48).

2. Every application to the Judge other than applications which are by these Rules directed to be made by motion, may be made in chambers by summons, but a summons may be adjourned by the Judge into Court.

3. Every notice of motion (Appendix A, Form No. 47) or summons shall be served upon the adverse party at least 24 hours before the date of the return thereof, unless by consent of the adverse party, or by order of the Judge, the time for such service is shortened.

4. Every notice of motion or summons shall state the nature of the order desired, and the day on which the application is to be made.

5. When the motion or summons comes on for hearing the Judge may, after hearing the parties, or in the absence of any of them, on proof that the notice of motion or summons has been duly served, make such order as he shall deem right.

6. Save as herein-after provided, no motion or summons shall be heard without previous notice to or service on the parties affected thereby, but the Judge, if satisfied that the delay caused by proceeding in the ordinary way would, or might, entail irreparable or serious mischief, may make any order *ex parte* upon such terms as to costs or otherwise, and subject to such undertaking, if any, as the Judge may think just; and any party affected by such order may move to set it aside.

7. Any application made in chambers *ex parte* shall, if the Judge think fit so to require, be made by summons.

8. The Registrar may transact all such business and exercise all such authority and jurisdiction in respect of the same as under these Rules may be transacted or exercised by the Judge in chambers, except in respect of the following proceedings and matters, that is to say—

(1) all matters relating to the liberty of the subject or attachments;

(2) awarding of costs other than the costs of or relating to any proceeding before the Registrar and costs which, by these Rules or by the order of the Judge, the Registrar is authorised to award;

Provided, that the Registrar shall only transact such business and exercise such authority and jurisdiction where he has power to transact the like business and exercise the like authority and jurisdiction in matters arising out of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

Provided, further, that any application in chambers may, if required by any party thereto, be heard by the Judge.

9. Any party affected by any order or decision of the Registrar may appeal to the Judge by summons, and such appeal shall be made within three days after the order appealed from.

10. The Judge may on due cause shown vary or rescind any order or decision previously made on motion or summons other than an order made in Court on an appeal from chambers.

11. An appeal from the decision of the Registrar in chambers shall be no stay of proceedings unless so ordered by the Judge or Registrar.

ORDER XXI.

Affidavits.

1. Every affidavit shall be intituled in the cause or matter in which it is sworn, or, if sworn before the commencement of a cause, it shall be headed with the name of the captured ship, and shall be divided into short paragraphs numbered consecutively, and shall be in the first person, and signed by the deponent.

2. The name, address, and description of every person, making an affidavit shall be inserted therein.

Where an affidavit is made by two or more persons the names of all such persons, and the dates when, and the places where, it is sworn, shall be inserted in the jurat.

Form of heading and jurat to an affidavit will be found in Appendix A, No. 49.

3. When an affidavit is made by any person who is blind, or who, from his signature or otherwise, appears to be illiterate the person before whom the affidavit is sworn shall certify that the affidavit was read over to the deponent, and that the deponent appeared to understand the same, and made his mark or wrote his signature thereto in the presence of the person before whom the affidavit was sworn.

4. When an affidavit is made by a person who does not speak the English language, the affidavit shall be taken down and read over to the deponent by interpretation of a person previously sworn faithfully to interpret the affidavit.

5. Affidavits sworn within the jurisdiction shall be sworn before the Judge, Registrar, commissioner, or officer empowered under these Rules to administer oaths.

6. Affidavits sworn out of the jurisdiction may be sworn before the following persons :—

(1.) If sworn in any place being a part of His Majesty's Dominions before any person authorised to administer oaths in such place.

(2.) If sworn in any place not being a part of His Majesty's Dominions, before any person authorised to administer oaths under the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, Sections 4 and 6, or under the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1891, Section 2, or under the Commissioners for Oaths (Prize Proceedings) Act, 1907, or before a notary public, or before a Judge or magistrate, the signature of such notary public, Judge, or magistrate being authenticated by the official seal of the Court to which he is attached, or by the official seal of the Supreme Court of the country where the affidavit is sworn, or by the Certificate of a consular officer.

7. The reception of any affidavit as evidence may be objected to, if the affidavit has been sworn before the solicitor for the party on whose behalf it is offered, or before a partner or clerk of such solicitor

8. Every affidavit shall, before being used as evidence, be filed in the Registry, and a copy thereof served on the other parties to the cause.

ORDER XXII.

Oaths.

1. The Registrar, and any commissioner for oaths or other person directed or empowered to administer oaths in prize proceedings may administer oaths therein.

2. The Judge may appoint any person to administer oaths in prize proceedings either generally or in any particular proceeding.

3. Any person to whom an oath is administered shall swear in the manner provided by the Oaths Act, 1909, or in such manner as is provided by the law regulating the manner of taking oaths in the Court.

4. If any person tendered for the purpose of giving evidence whether orally or by affidavit, objects to take an oath or is not a Christian, or is objected to as incompetent to take an oath, or is by reason of any defect of religious knowledge or belief incapable of comprehending the nature of an oath, the Judge or person authorised to administer the oath, shall, if satisfied that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience, permit him, in lieu of an oath, to make a declaration.

5. Forms of oaths and declarations in lieu of oaths will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 50 and 51.

ORDER XXIII.

Consents and Agreements.

Any consent or agreement in writing, signed by the parties or by their solicitors, may, if the Registrar think it reasonable, be filed, and shall thereupon become an order of the Court, and have the same effect as if such order had been made by the Judge.

ORDER XXIV.

Subpœnas.

1. Any party desiring to compel the attendance of a witness for the purpose either of giving evidence or of producing any document may serve him with a subpœna, which shall be prepared by the party and issued under the seal of the Court.

Forms of subpœna shall be such as are for the time being in force in the High Court, or in the case of a Court in a British Possession such as are for the time being in force in that court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

2. A subpœna may contain the names of any number of witnesses, or may be issued with the names of the witnesses in blank.

3. Service of the subpœna must be personal, and may be made by the party or his agent, and shall, if necessary, be proved by affidavit.

4. Refusal or neglect to attend on subpœna issued as aforesaid, or to give evidence on attendance thereunder, shall be deemed to be contempt of Court and may be dealt with accordingly.

ORDER XXV.

Copies. Printing. Office Copies.

1. Depositions, pleadings, affidavits, and all other documents and copies thereof may be either written, typed, or printed as may be most convenient, except transcripts of the evidence of a witness taken before a hearing, which shall be printed, unless the Registrar shall otherwise order. Any dispute between the parties as to whether a document should be written, typed or printed shall be decided by the Registrar on the application, without a summons, of any party.

2. Where a document is printed the rules as to printing for the time being in force in the High Court, or in the case of a Court in a British Possession the rules as to printing for the time being in force in that court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction shall have effect as if such rules were part of these rules.

3. Any person entitled to inspect any document in a cause, shall on payment of the proper charges for the same be entitled to an office copy thereof.

ORDER XXVI.

Payments into and out of Court.

1. In causes instituted in the United Kingdom all funds and moneys to be paid into Court in prize matters, and all securities to be placed to the credit of any such matters, shall be dealt with in the manner in which moneys or securities paid or transferred into Court are usually dealt with in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of that Court.

2. In causes instituted in a British Possession all funds and moneys to be paid into Court in prize matters, and all securities to be placed to the credit of any such matters, shall be transferred, paid, or placed to the account or credit of the proper

officer of the Court, which is authorised to act as a Prize Court, to whom moneys paid into Court are usually paid, and shall be placed in the books of the said officer to the credit of "Prize Moneys," and of the particular ship in respect of which the same shall be transferred, paid, or placed. If there is no such officer as above, the payments shall be made to the Registrar who shall open an account in a bank to be approved by the Judge in respect of the particular ship, in respect of which the said moneys shall be transferred, paid, or placed.

3. No money shall be paid out of Court except in pursuance of a decree or order of the Judge.

ORDER XXVII.

Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders.

1. Where the Judge condemns property as prize the decree of condemnation may be enforced :—

(1) If the property is still under arrest, by sale of such property.

(2) If the property has been sold before condemnation and the proceeds have not already been paid into Court, by order to the persons holding the same to pay the same into Court.

(3) In respect of freight found due for the carriage of goods in a ship condemned as prize, by arrest of the goods so carried until payment into Court of such freight or by order against the owner of the goods, or other persons holding, or responsible for, such freight, to pay the same into Court.

(4) So far as a decree deals with costs and expenses (other than costs and expenses ordered to be paid out of proceeds), by order against the parties ordered to pay the same or their bail.

(5) If the property has been released on bail before condemnation, by order against the bail.

2. Where the Judge decrees property taken or seized as prize to be restored to the owner thereof the decree shall be carried out by means of a release as prescribed in Order XIII: Provided, that the Judge may order such release upon such terms as to the payment of costs and expenses and freight (if any is due), or otherwise, as to the Judge may seem just, and if such terms are not complied with or such payments are not made within a time to be named in the order, may direct the appraisement and sale of such property and the payment into Court of the proceeds of sale, and the payment thereout of such costs and expenses or freight.

3. Where in a decree restoring a ship it is pronounced that freight is due in respect of cargo carried therein and payment of such freight is ordered, the decree may be enforced as regards the payment of freight against the cargo or the owners thereof :—

(1) If the cargo has been condemned, by payment out of the proceeds of the sale of such cargo.

(2) If the cargo has been unladen and sold before adjudication and the proceeds of the sale are still in Court, by payment out of the proceeds of sale.

(3) If the cargo has been unladen, but still remains under the arrest of the Court, by sale of such cargo and payment out of the proceeds of sale.

(4) If the cargo has been unladen and has been restored to the owner on bail, by order against the bail to pay the freight into Court.

(5) If the cargo has been unladen and has been restored to the owner without bail, by order against the owner or person to whom the same has been restored, or against any person having received or being in possession of such cargo or freight, to pay such freight into Court.

4. Any decree or order other than a decree of condemnation or restitution and not expressly provided for by the Naval Prize Acts or by these Rules, may be enforced by order against the parties against whom such decree or order is made, or may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment, decree or order of the High Court in the exercise of its Admiralty jurisdiction, or, in the case of a court in a British Possession, in the same manner as a judgment, decree or order of that court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction may be enforced.

5. Forms of order and decrees will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 52 and 53 (i) to (xxviii).

6. The Rules of this Order shall apply to the enforcement by the Court of decrees or orders of any other Prize Court or of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

ORDER XXVIII.

Detention.

1. Where it is held in a suit for condemnation that the ship is an enemy ship but in pursuance of some International convention or otherwise is only liable to detention and not to condemnation, the decree (Appendix A, Form 53, ii and iv) shall direct the marshal to retain the ship in his custody until further orders.

2. Where a decree of detention has been made under Rule 1 the ship shall be kept at such port or place as the Court may from time to time direct.

3. * * * * * *

* Rescinded by Order in Council of 30th September, 1914.

ORDER XXIX.

Requisition by Admiralty.

1. If in a cause for the condemnation of a ship in respect of which no final decree has been made it is made to appear to the Judge * on behalf of the Crown that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the ship and that there is no reason to believe that the ship is entitled to be released, he shall order that the ship shall be appraised, and that upon payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the ship the said ship shall forthwith be released and delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Rescinded by Order in Council of 30th September, 1914.

Provided that no order shall be made by the Judge under this rule in respect of a ship which he considers there is good reason to believe to be neutral property.

2. Where a ship has been condemned as prize and has not yet been sold, or where a decree for the detention thereof has been made in accordance with Order XXVIII, the proper officer of the Crown may file a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 55) that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the same, and thereupon a commission (Appendix A, Form No. 56) to the marshal directing him to appraise the ship shall issue. On payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value the ship shall be released and delivered to Lords of the Admiralty.

Service of this notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper officer of the Crown as soon thereafter as possible.

3. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge * on behalf of the Crown that the ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith, the Judge may order the same to be forthwith released and delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty without appraisement.

4. In any case where a ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this Order and whether or not an appraisement has been made any party may apply to the Court * to fix the amount to be paid by the Crown in respect of the value of the ship and the sum so fixed, so far as not already paid into Court, shall be paid into Court on behalf of the Crown.

4A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the Court shall on the request of the proper Officer of the Crown accept in lieu of payment into Court an undertaking in writing signed by the proper Officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by Order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

4B. Where in any case of requisition under this order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an Order of Release, make an Order for the temporary delivery of the ship to the Lords of the Admiralty, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this Order shall apply to such a requisition: provided that, in the event of the return of the ship to the custody of the Court, the Court may make such Order as it thinks fit for the return to the Crown of the money paid into Court, or some or any part thereof, or the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII. r. 1 relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requision shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the ship has suffered during such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

* Rescinded by Order in Council of 30th September, 1914.

5. The proceedings in respect of a ship requisitioned under this order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition.

ORDER XXX.

Prize Salvage.

1. A ship brought into port for adjudication after recapture from the enemy, but liable to restoration on payment of salvage, shall (except as hereinafter provided) be proceeded against by writ, and, if so ordered by the Judge, on pleadings, in the same form and manner as all other ships captured as prize.

Forms of writ and of pleadings in prize salvage will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 5 and 13 (ii).

2.—(*a*). Where a ship, on recapture from the enemy by any of His Majesty's ships, or by any persons other than her own crew, which, if brought into port by the recaptors, would have been liable to restoration on payment of salvage, is with the consent of the recaptors allowed to prosecute her voyage, or otherwise parts company with or ceases to be in the possession of the recaptors : or

(*b*) Where a ship captured by the enemy is recaptured by the crew of such ship.

In either case the recaptors may take proceedings to recover the salvage due in respect of recapture (if any), either *in rem* or *in personam*.

3. Within 12 days after a writ has been served, the owner shall file an affidavit setting out the value of the property claimed or alleged to have been salved, or an agreement with the recaptors as to such value.

Forms of affidavit and of agreement of value will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 57 and 58.

4. Where no claim is made by an owner or no appearance is entered, or default is made in filing an affidavit or agreement of value, or where the recaptors are dissatisfied with the value deposed to, the Judge may, on the application of the recaptors, direct the property to be appraised by the marshal or otherwise valued.

5. If no appearance is entered the recaptors may, subject to the filing of an affidavit of service (Appendix A, Form 10), set the case down for hearing by default ; in all other cases the recaptors may at any time after appearance entered, apply for a day for the hearing.

6. Where at the time of a decree or order awarding prize salvage the ship is under arrest, the decree or order of the Court may be enforced by sale of the ship and payment of the amount due out of the proceeds of sale.

7. Where a ship under arrest has been released on security being given, the decree or order awarding prize salvage may be enforced ;

(1) if money has been paid into court, by order for payment out ;

(2) if bail has been given, by order for payment against the bail, and execution against the bail in default to payment.

8. Where the proceedings for prize salvage have been taken *in personam*, the decree or order may be enforced against the owner, and execution issued against him. If the owner makes default in payment, the Judge may direct a warrant to issue for the arrest of the ship on such ship coming within the jurisdiction of the Court, and may order a sale of the ship and payment of the award to be made out of the proceeds of such sale.

9. Where any salvage is awarded to any persons other than officers and crews of His Majesty's ships of war, either alone or conjointly with such officers and crews, the Judge may make an order apportioning such salvage between such persons, or between such persons and such officers and crews, in such proportions as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to authorise the distribution of salvage among such officers and crews or to affect any Proclamation of His Majesty as to the distribution of Prize Money.

Forms of decrees in prize salvage will be found marked No. 53 (xiii) to (xvii) in Appendix A.

10. No decree or order for the payment of salvage to salvors shall be made unless and until the Judge is satisfied that no persons other than the said salvors are entitled to share in such salvage.

ORDER XXXI.

Land Expeditions and Conjunct Capture with Ally.

A ship taken by land expedition within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, sect. 34, or by a conjunct capture with an ally within the meaning of sect. 35 of the said Act, shall be proceeded against and dealt with, as far as possible, in the same manner as herein-before provided in the case of any other ship captured as prize.

ORDER XXXII.

Joint Capture, Flag Officers' Claims, and other Conflicting Claims between Captors.

1. Any person claiming to share as joint captor (hereinafter called "the petitioner") may, at any time after the institution of a cause relating to a ship in respect of which he claims a share, proceed as hereinafter provided:

(1) A writ (Appendix A, Form No. 6) shall be issued by the petitioner in the Registry, instituting a cause of joint capture.

(2) If the cause is instituted before condemnation of the ship in respect of which the petitioner claims to share,

or in prize salvage before adjudication, the petitioner shall, except in the case of a flag officer claiming to share by virtue of his flag, within six days after issuing his writ give security to the satisfaction of the Court to contribute to the actual captors a just proportion of any costs, charges, expenses or damages that may be incurred by or awarded against the actual captors on account of the capture and detention of the prize. Within 10 days after such security is given the petitioner shall file in the Registry a petition setting out the material facts on which he relies to establish his claim to share as aforesaid.

(3) If the cause is instituted after condemnation of the ship in respect of which the petitioner claims to share, or in prize salvage after adjudication, the judge shall, upon sufficient cause being shown by affidavit why the application was not presented before condemnation or adjudication, and upon payment being made and security being given (as hereinbefore provided), allow the writ to be served upon the party to whom the ship has been condemned (hereinafter called "the respondent"), or in prize salvage on the captors, who shall show cause why the petitioner should not be pronounced to be a joint captor of the said ship.

(4) Where the cause is instituted after condemnation, the petitioner shall, within 10 days after such payment has been made and such security has been given, file a petition setting out all the material facts on which he relies to establish his claim to share as aforesaid, and serve the same as herein—before provided.

(5) The respondent shall appear to the writ by entering an appearance (Appendix A, Form No. 8) in the Registry within the time named in the writ.

2 The respondent, if he desires to contest the right of the petitioner to share, shall file an answer.

If the respondent admits the right of the petitioner to share, he shall file an admission in the Registry.

A copy of every pleading shall be served on the opposite party.

Forms of the above pleadings will be found in Appendix A, No. 13 (iii).

3. Upon the answer, and the reply thereto (if any), or admission being filed, the petition shall be heard in Court, on an early day to be appointed by the Registrar, upon the application of either party, upon such evidence as the Judge shall think fit.

4. If in a cause instituted against a ship for condemnation as prize, or in a cause for prize salvage, a cause of joint capture is instituted before condemnatoin or adjudication, the Judge may, at the hearing of the principal cause, upon condemnation of the ship as lawful prize to the Crown, determine the title of the petitioner to share as aforesaid.

Forms of decree in joint capture will be found in Appendix A, No. 53 (xviii) to (xxi).

5. The costs of and occasioned by the petition shall, as the Judge shall direct, be borne by the petitioner or respondent or be paid out of the proceeds of the ship if condemned.

6. Except by special leave of the Judge no party shall be admitted to claim to share as a joint captor in a prize, or in prize salvage, unless he shall institute his cause and file his petition within six months from the date on which the Judge shall have pronounced any other party entitled to such prize, or prize salvage.

7. A claim by a flag officer to share in prize, or prize salvage, by virtue of his flag shall not be made until after condemnation, and shall then be made in the same form and manner and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as in cases of asserted joint capture :

Provided, that such flag officer shall not be required to pay costs or give security for costs.

8. Where in any proceedings instituted for condemnation, or for prize salvage, the title or interest of the party instituting such proceedings is denied by any other party who asserts that he has as captor the sole title or interest in the prize, or prize salvage, proceedings may be taken for the purpose of determining such title or interest in the form and manner herein provided for determining the title and interest in a claim of joint capture : Provided, that the petitioner shall not be required to give any security or pay any costs before so proceeding unless so ordered by the Judge, and that the form of proceedings shall assert such sole title and interest instead of a joint title and interest, and that the petition shall be filed within 10 days after the cause is instituted by the petitioner instead of after security given.

9. All other applications to share in prize proceeds, or prize salvage, shall, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct, be made by motion.

ORDER XXXIII.

Prize Bounty.

In claims for prize bounty the procedure shall be as follows:—

(1) Where the ship is brought in for adjudication the application for a decree under the Naval Prize Act, 1864, Section 43, shall be made in Court at the hearing of the principal cause, or as soon thereafter as possible.

(2) Where the ship has been destroyed, or having been taken, has not been brought in for adjudication, the application for a decree as aforesaid shall be made by motion in Court.

(3) Not less than four clear days before such application, notice thereof shall be served upon the proper officer of the Crown.

(4) The witnesses in support of the application shall be examined before the Judge in Court, or their evidence may be given by affidavit.

(5) If the Judge makes a decree in favour of the application and there are no parties other than the original applicants claiming to share in the bounty, the Judge may upon the hearing of the application, or at a later date if he shall see fit, make a decree declaring the title of the applicants to the prize bounty, and stating the amount thereof. If there are other persons claiming to share in the bounty, the judge may make a decree that bounty is due, stating the amount thereof, but reserving the question to whom the said bounty is due.

Forms of decree will be found in Appendix A, No. 53 (XXV) to (XXVIII).

(6) All claims to share as joint captors in prize bounty shall be, as far as possible, subject to the same procedure and rules, and be heard and determined in the same manner, as herein-before provided in the case of claims to share as joint captors in prize.

ORDER XXXIV.

Distribution and Naval Agency (a).

In questions concerning the distribution or investment of prize moneys, whether the proceeds of prize, prize salvage, or prize bounty, distributable under the provisions of the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864, or otherwise, and in questions concerning there muneration of ships' agents under the said Act, the procedure shall be as follows:—

(1) Any application for distribution or investment of such money shall be by motion.

(2) No motion shall be heard unless four days' previous notice thereof, *intituled* in the cause to the credit of which such money stands or in which such money has been pronounced due, has been served by the applicant upon all parties interested, including (if they are not applicants) the Lords of the Admiralty.

(3) The Judge may, if he thinks fit, direct, any application for distribution or investment to be heard on pleadings.

(4) Evidence on such applications shall be by affidavit, but the Judge may direct any witness to be examined or cross-examined.

(5) In the taxation of the costs, charges, and expenses of the officers and crew of any of His Majesty's ships or of any ships' agent under Section 13 of the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864, the same procedure shall be followed as is herein-before provided for the taxation of costs.

(6) Where any difference within the meaning of Section 20 of the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864,

(a) *Attention should be called to Section 22 of the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864.*

arises between ships' agents as to the apportionment of their percentage, any such agent may take out a summons intituled in the cause in which the question arises calling upon all other persons interested to show cause why the matter should not be referred to the Registrar, and upon such summons and proof of due service thereof on such persons an order may be made referring such difference to the Registrar. Upon report made by the Registrar any party may object to the same. Order XVII shall apply, as far as possible, to references under this Order.

ORDER XXXV.

Instruments and other Documents, and the Service thereof.

1. Every warrant, release, commission, and other instrument to be executed by any officer of, or commissioner acting under the authority of, the Court, shall be prepared in the Registry, and shall be issued under the seal of the Court.

2. The seal of the Court to be used for the purposes of these Rules shall be such as the President shall from time to time direct.

3. Every document issued under the seal of the Court shall bear date on the day of sealing, and shall be deemed to be issued at the time of the sealing thereof.

4. Every instrument to be executed by the marshal shall be left with the marshal by the party at whose instance it is issued, with written instructions for the execution thereof.

5. Except in the case of an order for committal, it shall not be necessary to the regular service of an order that the original order be shown if an office copy be exhibited.

6. All notices, pleadings, summonses, orders, and other documents, proceedings, and written communications in respect of which personal service is not required shall be sufficiently delivered or served if left within the prescribed hours at the address for service of the person to be served with any person resident at or belonging to such place. The prescribed hours shall be such as are appointed by the President by general order a copy of which shall be affixed in some prominent place in the Court or Registry.

7. Where no appearance has been entered for a party, or where a party has omitted to give an address for service, all notices, pleadings, summonses, orders and other documents, proceedings, and written communications in respect of which personal service is not required may be served by filing them in the Registry.

8. All orders (except as in these Rules otherwise provided), disobedience to which would render a party liable to committal, shall be served personally.

9. Where personal service of any order, notice, pleading, summons, or other document, proceeding, or written communication

is required by these Rules or otherwise, the service shall be effected by showing it to the party to be served and by leaving with him a copy thereof.

10. Where personal service of any notice, pleading, summons, order or other document, proceeding, or written communication, is required by these Rules or otherwise, and it is made to appear to the Judge that the person to be served is under disability or that prompt personal service cannot be effected, the Judge may order upon whom, or in what manner, substituted or other service is to be made, or may order notice by letter, advertisement or otherwise to be given in lieu of service.

11. The service of every warrant or other instrument by the marshal shall be verified by his certificate.

Form of certificate of service will be found in Appendix A, No. 59.

12. The Judge may direct that any summons, order, notice, or other instrument shall be served on any party or person in a foreign country, and the procedure prescribed by Order II., Rules 16 to 19 inclusive, with reference to service of notice of a writ shall apply to the service of any summons, order, notice, or other instrument so directed to be served.

ORDER XXXVI.

Notices from the Registry.

Any notice from the Registry may be either left at, or sent by post to, the address for service of the party to whom notice is to be given; and the time at which the notice if posted would be delivered in the ordinary course shall be considered the time of service thereof.

ORDER XXXVII.

Filing.

1. Documents shall be filed by leaving the same in the Registry, with a minute stating the nature of the document, and the date of filing it.

A form of minute on filing documents will be found in Appendix A, No. 60.

2. Any number of documents in the same cause may be filed with one and the same minute.

3. Save as otherwise provided by these Rules, before any document, except affidavits as to ship papers, bail bonds, documents issued from the Registry and minutes, is filed, a copy thereof shall be delivered to or served on the adverse party, if any, and no document, except as aforesaid, shall be filed without a certificate endorsed thereon, signed by the party filing the same, that a copy thereof has been so delivered or served upon such adverse party, if any.

ORDER XXXVIII.

Time: Enlargement and Abridgment.

1. In all matters in regard to the time for doing any act or taking any proceeding, the ordinary procedure in regard to time in force in the High Court or in the case of a Court in a British Possession the procedure in regard to time in force in that Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction shall prevail.

2. The Judge may, on the application of either party, enlarge or abridge the time prescribed by these Rules or forms, or by any order made under them, for doing any act or taking any proceeding, upon such terms as to him shall seem fit, and any such enlargement may be ordered, although the application for the same is not made until after the expiration of the time prescribed.

ORDER XXXIX.

Marshal.

1. The Marshal shall execute by himself or his substitute all instruments issued from the Court which are addressed to him, and shall make returns thereof.

2. Whenever, by reason of distance or other sufficient cause, the marshal cannot conveniently execute any instrument in person, he shall employ some competent person as his substitute to execute the same.

3. Whenever in any port in His Majesty's Dominions, there is no person appointed or employed to act as substitute of the marshal, the principal officer of customs of the port shall be deemed to be the substitute of the marshal for the purposes of the execution and service of warrants and other instruments, the custody of prize, and for such other purposes as the President shall direct, and for such purposes shall be an officer of the Court.

4. Persons may be appointed or employed to act as substitutes of the marshal for the purposes mentioned in Rule 3 in the ports of any ally in war of His Majesty, or for the purpose of the services of any process out of the jurisdiction.

ORDER XL.

Hours and Holidays.

The Registry and the marshal's office shall be open for the transaction of prize matters at such times as they are open for the transaction of the business of the Court when exercising its

ordinary jurisdiction. Provided that the Registrar shall make arrangements for the issue of process in all urgent cases when the offices are closed.

ORDER XLI.

Records of the Court.

1. There shall be kept in the Registry a book to be called the minute book, in which shall be entered in order of date under the head of each cause, and on a page numbered with the number of the cause, a record of the institution of the cause, of all appearances entered, of all documents issued or filed, of all witnesses examined, and of all acts done, and in which shall in the like order be entered in full all orders and decrees of the Court, whether made by the Judge, or by the Registrar, or by consent of the parties in the cause.

Form of minutes of examination of witnesses will be found in **Appendix A, No. 61.**

2. A copy of any order or decree certified by the Registrar as correct shall be deemed to be a true copy of such order or decree for all purposes.

3. There shall be kept in the Registry a caveat warrant book, a caveat release book, and a caveat payment book, in which all such caveats respectively and the withdrawal thereof shall be entered.

ORDER XLII.

Certificates of Sale, Condemnation, and Restitution.

1. Where property taken or seized as prize is sold by order or decree of the Court, any person to whom such property is sold may, within one month from the date of the sale or condemnation of the property, whichever last happens, and after notice to the proper officer of the Crown, apply to the Judge for an order directing the issue of a certificate of condemnation and sale, or of sale only; and upon such application the Judge shall unless good cause is shown to the contrary, direct a certificate to be issued, and the same shall be issued in one of the forms in Appendix A, Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65.

2. Where such certificate is issued in respect of a ship, the applicant shall be entitled to have a certificate endorsed on the bill of sale by which the ship is sold to him, on production of the bill of sale to the Registrar.

Where such certificate is issued in respect of goods or cargo, the applicant shall be entitled to have the certificate endorsed on the contract or sold note (if any) under which such goods or cargo were sold to him on production of such contract or sold note to the Registrar.

3. Where the property taken or seized as prize is restored to the owner thereof by order or decree of the Court, the owner may within one month from the date of the order or decree, and after notice to the proper officer of the Crown, apply to the Judge for an order directing the issue of a certificate of restitution, and the Judge shall, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, direct a certificate to be issued in one of the forms in Appendix A, Nos. 66 or 67.

ORDER XLIII

Forms and Fees.

1. The forms in Appendix A shall be followed with such variations as the circumstances may require.

2. The fees to be taken in the Court in prize matters by the Court and the officers thereof, and the costs, charges and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein, shall be the fees set out in Appendix B, and the costs, charges, and expenses set out in Appendix C respectively, or so near thereto as the currency in use in any place in which the Court is situate will permit. All fees to be taken as aforesaid shall be taken by means of stamps.

3. No document shall be filed, no process issued, no decree or order made, nor act done, by the Court or registrar, until the fees due and payable in respect of such filing, issue, decree, order, or act respectively, shall have been paid into the Registry, unless it is otherwise ordered by the Judge.

ORDER XLIV.

Appeals.

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires :—
"Appeal" means "Appeal to His Majesty in Council."
"Judgment" includes decree, order or decision.
"Record" means the aggregate of papers relating to an appeal (including the pleadings, proceedings, evidence, and judgment) proper to be laid before His Majesty in Council on the hearing of the appeal.

2. Applications to the Court for the admission of an appeal as of right, or for leave to appeal, shall, if not made at the time that the judgment appealed from is delivered by the Court, be made by motion within seven days from the date of such judgment, and the applicant shall give to the opposite party notice of his intended application.

3. An appeal shall only be admitted, or leave to appeal granted, by the Court—

(*a*) upon the appellant, within a period to be fixed by the Court, entering into sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Court, if so required, for the due prosecution of the appeal and the payment of all such costs as may become payable to the respondent in the event of the appeal being dismissed for non-prosecution or of His Majesty in Council ordering the appellant to pay the respondent's costs of the appeal ; and

(*b*) upon such conditions, if any, as to the time or times within which the appellant shall take the necessary steps for the purpose of procuring the preparation of the record and the despatch thereof to the Privy Council as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may think it reasonable to impose.

4. The Court shall have power, when admitting the appeal or granting leave to appeal, either to direct that the said judgment shall be carried into execution or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the appeal, and, in case the Court shall direct the said judgment to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it was given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Court, for the due performance of such order as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to make thereon.

5. As soon as an appeal has been admitted, whether by an order of the Court or by an order of His Majesty in Council granting special leave to appeal, the appellant shall without delay take all necessary steps to have the record prepared forthwith.

6. The preparation of the record shall be subject to the supervision of the Court, and the parties may submit any disputed question arising in connection therewith to the Court.

7. The Registrar as well as the parties shall endeavour to exclude from the record all documents (more particularly such as are merely formal) that are not relevant to the subject matter of the appeal, and generally to reduce the bulk of the record as far as practicable.

8. Records in appeals to His Majesty in Council shall be printed in the form known as demy quarto and may be printed either in or out of England. The number of lines in each page shall be forty-seven or thereabouts and every tenth line shall be numbered in the margin.

Where the record is printed out of England, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council forty printed copies of such record, one of which copies he shall certify to be correct by affixing thereto the seal of the Court.

Where the record relates to an appeal from a Court out of England and is to be printed in England, or where the record relates to an appeal from the High Court in England, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council one certified copy of such record, together with an index of all the papers and exhibits in the case.

9. Where there are two or more appeals arising out of the same matter the Court may direct the appeals to be consolidated.

10. An appellant may, at any time before the record is transmitted to the Privy Council, withdraw his appeal on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court may direct.

11. Where an appellant fails to show due diligence in the prosecution of his appeal before the transmission of the record to the Privy Council, the Court may, on an application made by the respondent, dismiss the appeal or make such order as to costs or otherwise as the Court shall think fit.

12. Where at any time before the hearing of the appeal the record becomes defective by reason of the death or change of status of a party to the appeal, the Court shall, on an application made by any person interested, grant a certificate showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted on the record in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died or undergone a change of status.

13. Where His Majesty in Council directs a party to bear the costs of an appeal incurred in the Court below, such costs shall be taxed by the proper officer of the Court in accordance with Order XIX., r. 2.

14. The Court shall enforce any order or judgment of His Majesty in Council in like manner as any judgment or order of the Court.

15. An appellant whose appeal has been admitted shall prosecute his appeal in accordance with the rules for the time being regulating the general practice and procedure in appeals to His Majesty in Council, so far as such rules may be applicable.

ORDER XLV.

Cases not provided for.

In all cases not provided for by these Rules, the practice of the late High Court of Admiralty of England in prize proceedings shall be followed, or such other practice as the President may direct.

ORDER XLVI.

Short Title and Commencement.

These Rules may be cited as The Prize Court Rules, 1914, and shall come into operation immediately on the making thereof; except that, so far as they apply to any Court in a British Possession outside the United Kingdom, they shall not come into operation until they are proclaimed in the Possession by the Governor thereof.

APPENDIX A.

FORMS.

O. XLIII. [Note.—*Every document issued from the Court or Registry must bear the Seal of the Court.*]

No. 1.

HEADING AND TITLES OF CAUSES.

O. II. r. 2.

(i.) *In Rem.*

19 . (*Here put number*).

In the High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.
[*or other Court having prize jurisdiction*].
In Prize.

(*If the cause is instituted against a ship only, or against a ship and cargo or against a ship, cargo, and freight, the title should be the name of the ship only and the name of her master*:)
The ;
(*or, if the cause is instituted against cargo only*:)
Cargo *ex* ;
(*or, if the cause is instituted against goods other than cargo*:)
Goods taken at ;
(*or, if the cause is instituted against the proceeds realised by the sale of ship or cargo or goods*:)
The proceeds of the ship ;
(*or*)
The proceeds of the cargo *ex* ;
(*or*)
The proceeds of the goods taken at :

(ii.) *In Personam.*

No.

[*Heading as above.*]
Between *A.B.*, plaintiff,
and
C.D. and *E.F.*, the owners of the ship , defendants,
or
C.D. and *E.F.*, the owners of the cargo *ex* ship , defendants.

No. 2.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN A CAUSE (*General Form*).

O. II. r. 5. (*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

To the owners and parties interested in the ship of the port of and the goods laden therein (*if the cause is instituted against the ship or cargo only, these words must be adapted accordingly*), (*if the cause is instituted against goods other than cargo, say,* To the owners and parties interested in the goods taken at hereinafter specified), seized and taken as prize by our ship of war , Commander (*or* by our Officers of Customs at the port of , *as the case may be*).

We command you that within eight days after the service of this writ (*in a cause in personam add* on you), inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause appearances (*or* an appearance) to be entered for you in the Registry of our said Court in a cause instituted on our behalf by our Procurator General or other the proper officer of the Crown (*if the proceeding is against a droit of Admiralty, add* in Our Office of Admiralty) against the said ship and goods for the condemnation thereof as good and lawful prize (*if claimed as droit of Admiralty, add,* and as droits and perquisites of Us in Our Office of Admiralty).

And take notice that in default of your so doing our said Court (*or, in a cause in personam,* the plaintiff) may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

Witness, &c. (*in accordance with the form generally in use in the Court*).

Memorandum to be subscribed on the Writ.

N. B.—This writ is to be served within twelve calendar months from the date thereof, or, if renewed, within six calendar months from the date of the last renewal, including the day of such date, and not afterwards.

Appearance hereto may be entered either personally or by solicitor at the Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts of Justice, London (*or as the case may be*).

Indorsements to be made on the Writ before issue thereof.

This writ was issued by the said , who resides at , *or*, this writ was issued by of , whose address for sevice is , solicitor for the said who resides at *or*, this writ was issued by of , whose address for service is , agent for , of , solicitor for the said , who resides at .

(*If writ is issued by an Officer of the Crown, state his name, title and address for service.*)

[*Note.—The address for service must be within three miles of the Registry.*]

Indorsement to be made on the writ after service thereof, and signed by the person serving the same.

This writ was served by me by (*state mode in which service was effected, whether on the ship, cargo or freight, or otherwise, according to Order II; or, if in personam, state the name of the person served and the place of service*) on day, the day of , 19 .

Indorsed the day of , 19 .

(Signed)

(Address)

No. 3. O. 12. rr. 6, 13.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN A CAUSE FOR CONDEMNATION WHERE THE SHIP OR GOODS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR LOST.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1 (i).)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

To the owners and parties interested in the ship or vessel, &c. (*as in* No. 2), seized and taken as prize by our ship of war , Commander (*or* by our Officers of Customs at the port of), the said ship and goods having been destroyed (*or* lost) (*state generally the circumstances of the destruction or loss*) (*if the goods have been removed and brought in for adjudication without the ship, add,* and the said goods having been removed from the said ship and being now in custody of our said Court),

We command you, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

(*Remainder of form, indorsements, &c., as in* No. 2.)

[Note.—*If ship or goods only have been destroyed or lost, the above form must be altered accordingly.*]

No. 4.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN A CAUSE INSTITUTED AGAINST A CAPTOR.

O.II. rr. 7,14.

Heading and ending and Title as in No. 1 (ii).)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

To , Commander of our ship of war,

We command you that within eight days after the service of this writ on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Registry of our said Court in an action at the suit of , a subject of (state nationality of petitioner), claiming restitution of the ship , taken and seized as prize by our said ship of war, and damages for her detention (*or* damages for the loss or destruction of the said ship).

And take notice, &c (*as in* No. 2).

Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

(*Indorsements, &c., as in* No. 2.)

No. 5.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN PRIZE SALVAGE.

O. II. rr. 8,14.
O. XXX, r. 1.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1 (ii).)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

To C.D., the owner (*or as the case may be*) of the ship,

We command you that within eight days after the service of this writ, inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Admiralty Registry of our said Court in a cause of prize salvage instituted against you on behalf of

And take notice, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

(*Indorsements, &c., as in* No. 2).

No. 6.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN JOINT CAPTURE OR RECAPTURE.

O.II. r. 9.
O. XXXII. r. 1 (1).

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1 (ii).)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

To (*the persons originally claiming as captors or recaptors*).

We command you that within eight days after the service of this writ on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Registry of our said Court in a cause of joint capture (*or* recapture) instituted against you on behalf of (*insert names of persons claiming as, e.g.*, A. B., the Commander, and the crew of our ship of war) asserting a claim to be pronounced joint captors (*or* recaptors) with you of the said ship , and the goods, wares and merchandise laden on board of her (*or*, of the goods, wares and merchandise *ex* the said ship), and to share in the proceeds thereof (*or*, in the salvage payable in respect thereof).

And take notice, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

(*Indorsements, &c., as in* No. 2.)

No. 7.

NOTICE IN LIEU OF SERVICE OF A WRIT OUT OF THE JURISDICTION.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

O.II.r.19. O.XXXV. r.12.

To , of .

Take notice, that , of , has instituted a cause against you, in the (*here insert the name of the Prize Court*), by writ of that Court, dated the day of . A. D. 19 , for (*copy the words of the writ showing the object for which the cause is instituted*), and you are required within days after the receipt of this notice, inclusive of the day of such receipt, to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Registry of the said Court to the said cause; and in default of your so doing the said Court may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

You may appear to the said writ by entering an appearance personally or by your solicitor at the (*here insert the Registry of the Court*)

(Signed) of , &c.,
or of &c.,
Solicitor for

N. B.—This notice is to be used where the person to be served out of the jurisdiction is not a British subject, or the ship or goods are not the property of a British subject.

No. 8.

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1)

O.III.r.I. O.XXX. O.XXXII. r. 5.

Enter an appearance for , owner of the ship abdove-mentioned *or as the case may be*).

Dated the day of , 19

(Signed) , of .

* Address for service .

Solicitor for the above-named , or agent for , of , Solicitor for the above-named .

* An address for service within three miles of the Registry must be given.

No. 9.

CLAIMS IN CAUSES FOR CONDEMNATION.

(*Headings and Titles as in* No. 1.)

(i) *Claim by Master.*

O.-III. r. 3.

The claim of , the master of the , a subject of His Majesty the King of (or a citizen of , *as the case may be*), on behalf of (*fill in name of owner of ship*), of (*residence of owner*), also a subject of His Majesty the King of (*or as above*), the true, lawful, and sole owner of the said ship, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, at the time she was taken and seized as prize by His Majesty's ship , , Commander, and brought into , (*and, if the ship owners are also owners of the cargo or of part thereof*) and of (*describe the cargo, giving numbers, weight, and description*) laden on board the said ship at the time of the capture thereof aforesaid (*and if claim is made on behalf of cargo owners*):

Also on behalf of , of , merchants, subjects (*or* citizens, &c., *as above*) of , the true, lawful, and sole owners of (*describe goods as above*), also laden on board the said ship at the time of the capture aforesaid (*and, if he has a private adventure*):

And also for his private adventure consisting of for the said ship, goods, and private adventure as true, lawful, sole, and

entire property of (subjects *or* citizens), of
as aforesaid, and for freight, demurrage, and all such loss, costs, charges, damages, and expenses, as have arisen and been incurred, or may arise and be incurred, by reason of the capture and detention aforesaid.

(Signed) *C. D.*,
Claimant.

(ii) *Claim by Agent.*

The claim of , of merchant (*or as the case may be*), on behalf of Messrs' and , of , merchants, the true, lawful, and sole owners of (*enumerate and describe goods*) which were laden and on board the said ship, at the time of the capture thereof by His Majesty's ship , , Commander, and brought into ; for the said goods as the property of neutral subjects, and for all such costs, losses, damages, and expenses which have arisen, or shall or may arise, by reason of the capture and detention thereof as aforesaid.

(Signed) *C. D.*,
Claimant.

(iii) *Claim by Managing Owner.*

The claim of , of , shipowner, on behalf of himself and others, as the true and lawful owners of the above-named ship , her tackle, apparel, and furniture, at the time she was taken and seized as prize by His Majesty's ship , , Commander, and brought into (*or*, at the time of her seizure by the officers of His Majesty's Customs at the port of), for the said ship and for all losses, costs, charges, damages, demurrage, and expenses which have arisen, or shall or may arise, by reason of the seizure and detention of the said ship as prize

(Signed) *C.D.*,
Claimant.

(iv) *Claim by Master and Sole Owner.*

The claim of , the master of the said ship , a subject of His Majesty the King of for and on behalf of himself, the true, lawful, and sole owner of the said ship, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, at the time she was taken and seized, as prize by His Majesty's ship Commander, and brought into , (*or*, at the time she was taken and seized as prize whilst lying at the port of by the officers of His Majesty's Customs at that port); for the said ship and for freight, demurrage, and all such loss, costs, and charges, damages and expenses as have arisen and been incurred, or shall or may arise and be incurred by reason of the capture and detention aforesaid.

(Signed) *C. D.*,
Claimant.

(v) *Claim by authority of Neutral Government.*

The claim of , of merchant, by authority of His Excellency the (Ambassador, Minister for Foreign Affairs, *or as the case may be*) of the (Emperor, King, &c., *as the case may be*) of on behalf of His Majesty the of , for the said ship whereof was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and for all and singular the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board the same, at the time when the said ship and cargo were taken and seized as prize whilst in the ports or roads of , or in waters within three miles of the coast of (*or wherever the capture took place*), of , by the , , Commander, and carried to , for the said ship and cargo, as having been seized within the territories and jurisdiction of His Majesty aforesaid, the , of , and contrary to, and in violation of the law of nations and of the rights and territories of the Crown of His Majesty aforesaid, the of , (and

contrary to and in violation of, existing treaties between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty aforesaid, the of ,) and for all freight, losses, costs, charges, damages, demurrage, and expenses which have arisen, or shall or may arise, by reason of the capture and detention of the said ship and cargo.

(Signed) *C.D.*,
Claimant on behalf of the Government (*or as the case may be*) of .

(vi.) *Claim for Droit of Admiralty on Seizure in Port.*

The claim of C.D., Admiralty Proctor (*or as the case may be*), on behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King, in His office of Admiralty, for the said ship the , whereof was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and any goods laden therein, seized and taken in port, in the United Kingdom (*or as the case may be*), by His Majesty's ship the , Commander, and proceeded against in the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), as prize to the said ship.

For the said ship the , her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and any goods laden therein, seized and taken as aforesaid, and as such or otherwise subject to confiscation as prize, and as droits and perquisites of His Majesty in His office of Admiralty; and for all costs, losses, damages, and expenses that have arisen, or shall or may arise, and be due in the premises.

(Signed) *C.D.*,
Claimant on behalf of the Admiralty.

(vii). *Claim for Droit of Admiralty on Capture by Non-Commissioned Ship.*

The claim of C.D., Admiralty Proctor, (*or as the case may be*), on behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King, in His office of Admiralty, for the said ship, the Alpha, whereof was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture and any goods laden therein, seized and taken by the ship Beta, Commander, and proceeded against as prize to the said ship, the Beta (*or* His Majesty, *as the case may be*).

For the said ship, the Alpha, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and any goods laden therein, seized and taken as aforesaid by a ship other than a ship of war of His Majesty, and as such or otherwise subject to confiscation as prize, and as a droit and perquisite of His Majesty in His office of Admiralty.

(Signed) *C.D.*,
Claimant on behalf of the Admiralty.

Note—Every claim must be indorsed by the claimant or his solicitor, with the grounds on which the claim is made, *as follows*:—

The grounds of the said claim are:—

1.
2.
3.

(*State grounds concisely and in general terms.*)

No. 10.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF WRIT. O. III. r. 5. O. XV. r. 8. O. XXX. r. 5.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I (*name, address, and description of deponent*) make oath and say as follows:—

I did, on the day of , 19 , serve the writ (*or* notice of the writ) herein by (*state mode of service, or, if* in personam *state name of person served and the place of service*) in accordance with the manner and form prescribed by the Rules of this Court.

(Signed)
Address.
or, Solicitor for

Sworn this day of , 19 , before me (*name and authority of person before whom the affidavit is sworn*).

O.IV.r. 7.

No. 11.

AFFIDAVITS AS TO SHIP PAPERS.

(i) *Ordinary Affidavit.*

(*Heading and Title as in Form* 49.)

The

I, *A.B.*, a , in His Majesty's navy, and of His Majesty's ship , whereof is Commander, make oath and say as follows :—

1. The papers and writings hereunto annexed, and numbered from No. to No. inclusive, are all the ship papers which were delivered up or otherwise found on board the ship called the , whereof was master or Commander, and lately taken by His Majesty's said ship, at which capture I, the said deponent, was present.

2. The said papers and writings are brought in and delivered as they were received and taken, without fraud, addition, subduction, or embezzlement, and in the same condition (save the numbering thereof) as the same were delivered up or found on board the said ship.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Sworn by the said on the day of 19 .

Before me (*name, rank and authority of person before whom the affidavit is sworn.*)

O. IV. r. 7. (ii) *Where Ship Papers injured, altered, lost, mislaid, thrown overboard, found concealed, etc.*

(*Heading and commencement as in Form* (i)).

1. The papers and writings hereunto annexed, and numbered from No. to No. inclusive, are all the ship papers which were delivered up and found on board the ship , whereof was master or Commander and lately taken by His Majesty's said ship, at which capture I, the said deponent, was present.

2. By order of the said , I took charge of the captured ship to bring her in for adjudication.

3. After I so took charge (*set out the facts as they occured*).

(*Where ship papers lost, mislaid, or thrown overboard, describe as accurately as possible each such document.*)

4. Save as aforesaid, the said papers and writings are brought in and delivered as they were received and taken, without any fraud, addition, subduction, or embezzlement, and in the same condition as received (save the numbering thereof).

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *A.B.*

[Note.—This form must be adapted in accordance with the facts.]

(iii). *Where no Ship Papers delivered up or found.*

O. IV. r. 7. (*Heading and commencement as in Form* (i)).

1. I was present at the capture of the said ship whereof was master or Commander, and lately taken by His Majesty's said ship.

2. No ship papers of any sort were delivered up or found on board the said ship or elsewhere at the time of the seizure or afterwards.

3. (*If anything has occurred to account for the absence of papers state the facts*).

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *A.B.*

(iv). *By Person having control of Ship Papers within the Jurisdiction.*

O. IV. r. 4. (*Heading as in Form* (i)).

I, *A.B.*, merchant, of , make oath and say as follows :—

1. I am agent in this country for the owners of the tsaid ship and consignee of her cargo.

2. The said ship arrived in the port of on the day of , , in the ordinary course of her voyage

and was about to discharge her cargo when she was seized as prize by the officers of His Majesty's Customs in the said port.

3. Prior to such seizure the several papers and writings set out below were delivered to me in the ordinary course as agent aforesaid, to enable me to enter the said ship and procure the discharge of her cargo.

4. The papers and writings hereto annexed and numbered from No. to No. , inclusive, are all the ship papers which were so delivered to me, or came into my possession or control, and are brought in and delivered as they were received and taken, without any fraud, addition, subduction, or embezzlement, and in the same condition (save the numbering thereof) as received.

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *A.B.*

No. 12.

NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE. O. VI.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

Take notice, that this cause is hereby discontinued (*or, if not against all the parties appearing,* as against the claimant *or as the case may be*). (*If the discontinuance is as to part only of the subject-matter of the cause,* so far as it relates to).

(*If by a claimant,* that the claimant hereby discontinues his claim in this cause (*or,* as against, &c., *or,* so far as it relates to, &c., *as above*).)

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed) *G.H.*, of
or Solicitor for the

No. 13.

PLEADINGS (*a*).

(i.) PLEADINGS IN PROCEEDINGS FOR CONDEMNATION. O. VII.

Petition.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

19 .

Writ issued

Petition.

J. K., solicitor for the claimants *C.D.* and *E.F.*, says as follows:—

1. The owners of the above-named ship are *C.D.* and *E.F.* The said *C.D* resides at and is a subject of . The said *E.F.* resides at and is a subject of .

2. On the day of , the said *C.D.* purchased the said ship from *G.H.*, of , a subject of who assigned the said ship to the said *C.D.*, by bill of sale dated the day of .

3. Prior to such assignment, the said ship was named the , and immediately thereafter the said *C.D.* changed the name of the said ship to that of the , and such change of name was duly entered at .

4. Immediately after such purchase and assignment, the said *C.D.*, by bill of sale dated the day of , assigned shares in the said ship to the said *E.F.*, and on the day of

(*a*) *Note.*—These pleadings are given as examples only, and the forms should be adapted to the facts of each particular case.

the said ship was duly registered in the names of the said *C.D.* and *E.F.* at , and a certificate of registry, dated the day of , was issued by , whereby it appears that the said *C.D.* and *E.F.* are the owners of the said ship and they were at the time of such registration, and still are, the owners thereof.

5. On the day of , the said ship loaded at a cargo of , and subsequently sailed therewith on a voyage from aforesaid bound to .

6. The said cargo consisted of (*describe the cargo, giving numbers, weight, &c.*), and was on the account and risk of , who are merchants carrying on business at , and are subjects of , and upon the account and risk of no other person whatsoever.

7. Whilst upon the voyage, aforesaid, the said ship was taken as prize by , and although all the ship papers relating to the said ship and the said cargo were shown to the captors, she was brought into the port of for adjudication.

8. There were at the time of such capture no contraband goods on board the said ship, and no subject of (*insert the name of Government at war with Great Britain*) or enemy of Great Britain had at the time of such capture, or at any other time material to the matters in this cause, any share, right, title, or interest in the said ship or cargo, or any part thereof.

9. There was no just ground for the capture and bringing in of the said ship.

The said *J.K.* prays that the Judge will decree restitution of the said ship to the said *C.D.* and *E.F.*, with damages and costs.

[*Or, if bail has been given* that the Judge will pronounce that the bail given on behalf of the said claimants to answer the value of the said ship (and goods) may be released and discharged, and that the said (*insert names of captors*) may be condemned in the damages and costs sustained by and occasioned to the said claimants by reason of such capture, and bringing in.]

(Signed) *W. X.*,

Counsel, (*or Party*).

Delivered this day of .

Answer.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

Answer.

G. H., solicitor for the commander, officers, and crew of His Majesty's ship , the captors of the said ship , in answer to the petition of the claimants, says as follows:—

1. The said ship and her cargo were taken as prize and brought in for adjudication by the captors under the circumstances hereinafter described.

2. On the day of , His Majesty's ship was cruising off , when the said ship came into sight and was signalled and duly boarded by a boat from the , and the ship papers and documents and the cargo of the were duly inspected and examined.

3. Upon one of the bulkheads, and on one of the boats of the said ship , was found a name (the), which was not the present name of the ship, and the name of the port of , which is in enemy territory, and upon enquiry of the master of the said ship, it appeared that the said ship immediately prior to the purchase by her present owners and to the existing war, had been owner by , a firm carrying on business at the said port of , in enemy territory, and that the said master had been in command of the said ship whilst she belonged to the said firm.

4. On receiving such information, the captors brought in the said ship for adjudication upon the suspicion that the sale and transfer of the said ship to the present alleged owners was not *bona fide*, and that she still belonged to her former enemy owners.

5. The transfer and assignment of the said shares in the said ship by *C. D.* to the claimant *E. F* in the petition alleged took place as therein alleged, but at the time of such transfer the said *C. D.* was a member of the said firm of , carrying on business as aforesaid, and the transfer and assignment of the said shares was made and executed by the said *C. D.* as agent of the said firm, and was a mere colourable and fraudulent transfer to cover the enemy character of the said ship and the said ship at the time of capture remained the property, and was navigated for the account and at the risk of the said firm of , and was in fact enemy property.

(*If the cargo or any part thereof was enemy property, allege it, stating the alleged ownership thereof; or if the cargo or any part thereof was contraband, allege it.*)

6. Save as aforesaid the respondents deny all and every the allegations in the petition contained.

And the said *G. H.* prays the Judge to pronounce that the said ship (and her cargo) were at the time of capture property of enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, or otherwise liable to condemnation, and to condemn the same as lawful prize to the captors, or to pronounce for just cause of capture.

(Signed). *Y. Z.*
Counsel (*or Party*).

Delivered this day of .

O. VII.
O. XXX.
Naval Prize Act, 1864, sect. 40.

(ii) PLEADINGS IN PRIZE SALVAGE.

Petition alleging Special Difficulty or Danger.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Writ issued , 19 .

Petition.

G. H., solicitor for *A. B.* commander, and the officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , the recaptors of the above-named ship, the plaintiffs (*or as the case may be*), says as follows:—

1. The recaptors are the commander, officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , which is a cruiser of the second class (*or as the case may be*) armed with , and carrying a crew of hands all told, and fitted with engines of horse-power effective.

2. On the day of , at about 11 a.m., His Majesty's said ship was proceeding from to in pursuance of her instructions to cruise off the coast of and to assist and protect British vessels whilst passing such coast. At such time as aforesaid it was blowing a heavy gale from the and the weather showed no signs of improvement.

3. Whilst proceeding as aforesaid, those on board the sighted a steamship, appearing to be a British mail steamer, steaming to the on about an opposite course to the . Signals were at once made to the said steamship, which proved to be the of but no answer was made, and although a gun was fired, the altered her course and proceeded in towards the coast of , apparently making for the port of in enemy's territory.

4. The recaptors having thereon reason to believe that the was in possession of the enemy, immediately altered the course of the and chased the gradually, gaining upon her.

5. After hours' chase the , and the had come within 10 miles of the coast of and the was about half-a-mile astern of the said . At this time it was seen that an enemy war ship was coming out of the said port of , and hereupon extra steam was raised on the and she succeeded in getting between the said and the entrance to the said port, and forced her to alter her course to seaward.

6. The said enemy war ship, which proved to be the of guns, and to be carrying a crew of hands came on, and with the assistance of some torpedo boats which were following her engaged the , but after a fierce engagement, lasting about half-an-hour, the said enemy war ship was beaten off and returned to the port of with the torpedo boats, whereupon the said surrend red to the recaptors, and the prize crew in charge of her having been taken on board the , and a prize crew from the having been put on board the , the two vessels in company proceeded towards and the was brought in safety into where she now l es.

7. At the time of the said engagement, His Majesty's said ship was close to the island of , and owing to the gale and the dangerous nature of the coast she ran great risk of being driven on the rocks in manœuvring during the said engagement, and the lives of the recaptors were thereby exposed to great risk and danger. In the said engagement the had men killed and men wounded, including officers.

8. By reason of the premises the and her cargo were saved from condemnation as prize to the enemy under circumstances of special difficulty and danger.

The said *G. H.* prays the Judge to award to the recaptors, one-fourth of the value of the said and her cargo, or such other sum as to the Judge shall seem just, and costs.

(Signed) *W. X.*,
Counsel (*or Party*).

Delivered this day of .

Answer.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Answer.

J. K., solicitor for *C. D.*, the owner (and claimant) of the said ship and *E. F.* owner of the cargo thereof, defendants (*or as the case may be*), in answer to the petition of the recaptors says as follows:—

1. The defendants (*or as the case may be*) admit that the said ship and her cargo were recaptured from the enemy by the recaptors, but deny that the recapture thereof was made under circumstances of special danger or difficulty entitling the recaptors to a larger part of the value of the said ship and cargo than one-eighth part.

2. The defendants (*or as the case may be*) do not admit that His Majesty's said ship was at the time of such recapture engaged in protecting British ships as alleged. At the said time His Majesty's said ship was engaged, in conjunction with other vessels, in watching the said port of and in endeavouring to intercept and capture the said enemy's ship of war the , and for such purpose was endeavouring to entice her out of the said port and bring about an engagement with her, and the fact that the said mail steamer the made for such port in fact brought about the engagement so wished for and intended, and such engagement was no brought about and did not happen merely for the purpose of the recapture of the said ship, but took place in the ordinary course of duty and under the express instructions given to His Majesty's said ship.

The said *J. K* prays the Judge to pronounce that the recaptors are entitled to one-eighth of the value of the said ship and her cargo, and no more, and to condemn the recaptors in the cost of and occasion by their claim for a larger sum.

(Signed) *Y. Z.*,
Counsel (*or Party*).

Delivered this day of .

O VII. O. XXX. r. 2. Naval Prize Act, 1864, sect. 36.

(iii) PLEADINGS IN JOINT CAPTURE OR RECAPTURE.

Petition.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Writ issued. 19 .

Petition.

J. K., solicitor for the plaintiffs (*or as the case may be*), says as follows:—

1. The plaintiffs (*or as the case may be*) are the commander, officers, and crew of His Majesty's ship .

2. On the day of His Majesty's said ship sailed in company with and under the order of His Majesty's ship , and under such order and in such company was cruising off the coast of (*or describe position at the time*).

3. About (*state hour*) on the said day, a steamship was sighted bearing about , and signals were made by His Majesty's ship to chase, and His Majesty's said ships both steamed after the said steamship.

(*Set out in separate paragraphs the circumstances founding a right of joint capture or joint recapture, commencing by adapting the above paragraphs to the facts of the case, and conclude*:)

And the said *J. K.* prays that the Judge will pronounce that His Majesty's said ship is a joint captor (or recaptor) of the said ship (and her cargo), and as such entitled to share therein.

Delivered this day of .

(Signed) *W. X.*,
Counsel (*or Party*).

Answer.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Answer.

G. H., solicitor for the defendants (*or as the case may be*), in answer to the petition of the plaintiff (*or as the case may be*), says as follows:—

1. The defendants (*or as the case may be*) are the commander, officers, and crew of His Majesty's (*or* the) ship

2. About 7 a.m. (*set out in short paragraphs the facts upon which the defendants* (or as the case may be, *rely to shew that they were the sole captors*).

3. The defendants (*or as the case may be*) deny that the plaintiffs (*or as the case may be*) were in sight at the time of the said capture (*or* recapture) (*or*, assisted in making the said capture [*or* recapture], *or as the case may be*).

And the said *G. H.* prays that the Judge will pronounce that the prize was taken solely by the (*defendant's ship*) and that the (*plaintiffs' ship*) was not aiding, (*or* that the [*plaintiffs' ship*] was not present, or in sight of) or adding to the encouragement of the said capture (*or* recapture) or the terror of the enemy, and was not acting in concert with the (*defendants' ship*) in the said chase, or assisting in the said capture (*or* recapture).

(Signed) *Y. Z.*,
Delivered this day of Counsel (*or Party*).

Admission.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

Admission.

I. *G. H.*, solicitor for the defendants (*or as the case may be*) in the above cause, admit that His Majesty's ship , and the commander, officers, and crew thereof (*or such persons as may be entitled*) are entitled to share as joint captors (*or* recaptors) in the ship (and her cargo).

Dated this day of

(Signed) *G. H.*,
Solicitor.

O. VII, O. XVII, r. 10.

(iv) PETITION IN OBJECTION TO REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

, solicitors for the , in objection to the Registrar's Report filed in this action on the , 19 , say as follows:—

1.
2.
3.

(*Set out separately and concisely the objections to the Report and the grounds thereof*).

Wherefore the pray this Honourable Court to vary the Report by (*set out as shortly as possible the variation required*) and to condemn the in the costs of this appeal or to make such other or further order as to the Court may seem fit,

(Signed by Counsel *or Party*.)

Filed and delivered this day of 19 , by (*name and address of solicitors and agents, if any*) 's solicitors.

ANSWER TO PETITION IN OBJECTION TO THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

, solicitors for the , say as follows:—

1.
2.
3.

(*State briefly the reason why each ground of objection in the petition is inadequate*).

Wherefore the pray this Honourable Court to confirm the said Report and to condemn the in the costs of and incident to their objections to the said Report and that further and otherwise right and justice may be administered to the premises.

(Signed by Counsel *or Party*.)

Filed and delivered, &c.

O. VIII.

No. 14.

ORDER FOR PARTICULARS.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Upon hearing and upon reading the affidavit of filed the day of , 19 , and

It is ordered that the deliver to the (*state name of parties affected*) an account in writing of the particulars of (*state matters of which particulars are required*) alleged in (*specify the pleading or other document in which the allegations are contained*) in this cause, and that, unless such particulars be delivered within days from the date of this order, all further proceedings be stayed until the delivery thereof (*or* the said allegations be struck out, *or upon such other terms as the Court shall think fit*), and that the costs of this application be

Dated the day of , 19 .

O. VIII.

No. 15.

PARTICULARS.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

The following are the particulars of the allegations contained in the (*pleading or other document*) herein, delivered pursuant to the order of the Court dated the day of , 19 .

1.
2.
3.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)
or Solicitor for

To

No. 16. O. IX r. 2.

AFFIDAVIT OF DISCOVERY.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I, *A.B.*, the (plaintiff, claimant, *or as the case may be*), make oath and say as follows:—

1. I have in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this cause, set forth in the first and second parts of the first schedule hereto.

2. I object to produce the documents set forth in the second part of the said first schedule on the ground that [*state grounds of objection and verify the facts as far as may be.*]

3. I have had, but have not now, in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this cause set forth in the second schedule hereto.

4. The last-mentioned documents were last in my possession or power on [*state what has become of the last-mentioned documents and in whose possession they now are.*]

6. According to the best of my knowledge, information and belief I have not now, and never had, in my possession, custody, or power, or in the possession, custody, or power of my solicitor or agent or of any other person or persons on my behalf, any deed, account, book of account, voucher, receipt, letter, memorandum, paper or writing, or any copy of or extract from any such document, or any other document whatsoever, relating to the matters in question in this cause, or any of them, or wherein any entry has been made relative to such matters, or any of them, other than and except the documents, set forth in the said first and second schedules hereto.

SCHEDULE No. I.

PART 1.

[*Set out documents.*]

PART 2.

[*Set out documents.*]

SCHEDULE No. II.

[*Set out documents.*]

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *A.B.*

No. 17.

NOTICE TO PRODUCE FOR INSPECTION OR TRANSCRIPTION. O IX. r. 3.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that the (plaintiff, claimant, *or as the case may be*) requires you to produce for his inspection (*or*, for transcription by him) on or before the day of , the following documents:—

[*Here briefly describe the documents required to be produced.*]

Dated this day of

(Signed) *G.H.*,
Solicitor for the plaintiff (*or as the case may be.*)

To *C.D.* (*or J K.*, solicitor for the) defendant (*or as the case may be.*)

No. 18.

O. IX. r. 5. NOTICE TO PRODUCE AT HEARING OR ON EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that you are hereby required to produce and show to the Court at the hearing of (*or* at the examination of , witnesses in) this cause all books, papers, letters, copies of letters, and other writings and documents in your custody, possession or power, containing any entry, memorandum or minute relating to the matters in question in this cause, and particularly (*specify or describe documents particularly required.*)

Dated the day of , 19 .

(Signed)
or solicitor for

To

No. 19.

O. r 7. NOTICE TO ADMIT.

(i) *Documents.*

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that the plaintiff *A.B.* (*or as the case may be*) in this cause proposes to adduce in evidence the several documents hereunder specified, and that the same may be inspected by the defendant (*or as the case may be*) his solicitor or agent at , on , between the hours of and ; and the defendant is hereby required within 48 hours (*or insert such longer time as may be reasonable under the circumstances*) from the last-mentioned hour, to admit that such of the said documents as are specified to be originals were respectively written, signed, or executed, as they purport respectively to have been; that such as are specified as copies are true copies; and such documents as are stated to have been served, sent or delivered were so served, sent or delivered respectively; saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of all such documents as evidence in this cause.

Dated this day of .

(Signed) *G.H.*

Solicitor for the plaintiff (*or as the case may be.*)

To *C.D.* (*or J.K.*, solicitor for the) defendant (*or as the case may be.*)

Originals.

Description of Documents.	Dates.
(*Herebriefly describe documents.*) 1. 2.	(*Here state date of each document.*)

Copies.

Description of Documents.	Dates.	Time and mode of Service, Delivery, &c.
1. 2.		*Sent by general post January 1, 19 .* *Served January 5th, 19 , on defendant's solicitor by F.G., of*

(ii.) *Facts.*

[(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that the plaintiff, *A. B.* (*or as the case may be,*) in this cause requires the defendant (*or as the case may be*) to admit, for the purposes of this cause only, the several facts respectively hereunder specified; and the defendant (*or as the case may be*) is hereby required within four days (*or such longer time as may be reasonable under the circumstances*) from the service of this notice, to admit the said several facts, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such facts as evidence in this cause.

Dated this day of

G.H.,
Solicitor for the plaintiff
(*or as the case may be.*)

To *C. D.* (*or J. K.*, solicitor for the,) defendant (*or as the case may be.*)

The facts, the admission of which is required, are :—

1. That
2. That
3. That

No. 20.

ADMISSION OF FACTS PURSUANT TO NOTICE. O. IX. r. 7.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1)

The defendant (*or as the case may be*) in this cause for the purposes of this cause only, hereby admits the several facts respectively hereunder specified, subject to the qualifications or limitations, if any, hereunder specified, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such facts, or any of them, as evidence in this cause.

Provided that this admission is made for the purposes of this cause only and is not an admission to be used against the defendant (*or as the case may be*) on any other occasion, or by anyone other than the plaintiff (*or whoever requires the admission*).

Delivered this day of

(Signed) *J.K.*
Solicitor for the defendant
(*or as the case may be.*)

To *A.B.* (*or G.H.*, solicitor for the), plaintiff
(*or as the case may be*).

Facts admitted.	Qualifications or Limitations, if any, subject to which they are admitted.
1. That, &c. 2. That, &c. 3. 4. 5.	3. But not that, &c. 4. But not that, &c.

No. 21. O.X. r. 3.

WARRANT OF ARREST.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

To the Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court.*)

We hereby command you to arrest the ship
of the port of and the freight due for the transportation

of the cargo now or lately laden therein (*or, if both ship and cargo to be arrested* and the cargo now or lately laden therein together with the freight due for the transportation thereof), and to keep the same under safe arrest until you shall receive further orders from Us.

Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

Taken out by

O. X. r. 4.

No. 22.

AFFIDAVIT TO LEAD WARRANT OF ARREST.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I, , make oath and say as follows :—

1. I am the owner of sixty-fourth shares (*or* master, *or as the case may be*) of the ship , (*or* cargo, etc) (*or* I am the commander of H's Majesty's ship , *or whatever rank, title, or position is held by the deponent*)

2. The said ship has been taken as prize and brought into (*or* seized and is now in) the port of within the jurisdiction of this Court, but has not been delivered up to the Marshal of this Court.

(*State circumstances, if any, showing probability of ship not remaining within the jurisdiction.*)

4. The aid and process (*or* I am informed, and believe that the aid and process) of this Court are required to restrain the said ship from proceeding out of the Jurisdiction of this Court (*or* to enable me to enforce my said claim *or* to obtain restitution of the said ship, *or as the case may be.*)

Sworn, &c.

(Signed)

O. XI. r. 2.

No. 23.

COMMISSION OF APPRAISEMENT AND SALE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2.)

To the Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court,*) Greeting.

Whereas in a cause for instituted in Our said Court on behalf of (*if in personam, add* against .)

The Judge has ordered the said (*state whether* ship, cargo *or* part of cargo, *as the case may be*) to be appraised and sold. We therefore hereby authorize and command you to reduce into writing an inventory of the said (ship, etc., *as above*) and having chosen one or more experienced person or persons, to swear him or them to appraise the same according to the true value thereof, and upon a certificate of such value having been reduced into writing, to cause the said (ship, *etc., as above*) to be sold by public auction for the highest price, not under the appraised value thereof, that can be obtained for the same. And We further command you, immediately upon the sale being completed to pay the proceeds arising therefrom into Court, and to file the certificate of appraisement signed by you and the appraiser or appraisers, and an account of the sale signed by you, together with this Commission.

Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2.)

Commission of appraisement and sale,

Taken out by

(*Where appraisement or sale only is ordered the words not required in the above form must be omitted.*)

(*Where the order is for removal, survey, safe custody, or otherwise, the above form must be adapted accordingly.*)

No. 24.

CERTIFICATE OF APPRAISEMENT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.) O. XI. r. 5.

I, , Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), do certify that, by virtue of a Commission of dated the day of , 19 , and issued in this cause, I have chosen of and of who are (*or* who I am informed and believe, are) two experienced persons and have sworn them to appraise the (ship, cargo, part of cargo, *&c. as the case may be*) according to the true value thereof.

And we the said and whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that by virtue of our said oaths, we have faithfully and justly appraised the said (ship, *&c. as above*) at the sum of

In witness whereof we have hereunto respectively set our hands this day of , 19 .

(Signatures of Marshal and Appraisers.)

(*Where there are more or less than two appraisers the above form must be altered accordingly.*)

No. 25. O. XI.

BILLS OF SALE BY MARSHAL.

(i.) *Of Foreign Ship.*

Know all men by these presents that I, Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), in obedience to and by virtue of a Commission to me directed under the seal of the said Court, bearing date the and for and in consideration of the sum of pounds of lawful money of Great Britain (*or as the case may be*) to me in hand at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents well and truly paid, the same being the highest sum which was bid by at a public auction held on the day of one thousand , and the receipt of which sum I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, and set over unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns, the entirety of the foreign ship called the , together with the appurtenances thereto belonging as specified in the inventory herewith, now lying :

To have and hold the said foreign ship called the and the said appurtenances unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns, to , their own use and uses, and as their own proper goods and chattels, from henceforth for ever. And I, the said , Marshal of the said Court, do hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said executors, administrators, and assigns in manner following; that is to say, that at the time of ensealing and delivery hereof, I have, in and by the Commission aforesaid, good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over the hereby-bargained premises unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns in manner and form aforesaid. And that the said hereby-bargained premises, and every part thereof, now are and so from henceforth for ever shall be, remain and continue unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand.

Marshal.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said in the presence of

(ii) *Of British Ship.*

Know all men by these presents that I, Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), in obedience to and by virtue of a Commission to me directed under the seal of the said Court, bearing date the day of and for and in consideration of the sum of pounds of lawful money of Great Britain (*or as the case may be*), to me in hand at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents well and truly paid, the same being the highest sum which was bid by at a public auction held on the day of one thousand , and the receipt of which sum I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, and set over, and by these presents do fully, freely, and absolutely grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns, sixty-four sixty-fourth parts or shares, being the entirety of the ship called the now lying , together with the appurtenances thereto belonging as specified in the inventory herewith, which said ship is more particularly mentioned and described as follows—

Official No.	Name of Ship.	Number, Date, and Port of Registry.

Number, Date and Port of previous Registry (if any).

Whether British or Foreign Built.	Whether a Sailing or Steam Ship; and if a Steam Ship, how propelled.	Where Built.	When Built.	Name and Address of Builders.

			Feet.	Tenths.
Number of decks	Head ...	Length from fore part of stem, under the bowsprit to the aft side of the head of the stern-post.		
Number of Masts	Framework and description of vessel ...	Length at quarter of depth from top of weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel		
Rigged	Number of Bulkheads ...	Main breadth to outside of plank.		
Stern	Number of water ballast tanks, and their capacity in tons ...	Depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships.		
Build		Depth in hold from upper deck to ceiling at midships in the case of three decks and upwards.		
Galleries ...		Depth from top of beam amidships to top of keel		
		Depth from top of deck at side amidships to bottom of keel.		
		Round of beam		
		Length of engine room, if any.		

PARTICULARS OF DISPLACEMENT.

Total to quarter the depth from weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel tons.

Ditto per inch immersion at same depth tons.

PARTICULARS OF ENGINES (If any).

No of Engines.	Description	Whether British or Foreign made.	When made.	Name and Address of Makers.	No. of and Diameter of Cylinders.	Length of Stroke.	N.H.P., I.H.P. Speed, of Ship.
	Engines.		Engines.	Engines.			
	Boilers. Number Iron or steel Pressure when loaded.		Boilers.	Boilers.			

PARTICULARS OF TONNAGE.

GROSS TONNAGE.	No. of Tons.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.	No. of Tons
Under tonnage deck.		On account of space required for propelling power	
Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any:—		On account of spaces occupied by seamen or apprentices, and appropriated to their use, and certified under the statutory regulations. These spaces are the following, *viz.*:—	
Space or spaces between deck ...		On account of space used exclusively for accommodation of master for working of the helm, the capstan and the anchor gear or for keeping the charts, signals, and other instruments of navigation and boatswain's stores and for space occupied by donkey engine and boiler, and in case of sailing ships for space used for storage of sails.	
Poop		Cubic metres	
Forecastle... ..			
Round house ...			
Other closed-in spaces for machinery, light and air, if any			
Gross tonnage ...			
Deductions as per contra			
Registered tonnage...		Total deductions ...	

To have and hold the said ship and the said appurtenances unto the said , executors, administrators, and assigns, to , their own use and uses, and as their own proper goods and chattels, from henceforth for ever. And I, the said Marshal of the said Court do hereby covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said executors, administrators, and assigns, in manner following; that is to say that at the time of ensealing and delivery hereof I have, in and by the Commission aforesaid, good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over the said hereby-bargained premises unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns, in manner and form aforesaid. And that the said hereby-bargained premises, and every part thereof, now are and so from henceforth for ever shall be, remain and continue unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand

Marshal.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said , in the presence of

[*Note.—In the above Forms of bills of sale the spaces left blank for the insertion of the names of the buyer or buyers should be filled in with such names in full, followed by the word* "his," "her," *or* "their" (executors &c.) *as the case may be.*]

O. XI. r. 3.

No. 26

CONTRACT FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Commission of Sale from the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), the ship called the now lying in .

Particulars of which ship's registry are as follows, viz.—(*Set out particulars exactly as in Bill of Sale*, No. 25 (*ii*), *supra.*)

Is exposed to Sale on the Conditions following:—

I.—The buyer is to sign the agreement to purchase and to take the said ship, her tackle, apparel, furniture and stores including machinery and appurtenances, with all faults, in the condition in which they lie, without any allowance or abatement for weights, lengths, qualities, quantities, errors of description, or any defects or injuries whatsoever, and neither the age, tonnage, description of the ship, nor the description of the machinery, appurtenances, and stores, as expressed in the inventories or printed particulars, are warranted.

II.—The buyer is immediately to pay to the marshal, or to his substitute, one part of the purchase-money and the remainder thereof within days in cash to the said Marshal, and upon such payment of the remainder of the purchase-money, he will be put into possession of the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, including machinery and appurtenances as aforementioned. But in case of non-payment of the remainder of the purchase-money, within such time, the deposit aforesaid of one part shall be and is hereby declared to be forfeited, and the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, including machinery and appurtenances, may again be exposed to, and sold at public or private sale, and the deficiency, if any, by such re-sale, shall be made good by the defaulter at this sale, together with the expenses attending such re-sale; and neither the Honourable the Judge, the Marshal, any other officer of the said Court, nor the auctioneers, shall be sued at

law, for the said money paid in part, and forfeited as aforesaid; but the buyer so neglecting shall be liable for all loss, costs and damages, which may arise thereby.

III.—If delivery of the property to an agent is required, such agent must produce the buyer's written authority to that effect, duly signed and addressed to the Marshal.

IV.—In order to prevent detention of the ship for non-payment of dock or other dues, the buyer must give three days' notice to the Marshal, or auctioneers, of the day on which he will complete the purchase.

V.—The buyer (if he requires it) may have the Marshal's bill of sale for the said ship.

VI.—The ship will be at the risk of the buyer immediately after he receives an order for the delivery thereof.

Lastly.—If any question arises at the auction as to who is the buyer of the said ships, the Marshal, or his aforesaid substitute, is to determine the same. Not less than pounds (*or* dollars, *or as the case may be*), to be advanced at each bidding.

I do hereby acknowledge to have bought the aforsaid vessel, her tackle, apparel, and appurtenances, under the above conditions at the sum of and have paid the sum of in part of the purchase money.

Witness my hand this day of , one thousand, nine hundred and

Witness

No. 27.

MARSHAL'S ACCOUNTS. O. XI. r. 5.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

The Marshal's account sales of the ship lying sold by public auction at , on the day of 19 , by virtue of the annexed Commission of appraisement and sale, dated the day of , 19 :—

Received of
being the Gross Proceeds of Sale

	Disbursements and Fees on Appraisement and Sale.			Other Disbursements and Fees.			Total.		
Disbursements (as on p. 2).									
Official Fees (as on p. 3).									
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

19 .

(Signed)

Marshal (*or as the case may be*).

P. 2.

	No. of Voucher.	DISBURSEMENTS.					
		On Appraisement and Sale.			Other Payments.		
Disbursements carried to 1st page.							

P. 3.

	FEES.					
	On Appraisement and Sale.			Other Fees.		
On Request of Payment of Proceeds into Court						
On order for payment of this Account...						
On Attending, Appointing and Swearing appraiser						
On Attending Sale of Ship ...						
Poundage on Gross Proceeds ...						
On Attending and Delivering Possession to Purchaser						
Possession of Ship from the day of , days at per day...						
Fees carried to 1st page ...						

No. 28.

BAIL BOND.

O. XII. r. 1

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Whereas a cause of has been instituted in the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), on behalf of , against the ship and her cargo (and against intervening).

Now therefore we, and , hereby jointly and severally submit ourselves to the jurisdiction of the said Court, and consent that if he the said shall not pay what may be

adjudged against him in the said cause with costs (*or, if for costs only*, for costs), execution may issue forth against us, our heirs, executors, and administrators, goods and chattels, for a sum not exceeding pounds

(*Signatures of Sureties.*)

This bail bond was signed by the said and , the sureties

this day of .

Before me,
(To be signed before the Registrar or one of the clerks in the Registry or before a Commissioner for Oaths.)

No. 29.

AFFIDAVIT OF JUSTIFICATION. O. XII. r. 1.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I (*state name, address, and description*), one of the proposed sureties for (*state name, address, and description of person for whom bail is to be given*), make oath and say that I am worth more than the sum of (*state in letters the sum in which bail is to be given*) after the payment of all my debts.

Sworn, &c.

(*Signature of Surety.*)

No. 30.

NOTICE OF BAIL. O. XII. r. 2.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

Take notice that , solicitor for , tenders the under-mentioned persons as bail on behalf of (*state name, address, and description of the party for whom bail is to be given*), in the sum of , to answer judgment in this cause, with costs (*or, if for costs only*, for costs).

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of—

Sureties.	References.
1.	(*if required.*)
2.	

Dated this day of

(Signed) *P. Q.*,
Marshal.

No. 31.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO SURETY. O. XII. r. 5.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that I object to the sufficiency of (*state name, address, and description of surety objected to*) proposed as a surety in this cause.

Dated the day of , 19 .

(Signed)

To

O. XIII. r. 1.
O. XXVII. r. 2.
O. XXIX. rr. 1, 2, 3.

No. 32.

RELEASE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

(i) *On Restitution.*

George the Fifth, &c., (*as in* No. 2).

To the Marshal of the *(here fill in the name of the Prize Court)*, Greeting.

Whereas in a cause for instituted in Our said Court on behalf of against the said ship (*or* cargo, &c., *or, if in personam name the party*).

The Judge has ordered the said (*state whether ship, cargo or part of cargo as the case may be*) to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners thereof (*or as the case may be, following the words of the order*).

Now We do hereby command you to release the said (*ship, &c. as above*) from your custody, possession or control, and to deliver and restore the same unto the said (*insert name of claimant*) for the use of the owners thereof (*or otherwise, according to terms of order*).

Witness, &c., (*as in* No. 2).

Release
Taken out by

(ii) *From Arrest.*

(*Commencement and recital as in No.* (i) *and continue as follows* :—)

We did command you to arrest the said (*ship, cargo, part of cargo,* &c., and to keep the same under safe arrest until you should receive further order from Us.

Now we do hereby command you to release the said (*ship &c., as above*) from the arrest effected by virtue of Our warrant in the said cause, upon payment being made to you of all costs, charges, and expenses attending the care and custody of the property whilst under arrest in that cause.

Witness, &c., (*as in* No. 2).

Release
Taken out by

No. 33.

CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE (*to be endorsed on the Release*).

O. XIII. r. 7.

On the day of , 19 , the ship was released [from arrest] pursuant to this instrument of release.

(Signed) ,
Marshal.

No 34.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT WARRANT.

O. XIV. r. 1.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that I, *C D.* (*description of applicant*) apply for a caveat against the issue of any warrant for the arrest of (*state name and nature of property*) and I hereby undertake to enter an appearance in any cause for prize salvage that may be commenced in the Court against the said ship (*or, state nature of property*), and within three days after I shall have been served with notice of the institution of the cause, to give bail therein in a sum not exceeding (*state the amount for which the undertaking is given*), or to pay such sum into the Admiralty Registry.

My address for service is
Dated this day of

(Signed) *C.D.*

No. 35. O. XIV. r. 1.

CAVEAT WARRANT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of against the issue of any warant for the arrest of (*state name and nature of property*) without notice being first given to (*state name and address of person to whom, and address at which, notice is to be given*), who has undertaken to appear and to give bail in any cruse for prize salvage which may have been or may be instituted against the said property in this Court.

On withdrawal of caveat, add : Caveat withdrawn this day of

No. 36. O. XIV. r. 5.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT RELEASE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that I, *C. D. (description of applicant)*, in a cause instituted on behalf of (*state name, &c., of claimant, &c.*) against the (*state name and nature of property*), apply for a caveat against the release of (*state name and nature of property*).

(*If the person applying for the caveat is not a party to the cause, he must also state his address and an address for service within three miles of the Registry.*)

Dated this day of .

(Signed) *C. D.*

No. 37. O. XIV. r. 5.

CAVEAT RELEASE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of against the release of (*state name and nature of property*), by (*state name and address of person entering caveat, and his address for service*).

On withdrawal of caveat add : Caveat withdrawn this day of

No. 38. O. XIV. r. 6.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT PAYMENT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1)

Take notice that I, *C. D.* (*description of applicant*), in the above-named cause, apply for a caveat against the payment of any money (*if for costs, add* for costs) out of the proceeds of the sale (*or* of the freight of) the ship (*or as the case may be*) now remaining in Court, without notice being first given to me.

(*If the person applying for the caveat is not a party to the cause, he must also state his address, and an address for service within three miles of the Registry.*)

Dated this day of .

(Signed) *C. D.*

O. XIV. r. 6.

No. 39.

CAVEAT PAYMENT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of , against the payment of any money (*if for costs, add* for costs) out of the proceeds of the sale of the ship (*or* of the freight of) (*or as the case may be*) now remaining in Court, without notice being first given to (*state name and address of person to whom, and address at which, notice is to be given*).

On withdrawal of the caveat add : Caveat withdrawn this day of .

O. XIV. r. 10.

No. 40.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF CAVEAT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that I withdraw the caveat (warrant, release, *or* payment *as the case may be*) entered by me in this cause.

Dated this day of

(Signed) *C. D.*

O. XV. r. 11.

No. 41.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE WITNESSES.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George the fifth, &c., *as in* No. 2).

To (*state name and address of examiner or commissoner appointed*). Greeting.

Whereas in a cause for commenced in Our said Court on behalf of against (*ship or cargo, &c, or as the case may be*) the Judge has ordered a commission to be issued for the examination of witnesses concerning the truth of the matters at issue in the said cause.

We therefore hereby authorize you upon the day of 19 , at , in the presence of the parties. their counsel or solicitors, or in the presence of their or either of their lawfully appointed substitutes, or otherwise notwithstanding the absence of either of them, to swear the witnesses who shall be produced before you for examination in the said cause, and cause them to be examined, and their depositions to be reduced into writing. We further authorize you to adjourn, if necessary, the said examinations from time to time and from place to place, as you may find expedient. And We command you, upon the examinations being completed to transmit the depositions and the whole proceedings had and done before you together with this commission, to the Registry of Our said Court.

Witness, etc., (*as in* No. 2).

Commission to examine witnesses.

Taken out by

O. XV. r. 11.

No. 42.

REQUEST.

To the President and Judges of (*or as the case may be*).

Whereas a cause is now pending in the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), in prize and the said cause is instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship and her cargo (*or as the case may be*) as prize, and the said ship and cargo (*or as the case may be*) is claimed by *C. D.*, a subject of

(*or*, and the said cause is instituted for the recovery of prize salvage *or to* establish a claim of joint capture by *E. F.* against *A. B.*)

And whereas it has been represented to the said Court that it is necessary for the purposes of justice, and for the due determination of the matters in dispute in the said cause, that the following persons should be examined as witnesses upon oath touching such matters, that is to say :—

T. U., of

W.X., of

and *Y.Z.*, of

And it appearing that such witnesses are resident within the jurisdiction of your honourable Court.

Now I, , President (*or* one of the Judges, *as the case may be*) of the said (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), have the honour to request that for the reasons aforesaid and for the assistance of the Court you as the President and Judges of the said (*here fill in the name of the Court to which the request is addressed*), or some one or more of you, will be pleased to summon the said witnesses [and such other witnesses as the said *C. D.* or his agents may humbly request you in writing so to summon] to attend at such time and place as you shall appoint before some one or more of you, or such other person as according to the procedure of your Court is competent to take the examination of witnesses, and that if due notice has before such time appointed been given of such examination to the agent acting on behalf of His said Majesty (*or as the case may be*) in this matter, you will cause such witnesses to be examined upon the interrogatories which accompany this letter of request (*or viva voce*) touching the matters in question in this cause in the presence of the agents of the parties, or such of them as shall, on due notice given, attend such examination.

And I further have the honour to request that you will be pleased to cause the answers of the said witnesses to be reduced into writing, and all books, letters, papers, and documents produced upon such examination to be duly marked for indentification, and that you will be further pleased to authenticate such examination by the seal of your tribunal, or in such other way as is in accordance with your procedure, and to return the same together with such request in writing, if any, for the examination of other witnesses through His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, (*or* His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, *or* the governor of) for transmission to the said (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*).

(Signed)

President (*or* Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice of England *(or as the case may be).*

[*Note.*—If the request is directed to the High Court in India it should be transmitted direct and the concluding sentence of the form altered accordingly.]

No. 43.

[RETURN TO COMMISSION TO EXAMINE WITNESSES.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

O. XV. r. 18.

I, *R. S.*, the (examiner *or*) commissioner named in the commission hereto annexed, bearing date the day of , hereby certify as follows :—

(1) On the day of I opened the said commission at , and in the presence of (*state who were present, whether both parties, their counsel, or solicitors, or as the case may be*), administered an oath to and caused to be examined the under-named witnesses who were produced before me on behalf of the to give evidence in the above-named cause, *viz.* :—

(*Here state names of witnesses.*)

(2) On the day of proceeded with the examinations at the same place (*or if not, state where*) and in the presence of (*as above*) administered

an oath to and caused to be examined the under-named witnesses who were produced before me on behalf of , to give evidence in the said cause, *viz*:—

(*State names of witnesses.*)

(2) Annexed hereto is the evidence of all the said witnesses certified by me to be correct.

Dated this day of

(Signed) *R.S.*,
Examiner *or* Commissioner.

No. 44.

O. XVII. r. 6. REGISTRAR'S REPORT AND REASONS.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT AND REASONS.

Whereas the damages occasioned to the claimant (*or as the case may be*) by reason of the (*capture, seizure, detention, &c.*) of the ship (*or cargo, &c.*) have been pronounced for by the Court (and whereas such decree has been affirmed by His Majesty in Council), subject, however, to a reference to the Registrar (assisted by merchants) to assess the amount thereof.

Now I do hereby report that I have with the assistance of (*state names and description of assessors, if any*), examined the claim filed on behalf of and having, on the day of , heard the evidence of witnesses (and also what was urged by counsel on both sides) I find that there is due to the in respect of claim the sum and interest in the schedule hereto annexed.

The are entitled to the costs of proving their claim (*or as the case may be*).

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

Dated this day of

SCHEDULE annexed to the foregoing report.

No.	——	Claimed.	Allowed.
1 2 3 4 &c.	(*Here state as briefly as possible the several items of the claim with the amount claimed and allowed on each item in the columns for figures opposite the item.*)		
	Total		

With interest thereon from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum until paid.

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

No. 45.

O. XVII. r. 7. ORDER CONFIRMING REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

The President (*or* judge) having heard counsel (*or* solicitors) for (*insert the names and descriptions of the parties heard*) confirmed the Registrar's Report herein.

Dated the day of 19 .

No. 46.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO REGISTRAR'S REPORT. O. XVII.r. 9.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice, that the object to the Registrar's report herein.
Dated the day of , 19 .
To 's Solicitors.
Solicitors for .

No. 47.

NOTICE OF MOTION. O. XVII.r.10. O. XX. r. 3. O. XXXIV. O. XLIV.r.2.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice, that the Court will be moved on day, the day of , 19 , at o'clock in the noon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by that .
Dated the day of , 19 .
(Signed) of
Agent for
or , Solicitor
for the .
To .

No. 48.

SUMMONS. O. XX. r. 1.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Let *A. B.* attend before the Judge (*or* Registrar) in chambers at , on the day of at o'clock in the noon, to show cause why .
Dated this day of .
This summons was taken out by , Solicitors for the .
To .
Solicitors for the .

No. 49.

HEADING AND JURAT TO AFFIDAVIT. O. XXI. r. 2.

No. .
In the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*).
(*If sworn before a cause has been instituted the above heading must be omitted.*)
In Prize.
The .
I, , of (*describe capacity of deponent*) (*if a cause has been instituted, say* in the above-named cause), make oath and say as follows :—
1.
2.
(*a*) Sworn at this day of .
(*if by interpretation add* by the interpretation of *C. D.*, who was previously sworn that he was well acquainted with the English and languages, and that he would faithfully interpret this affidavit).
Before me,
R. S. (*give name, rank, and authority of person before whom the affidavit is sworn*).
This affidavit is filed on behalf of .

(*a*) Where there are two or more deponents; *if all the deponents are not sworn at the same time then a separate jurat must be written for each occasion on which the oath is administered. If both or all are sworn at the same time, the jurat should run* Sworn by both (*or* all) the above-named deponents at, &c.

No. 50.

O. XXII. r. 3. OATHS.

(These oaths should be said, or repeated after the officer administering the oath.)

(i) *Oath to be Administered to a Witness.*

I swear by Almighty God that the evidence given by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

(ii) *Oath to be Administered to a Deponent.*

I swear by Almighty God that this is my name and handwriting, and that the contents of this affidavit are true.

(iii) *Oath to be Administered to Shorthand Writer.*

I swear by Almighty God that I will faithfully report and transcribe the evidence of the witnesses to be produced in this cause.

(iv) *Oath to be Administered to an Interpreter.*

(*a*) *General Form.*

I swear by Almighty God that I well understand the English and languages, and that I will trully interpret and explanation make to the Court and the witness of all such matters and things as shall be required of me to the best of my skill and understanding.

(*b*) *Before Swearing a Deponent.*

I swear by Almighty God that I well understand the English and languages, and that I have truly, distinctly, and audibly interpreted the contents of this affidavit to the deponent and that I will truly interpret the oath about to be administered unto him.

(*Note.*—The interpreter need not sign the affidavit.)

No. 51.

O. XXII. r. 4. DECLARATIONS IN LIEU OF OATHS.

(i) *By Witness.*

I solemnly promise and declare that the evidence given by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

(ii) *By Deponent.*

I solemnly declare that this is my name and handwriting, and that the accounts of this affidavit are true.

No. 52.

O. XXVII. ORDER (GENERAL FORM).

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

(Insert name of Judge or Registrar and whether in Court or Chambers.)

Upon hearing (counsel, solicitors or witnesses, *as the case may be*) and upon reading the affidavit of , filed the day of , 19 , and (*state all further evidence before the Court*).

It is ordered that

and that the costs of this application be

Dated the day of 19 .

No. 53.

Decrees.

(i) *On Condemnation of Ship, or Cargo, or Ship and Cargo; where Claim made.* O. XXVII.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

On the day of
Before President (*or* Judge).

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the claim of *A. B.*, claimant of the said ship (and of the cargo thereof) (*or if there is a separate claim for cargo*, and of *C. D.*, claimant of the cargo of the said ship), and the evidence thereon, and counsel for (*insert the names and description of the parties heard*), and having been assisted by (*here state names and descriptions of assessors if any*), rejected the said claim (*or* claims), pronounced the said ship (and the said cargo) (*or the* said cargo) to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown and as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (*if, on condemnation of ship alone, freight is due, add* as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by his Majesty's ship , commander, and ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the marshal (*or if both ship and cargo, or cargo alone*, ordered the said cargo to be unladen and appraised and sold by the marshal, (*and if the Judge should give the claimants their costs and expenses, add*) but directed the costs and expenses of the claimants to be paid out of the proceeds of such sale of ship (*or* cargo), and referred such costs and expenses to the registrar to ascertain the amount thereof.

(ii) *For Detention.* O. XXVIII.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the claim of *A. P.* claimant of the said ship (and of the cargo thereof) (*or as the case may be*), and the evidence thereon, and counsel for the Crown and (*insert the name and description of the claimant heard*), pronounced, the said ship (and the said cargo) (*or as the case may be*) to have belonged at the time of seizure to enemies of the Crown and to have been seized under such circumstances as to be entitled to detention in lieu of confiscation, and ordered the said ship to be detained by the Marshal until further order is issued by the Court.

(iii) *On condemnation by Default.* O. XV. r. 8.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the (Crown *or*) captors, in default of appearance and claim of (*insert*), owners of ship, (*or as the case may be*), pronounced, &c., *adapt Form* (i)).

(iv) *For Detention or Condemnation by Default.* O. XXV III.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the Crown, in default of appearance and claim of (*insert owners of ship or as the case may be*) pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of seizure, &c., (*as in Form* (ii)).

(v) *On Condemnation of a Ship of War.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the Crown (*or captors*), in default of appearance and claim pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure to enemies of the Crown and,

as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, as having been a ship of War, and condemned the same, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, stores, arms, and ammunition as good and lawful prize, generally, reserving the question by whom taken, [and also the consideration of prize bounty] [*or* as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander, and (*if head money is given*) pronounced and declared that the officers and crew of His Majesty's said ship (*or such of them as are entitled*) are entitled to prize bounty as having been present at the taking of the said ship of war and that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said ship of war persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of].

O. XXXIII. Naval Prize Act, 1864, s. 42.

(vi) *On Condemnation of a Neutral Ship.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), &c. (*follow Form* (i) *with the necessary adaptations down to the word* "rejected," *and continue*:) the said claim (*or* claims) pronounced the said ship (and the said cargo) (*or* the said cargo) to be liable to confiscation upon the ground that (*here state the grounds of confiscation*), and condemned the same, &c. (*adapt Form* (i)).

(vii) *On Condemnation, where Ship has been destroyed.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), &c. (*follow Form* (i) *with the necessary adaptations down to the word* "commander," *and continue*:) and declared the destruction of the said ship (*or cargo*, &c.) to have been necessary (*here state the grounds on which the Court held the destruction to be justified*).

(viii) *On Restoration.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the claim of *A.B.*, claimant of the said ship , (and of the cargo thereof) (*or, if there is a separate claim for cargo*, and of *C.D.*, claimant of the cargo of the said ship) and the evidence thereon, and counsel for (*insert names and descriptions of the parties heard*), and having been assisted by (*here state names and description of assessors if any*), admitted the said claim (*or* claims), pronounced the said ship (and cargo) (*or* the said cargo) to have belonged as claimed, and decreed the said ship (*if the freight is due*, with freight and expenses to be a charge on the cargo) (together with the said cargo) to be restored to the claimants for the use of the owners thereof [on payment of the captors' expenses *or* and condemned the captors (*insert name or names*) in the costs and damages sustained by the owners of the said ship and of the said cargo (*or* of the said cargo) by reason of the capture and detention thereof by and referred the amount of such costs and damages to the Registrar to report thereon].

(ix) *Condemning Ship and Restoring Cargo.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard, &c. (*adapt Form* (i)), pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately taken therein) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander, and ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the marshal, and pronounced the said cargo to have belonged as claimed and decreed the said cargo to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners thereof (upon payment of the captors' expenses, and upon payment of the freight due for the transportation of the said cargo, and referred the amount of such freight to the Registrar to report thereon).

(x.) *Restoring Ship and Condemning Cargo.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard, &c. (*adapt Form* (i.).) admitted the claim for the said ship , and pronounced the said ship to have belonged as claimed, and decreed the said ship to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners thereof (*if freight is due*, and pronounced freight and expenses to be due upon the cargo of the said ship), and rejected the said claim for the said cargo, and pronounced the same to have belonged, at the time of the capture and seizure thereof, to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (*as in Form* (i)), and ordered the said cargo to be unladen and appraised, and sold by the Marshal.

(xi.) *Restoring Neutral Ship and Condemning Cargo.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard, &c. (*adapt Form* (x) *and proceed*) and rejected the said claim for the said cargo (*if part of cargo only condemned, describe the part condemned and say* being part of the said cargo) and pronounced the same to be contraband (*or as the case may be*) and, as such or otherwise subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (*as in Form* (i)), and ordered the said cargo (*or* the said part of the said cargo) to be unladen and appraised, and sold by the Marshal.

(xii) *Condemnation as Droit of Admiralty.*

Naval Prize Act, 1864, s. 39.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard, &c. (*adapt Form* (i)) *to words* "good and lawful prize", *and proceed*) and as droits and perquisites of His Majesty, in His office of Admiralty, seized by the officers of His Majesty's Customs, at the port of (*or*, as taken by the non-commissioned ship *or* the officers and crew of the non-commissioned ship *as the case may be, and conclude as in Form* (i) *or as required*).

(xiii) *In Prize Salvage.*

O XXX. Naval Prize Act, 1894, s. 40.

Where Ship is brought in and remains under Arrest.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim and evidence thereon, and counsel on both sides, and having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*), admitted the claim of *A B.*, the claimant of the said ship (and her cargo), pronounced the said ship (and her cargo) to have belonged to subjects of His Majesty (*or* to His Majesty the King of *state style and title of the allied Government*, and his subjects), and to have been taken from them by the (*state name of enemy nation*), and retaken by His Majesty's ship of war the use commander, and decreed the same to be restored to the claimants for the use of the former owners thereof (*or* of his said Majesty, *name of allied state*, and his subjects, the former owners thereof) on payment of one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the value of the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship), to the recaptors. The President (*or* Judge further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimants (*or insert such other orders as to cost as the Judge may make*). The President (*or* Judge) further ordered and directed that the said value should be ascertained by appraisement of the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship) by the Marshal, and decreed that in default

of payment by the claimant of the said , part of the said value so ascertained as aforesaid, and the said costs) within days after the return of the said appraisement by the Marshal, the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship) should be sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court, and that the said part (and the said costs) be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds.

O. XXX r. 3. (xiv.) *In Prize Salvage.*

Where value Sworn or Agreed.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard, &c. (*follow last preceding decree down to* "on payment of" *and proceed*) the sum of , being one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the value of the said ship, as proved by the owner and accepted by the recaptors, and approved by the Court (*or* as agreed between the owner and the recaptors and approved by the Court).

The President (*or* Judge) further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimant. He further decreed that in default of payment by the claimant of the said sum of , and the said costs within six days the said ship should be appraised and sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court and that the said sum of and the said costs, be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds.

O. XXX. (xv.) *In Prize Salvage.*

Where Ship restored but Cargo condemned.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim, and evidence thereon, and counsel (*i.e., as in Form* (i)) rejected the claim of *A. B.*, the claimant of the cargo of the said ship and pronounced the same to have belonged (&c. *as in Form* (i)), and condemned the same as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander, and further pronounced that freight and expenses are due to the said ship in respect of the said cargo and ordered that such freight and expenses should be a charge on the said cargo; admitted the claim of *C. D.* claimant of the said ship; pronounced the said ship to have belonged, &c (*as in Form* (xiii) *down to* "on payment of", *and proceed*) one-eighth part (*or as the case may be*) of the value of the said ship and of the said freight (*if the value has to be ascertained, continue as in Form* (xiii) *and proceed*) and referred the question of freight to the Registrar to ascertain the amount thereof.

[*Note. In cases where a sale of ship or cargo takes place, and the Judge directs the costs and expenses of all parties to be paid out of the value, the foregoing decrees can be adapted by inserting words to the following effect:* "On payment of one-eighth part of the value of the said ship, or cargo, after deducting therefrom the costs and expenses of all parties".]

O. XXX. O. XII. (xvi.) *In Prize Salvage*

Where Ship is brought in and released on Bail.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel on both sides, and having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*) pronounced and awarded to , the recaptors, the sum of , being one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the appraised value of the said ship (*or* of the appraised value of the estimated value of the said ship as agreed on between the claimant and owner and the recaptors, and approved by the Court) and further decreed that the costs of the captors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimant and condemned the claimant and his bail in the said sum of , and the said costs.

(xvii.) *In Prize Salvage.*

O. XXX. r2 Naval Prize Act, 1864, s. 41.

Where the Ship has been allowed to prosecute her Voyage.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the evidence and counsel on both sides, and having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*) pronounced due and awarded to the recaptors, the sum of , being one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the value of the said ship as proved by the owners, and accepted by the recaptors, and approved by the Court (*or* of the estimated value of the said ship as agreed on between the owner and the recaptors, and approved by the Court, *or* as ascertained by appraisement of the Marshal (*as the case may be*) and further decreed that the costs of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the owner, and condemned the said ship (and cargo) in the said sum of , and the said costs; ordered and directed the said ship to be appraised (*if not already appraised*) and sold by the Marshal, and the said sum of and costs to be paid to the recaptors out of the proceeds of such sale; but ordered and directed that if the said owner should pay the said sum of and costs, within days from the date hereof, the said ship (and cargo) should be released to the said owner (*or if the ship has not been arrested,* condemned the said owner in the said sum of , and the said costs, and ordered him to pay the same, *or* ordered and directed a warrant to issue for the arrest of the said ship and cargo).

(xviii.) *In Joint Capture.*

O. XXXII.

Pronouncing on Condemnation for or against Title to Share.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel for the claimants *A.B.*, &c., and for the captors *C.D.*, &c., and for the alleged joint captors *E.F.*, &c., and having been assisted by (*here state names and descriptions of assessors, if any*) rejected the said claim; pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation; pronounced for (*or* against) the title of the said *E.F.*, &c., to share as joint captors of the said ship, and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, *if any*) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by His Majesty's ship (*name of ship of original captors, and if the title of the joint captors is pronounced for, add,* jointly with His Majesty's ship (*name of ship of joint captors*), (and further decreed that the costs of the said *E.F.*, &c., (*or* the said *C.D.*, &c.,) of be paid by the said *C.D.*, &c. *or E.F.*, &c.).

The President (*or* Judge) further ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the Marshal.

(xix.) *In Joint Capture.*

O. XXXII.

On Condemnation, reserving Question, by whom taken.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i))

(*Proceed as in last preceding Form down to the words* "liable to confiscation" *and continue*) and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, *if any*) as good and lawful prize, but reserved the question by whom taken. The President (*or* Judge) further ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the Marshal.

O. X XXII.

(xx.) *In Joint Capture.*

Subsequent to Condemnation.

Pronouncing for or against Title to Share.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim and the evidence thereon and counsel on both sides, pronounced against (*or* for) the title of *E.F.* &c., to share as joint captors of the said ship , and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, *if any*) as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander (*or* as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander together with His Majesty's ship , commander); and he condemned *E.F.*, &c., (*or C.D.*, &c.) in the costs of .

O. XXXII.

(xxi.) *In Joint Capture.*

Before or subsequent to Condemnation.

Admitting Petition to Proof, or dismissing Petition.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having read the petition of *A.B.*, and having heard counsel for the petitioner and for the respondent, admitted the said petition to proof (*or* dismissed the said petition, and condemned the said *A.B.*, in the costs of the respondent).

O. XXXII. r. 8.

(xxii.) *In Joint Recapture.*

Pronouncing for Joint Title or Interest.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel for *A.B.*, &c., the claimants, *C.D.*, &c., the recaptors, and *E.F.*, &c., the alleged joint recaptors, and having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*), admitted the claim of *A.B.*, &c. (*proceed as in Form* (xiii) *to the words* "of the value of the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship)"), and pronounced the said *E.F.*, &c., to be joint recaptors of the said ship (*or* of the cargo of the said ship) and entitled to share in the said part.

The President (*or* Judge) further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimants, and that the costs of *E.F.*, &c., the said joint recaptors, should be paid by (*or such order as to costs as the Judge may make*).

The President (*or* Judge) further ordered and directed that the said value should be ascertained by appraisement of the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship) by the Marshal, and decreed that in default of payment by the claimants of the said part of the said value so ascertained as aforesaid and of the said costs within days after the return of the said appraisement by the Marshal, the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship) should be sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court, and that the said part and the said costs be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds, subject to the right of the joint recaptors to share in the said part.

O. XXXII. 8.

(xxiii.) *In Joint Recapture.*

Reserving Question to whom Due.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i.).)

The President (*or* Judge, &c., (*proceed as in last preceding Form to words* of the value of the said ship, *or* the cargo of the said ship, *and then proceed*), reserving the question to whom such salvage is due and further reserving all questions of costs.

(xxv.) *Rejecting claim of alleged joint Recaptors and pronouncing for sole Title or Interest.* O. XXXII.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

(*Proceed as in Form* (xiii) *until the end of the clause decreeing restitution, and continue*) and rejected the claim of the said *E.F.*, &c., to share as joint recaptors in the said part (and condemned the said *E.F.*, &c., in the costs of the said *C.D.*, &c., occasioned by the said claim of *E.F.*, &c., to share as joint recaptors).

(*The rest of this decree is as in Form* (xiii).)

O. XXXIII. Naval Prize Act 1864, ss. 42, 43.

(xxv) *In Prize Bounty.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the notice of motion and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the applicants (*name and describe them*), and for (*any other parties appearing*), pronounced and declared that the said applicants being the (*or* some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander, are entitled to prize bounty as being actually present at the taking (*or* destroying) of the armed ship , belonging at the time of capture (*or* destruction) thereof to an enemy of His Majesty, to wit (the King of , *or as the case may be*), and (*if head money is given*) that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said enemy's ship persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of

O. XXXIII.

(xxvi) *In Prize Bounty.*

On claim to share as Joint Captors before Title declared.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the notice of motion and the petition of , the alleged joint captors, and the answer of the applicants and respondents, and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the several parties, pronounced and declared prize bounty to be due in respect of the taking (*or* destroying) of the armed ship , belonging at the time of capture (*or* the destruction) thereof to an enemy of His Majesty, to wit (the King of , *or as the case may be*), and (*if head money is given*) that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said enemy's ship persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of admitted (*or* rejected) the claim of the petitioners, and further pronounced and declared that the applicants being the (*or* some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander (*if the claim of the alleged joint captors is admitted add* together with the petitioners, being the (*or* some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander) are entitled to the said prize bounty as being actually present at the taking (*or* destroying) of the said armed ship

[*Note.*—For decree awarding bounty on condemnation of a ship of war, *see* Form (v).]

O. XXXIII.

(xxvii) *In Prize Bounty.*

On Claim to share after Decree for Prize Bounty made.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the petition and answer read, and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the several parties admitted (*or* rejected), the claim of the petitioners, and pronounced and declared that the petitioners being the (*or* some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander, were (*or* were not) entitled to share with the officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander, in the prize bounty awarded and declared due by the decree of this Court.

O. XXXIII. r. (5). (xxviii) *In Prize Bounty.*

Reserving the Question to whom the Bounty is due.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

(*Proceed as in Form* (xxvi) *down to the words* "the sum of *inclusive, or as required, and continue*:) but reserved the question as to the persons entitled to such bounty or to share therein.

No. 54.

O. XXIX.r.1. NOTICE OF MOTION FOR REQUISITION BY THE ADMIRALTY.

Reminded by Order in Council of 30th of September 1914.

No. 55.

O. XXIX.r.2. NOTICE OF REQUISITION BY THE ADMIRALTY.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition [forthwith] the property mentioned in the schedule hereto which was condemned as prize (*or* "ordered to be detained" *as the case may be*) by the Court on the day of . Dated the day of

Schedule.

No. 56.

O. XXIX.r.2. COMMISSION OF APPRAISEMENT OF PROPERTY REQUISITIONED BY THE ADMIRALTY.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George V. &c. (*as in* No. 2).

To the Marshall of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), Greeting.

Whereas a cause for condemnation has been instituted in our said Court in respect of the undermentioned property, and whereas the said property has been condemned as prize (*or* "ordered to be detained"), and whereas the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the said property.

We therefore hereby authorize and command you to reduce into writing an inventory of the said property and, having chosen one or more experienced person or persons, to swear him or them to appraise the same according to the true value thereof, and to reduce into writing a certificate of such value. And we further command you to file in the Registry the certificate of appraisement signed by you and the appraiser or appraisers together with this commission.

Witness &c. (*as in* No. 2).

Commission of Appraisement.

Taken out by

No. 57. O. XXX. r. 3.

AFFIDAVIT OF VALUE IN A CAUSE OF PRIZE SALVAGE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I, *C. D.*, of one of the owners of the said ship make oath and say as follows :—

That the value of the said ship is or thereabouts, and of the cargo (now or) lately laden therein , and that the gross value of the freight earne by the said ship on her voyage in which the salvage services are alleged to have been rendered to her, amounts to the sum of or thereabouts, and that the expenses of earning such freight are (*set them out*).

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *C. D.*

No. 58.

AGREEMENT OF VALUE OF SHIP, CARGO, AND FREIGHT IN A CAUSE OF PRIZE SALVAGE. O. XXX. r. 3.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

We, the undersigned, the owners of the ship (*or as the case may be*), and the recaptors, the parties to this cause, do hereby agree the ship , and the cargo (now or) lately laden therein, and the freight due for the transportation thereof being the ship, cargo, and freight proceeded against in this cause, to have been at the time of the salvage services in question, together of the value of

(that is to say) :—

Value of ship	...	...	...	...
Value of cargo	...	...	...	...
Value of freight	...	...	...	...

Dated this day of

C. D.
(*or* Solicitors for) owners.

E. F.
(*or* Solicitors for) recaptors.

No. 59.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. O. XXXV. r. 11.

I certify that a copy of the within , was duly served on *G. H.*, the solicitor for the plaintiff (*or as the case may be*), on the day of

(Signed) *L. M.*
Solicitor (*or his clerk for him*).

No. 60.

MINUTE ON FILING DOCUMENTS. O. XXXVII. r. 1.
(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I, *A. B.* (plaintiff, claimant, *or as the case may be*), file the following documents, *viz.*,

(*Here describe the documents filed.*)

Dated this day of

(Signed) *A. B.*

O. XLI. r. 1

No. 61.

MINUTE OF EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

On the day of ,

Before , President (*or* Judge).

C. D. (claimant, *or as the case may be*) produced as witnesses (*here state names of witnesses in full*), who having been sworn (*or as the case may be*) were examined orally (*or, if by interpretation, add* by interpretation of).

O. XLII. r. 1.

No. 62.

CERTIFICATE OF CONDEMNATION AND SALE OF SHIP.

It is hereby certified that the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did by its order (*or* decree) dated the day of , , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , formerly of the port of in the kingdom (*or as the case may be*) of , and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, condemn the said ship as good and lawful prize to His Britannic Majesty and order the said ship to be sold by the marshal of the said Court, and that the said ship was sold accordingly by the said marshal and was by bill of sale (*if the certificate is endorsed thereon, add* upon which the certificate is endorsed), dated the day of , sold and assigned to (*insert name of purchaser*).

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N. O.*,

Registrar.

O. XLII r. 1.

No. 63.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF SHIP.

It is hereby certified that the (*here insert the name of the Prize Court*), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its order (*or* decree) dated the of made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , formerly of the port of , in the kingdom (*or as the case may be*) of and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, order, on account of the condition of the said ship [*or* on application made on behalf of the said , the owner of the said ship (*or* with the consent of the said , the owner of the said ship)], the said ship to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said ship was sold accordingly, and was by bill of sale (*if the certificate is endorsed thereon, add* upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of , sold and assigned to *insert name of purchaser*).

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N. O.*

Registrar.

No. 64.

O. XLII. r. 1.

CERTIFICATE OF CONDEMNATION AND SALE OF GOODS OR CARGO.

It is hereby certified that the (*here insert the name of the Prize Court,*) being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize did, by its order (*or* decree) dated the day of , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (*describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks (if any)* being cargo (*or* part of the cargo) which was laden on board the ship at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship (*or if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship, state where and how taken*) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, condemn the said goods as good and lawful prize to His Britannic Majesty, and order the said goods to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said goods were sold accordingly by the said marshal and were under a contract or sold note (*if the certificate is endorsed thereon add* upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of purchased by and sold to (*insert name of purchaser.*)

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

No. 65.

O. XLII. r. 1.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF GOODS OR CARGO.

It is hereby certified that the (*here insert the name of the Prize Court,*) being duly athorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its order (*or* decree) dated the day of , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (*describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks (if any)*, being part of the cargo which was laden on board the ship at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship (*or, if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship, state where and how taken*) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, order, on account of the condition of the said goods [*or* on application made on behalf of the said , the owner of the said goods (*or* with the consent of the said , the owner of the said goods)], the said goods to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said goods were sold accordingly by the said marshal and were under a contract or sold note (*if the certificate is endorsed thereon, and* upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of , purchased by and sold to (*insert name of purchaser*).

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

No. 66.

CERTIFICATE OF RESTITUTION OF SHIP.

O. XLII r.3.

It is hereby certified that the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its decree dated the day of , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , of the port of

in the kingdom (*or as the case may be*) of , and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owners thereof, admit the said claim on behalf of the said , pronounce the said ship to have belonged as claimed, and decree the said ship to be released and to be restored to the claimant for the use of the said , the owner thereof.

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of .

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

No. 67.

CERTIFICATE OF RESTITUTION OF GOODS OR CARGO.

O. XLII. r. 3. It is hereby certified that the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*) being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its decree dated the day of , , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (*describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks* (*if any*), being part of the cargo which was laden on board the ship at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship (*or if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship state where and how taken*) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owners thereof, admit the said claim on behalf of the said pronounce the said goods to have belonged as claimed, and decree the said goods to be restored to the claimant for the use of the said the owners there of

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

FEES TO BE TAKEN IN PRIZE MATTERS BY THE COURT AND ITS OFFICERS.

Summonses, Notices, Commissions, and Warrants.

	£	s.	
1. On sealing a writ for commencement of a cause	0	10	0
2. On sealing an amended writ for commencement of a cause ...	0	2	6
3. On sealing a subpœna for witnesses, not exceeding three persons	0	5	0
4. On sealing or issuing a summons	0	3	0
5. On filing a notice to have a reference to the Registrar placed in the list for hearing	0	10	
6. On a notice for the issue of any instrument under the seal of the Court	0	15	
7. On sealing or issuing a commission to take oaths or affidavits in prize matters (to be paid by the applicant), for each person appointed thereby	2	0	0
8. On every other commission or letter of request	1	0	0
9. On marking a copy of a petition of right for service	0	5	0
10. On filing a notice to enter or withdraw a caveat	0	5	0

Appearance.

11. On entering an appearance or amending the same, for each person	0	2	0

Copies.

12. On a copy of a written deposition of a witness to enable a party to print the same, for each folio	0	0	4
13. On examining a written or printed copy, and marking or sealing same as an office copy, for each folio	0	0	2
14. On making a copy and marking same as an office copy, for each folio	0	0	6
15. On a copy in a foreign language—the actual cost.			
16. On a copy of a plan, map, section, drawing, photograph, or diagram—the actual cost.			
17. On a printed copy of an order, not being an office or certified copy, for each folio	0	0	1

Attendances.

18. On any application, with or without a subpœna, for any officer to attend as a witness, or to produce records or documents to be given in evidence (in addition to the reasonable expenses of the officer), for each day or part of a day he shall necessarily be absent from his office	1	0	0
The officer may require a deposit of stamps on account of any further fees, and a deposit of money on account of any further expenses which may probably become payable beyond the amount paid for fees and expenses on the application, and the officer or his clerk taking such deposit shall thereupon make a memorandum thereof on the application.			

Oaths &c.

19. On swearing an affidavit or making a declaration [except for the purpose of receipt of dividends from the Paymaster-General], for each person making the same	0	1	
20. And in addition thereto for each exhibit therein referred to and required to be marked	0	1	

Filing.

	£ s. d.
21. On filing a petition of right	1 0 0
22. For every instrument or document (other than an exhibit, or any instrument or document previously issued from the Registry or the marshal's office) unless otherwise provided	0 5 0
23. On an application to search for an appearance or an affidavit, and inspecting the same	0 1 0
24. On an application to search an index, and inspect a pleading, judgment, decree, order, minute, or other record, unless otherwise expressly provided for by any Act of Parliament or this order, for each hour or part of an hour occupied	0 2 0
25. Not exceeding one day	0 10 0

Examination of Witnesses.

26. On the issue of an order for an examination to be taken before the Judge, Registrar, or examiner, or for letters of request ...	0 5 0
27. For examining witnesses, except by the Judge or Registrar, *viva voce*, per day or part of a day	From 2 2 0 to 4 4 0
On an examination of witnesses by any examiner at a greater distance than three miles from the Registry, a reasonable sum for travelling and other expenses in addition	
The officer may require a deposit of stamps on account of fees and a deposit of money on account of expenses which may probably become payable beyond any amount paid for fees and expenses upon the examination, and the officer, or his clerk, taking such deposit shall thereupon make a memorandum thereof and deliver the same to the party making the deposit.	
The officer may also require an undertaking, in writing, to pay any further fees and expenses which may become payable beyond the amount so paid and deposited.	
29. For the examination of witnesses by the Judge or Registrar, whether by interpretation or not, for each witness	1 0 0
30. For preparing affidavits as to ship papers for every folio .	0 2 6
31. For sorting and numbering ship papers	0 10 0

Hearing.

32. On entering or setting down, or re-entering or re-setting down any cause or matter for hearing	2 0 0
33. On writing for the attendance of Trinity masters or other assessors on the hearing	0 10 0
34. On setting down any petition or a reference	0 10 0

Judgments, Decrees, and Orders.

On drawing up and entering decrees and orders—	
35. If made in Court on the hearing of a cause, or on the hearing of a petition	1 0 0
36. If an order of course on a petition of right	0 10 0
37. If an order for a commission on a petition of right	1 0 0
38. On any other order including a consent or agreement filed pursuant to Order XXIII, and filing same	0 5 0
39. On a memorandum to enter an order *nunc pro tunc*.... ...	0 5 0

On references before a Registrar.

40. On any reference to the Registrar, including examination of witnesses, if any, having regard to the nature and importance of the accounts and other matters, and to the time occupied	From 1 1 0 to 15 15 0

	£ s. d.
41. If the attendance of one or more merchants is required, for each merchant the same fees as to the Registrar	From 1 1 0 to 15 15 0

In cases of great intricacy, or very large amount, occupying more than one full day, larger fees may be taken.

The fees Nos. 40-41 inclusive, shall be paid in the first instance by the party setting down the reference for hearing, as hereinafter provided:

To the notice mentioned in order XVII, Rule 3, the party setting down shall affix the stamp for the reference, and, if the Registrar shall so require, a deposit in stamps to an amount which in the opinion of the Registrar will cover the reference fees. If any further amount becomes due in respect of the proceedings, such amount shall be paid by the said party on the report of the result of the reference, or if no report is made, on the completion of the proceedings on the reference, or if not completed, a due proportion shall be paid on so much of the proceedings as shall have taken place, the amount to be fixed by the Registrar. Such further amounts shall be paid by stamps impressed upon or affixed to a memorandum stating on what account such fees are paid.

In the Marshal's Office.

42. On the execution of a warrant or on taking possession of a ship in pursuance of Section 16 of the Naval Prize Act	2	0	0
43. On the execution of an attachment, for every person attached ...	1	0	0
44. On the execution of any decree, order, commission, or other instrument, other than those herein provided for, which is required to be executed by a marshal	1	0	0
45. On attending, appointing, and swearing appraisers	1	0	0
46. On delivering up a ship or goods to a purchaser agreeably to the inventory	1	0	0
47. On attending the unlivery of cargo, or sale or removal of a ship or goods, per day	2	0	0
48. On retaining possession of a ship with or without cargo or of a ship's cargo without a ship, to include the cost of a shipkeeper if required, per day	0	5	0
Any sum above this amount which has necessarily been incurred in the payment of a shipkeeper shall also be recoverable.			
The marshal shall be entitled to his reasonable expenses for travelling, board, and maintenance, in addition to the above fees.			
49. On the sale of any vessel or goods sold pursuant to a decree or order of the Court, for every £50 or fraction of £50 gross proceeds realised	0	10	0
50. On the release of any ship, goods, or person from arrest ...	1	0	0

Taxation of Costs.

51. On taxing a bill of costs where the amount allowed does not exceed £4	0	2	0
52. Where the amount exceeds £4, for every £2 allowed or a fraction thereof	0	1	0

On Proceedings in the Pay Office of the Supreme Court.

53. On a certificate of the amount and description of any money, funds, or securities including the request therefor	0	1	0
54. On a transcript of an account for each opening, including the request therefor	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
55. On a request to the paymaster, Bank of England, the Registrar, or other official for any of the following purposes: paying, lodging, transferring, or depositing money, funds, or securities in Court without an order, or money in addition to the amount directed by an order to be paid in; paying out of Court any money without an order or a certificate of a taxing officer; information in writing in respect of any money, funds, or securities, or any transaction in the pay office	0	1	0
56. On a request for information respecting any money, funds, or securities to the credit of any cause or matter contained in any list prepared by the paymaster of causes and matters to the credit of which any money, funds, or securities have not been dealt with during 15 years	0	2	6
57. On an affidavit for the purpose of paying, transferring, or depositing any money, funds, or securities in Court pursuant to the Statute 56 and 57 Vict., c. 53	0	1	0
58. On preparing a power of attorney	0	3	0

Miscellaneous.

59. On a fiat of a Judge	0	5	0
60. On signing, settling, or approving an advertisement	0	10	0
61. On taking a recognisance or bond whether one or more than one recognisor or obligor, and whether entered into by all at one time or not	0	10	0
62. On assignment of a bond	0	5	0
63. By a commissioner on taking bail	1	1	0
64. On a commitment	0	5	0
65. On registering in the Registry a power of attorney for a King's ship generally and a copy thereof for the accountant general of the Navy	1	10	0
66. On registering same specially	0	10	0
67. On taking accounts by the Registrar in naval prize matters ...	0	5	0

APPENDIX C.

FEES TO BE CHARGED BY AND ALLOWED TO PRACTITIONERS IN PRIZE MATTERS IN THE COURT.

Writs, Warrants, and Summonses.

	£	s.	d.
Writ for the commencement of any cause	0	6	8
Notice of a writ for service out of jurisdiction	0	4	0
Warrant for arrest (including attendance on the marshal)	0	10	0
Subpœna ad testificandum or *duces tecum*	0	6	8
Subpœna ad testificandum for any number of persons not exceeding three	0	6	8
And if more than four folios, for each folio beyond four	0	1	4
Any order or warrant not included in the above	0	6	8
These fees include all indorsements and copies for the officer sealing them, and attendances to issue or seal, except where otherwise provided, but not the Court fees.			
Summons to attend at Judge's chambers	0	3	0
or if special, at taxing officer's discretion, not exceeding ...	0	13	4
Copy for the Judge, or Registrar, when required	0	2	0
or per folio	0	0	4

Services, Notices, and Demands.

Service, or filing in lieu of service, of any writ, summons, warrant, petition, order, or notice on a party who has not entered an appearance, and if not authorised to be served by post	0	5	0
If served at a distance of more than two miles from the nearest place of business or office of the solicitor serving the same, for each mile beyond such two miles therefrom	0	1	0
or such reasonable sum for out-of-pocket expenses, and for the time occupied as the taxing officer shall think fit.			
Where, in consequence of the distance of the party to be served, it is proper to effect such service through an agent (other than the London agent), for correspondence in addition	0	7	0
Where more than one attendance is necessary to effect service, or to ground an application for substituted service, such further allowance may be made as the taxing officer shall think fit			
For service out of the jurisdiction such allowance is to be made as the taxing officer shall think fit.			
Service (where an appearance has been entered) on the solicitor or party	0	2	6
or, if authorised to be served by post	0	1	6
In addition to the above fees, the following allowances are to be made:—			
As to writ, if exceeding two folios, for copy for service beyond such two per folio	0	0	4
As to summons to attend at the Judge's chambers, for each copy to serve	0	1	0
or per folio	0	0	4
For preparing notice to produce for inspection, or on the hearing of a cause, or notice to admit	0	5	0
If special or necessarily long, such allowance as the taxing officer shall think proper, not exceeding per folio	0	0	8
And for each copy, not exceeding per folio	0	0	4
For preparing notice of motion	0	6	8
or per folio	0	1	0
Copy for service...	0	1	0
or per folio	0	0	4

	£	s.	d.
For preparing any necessary or proper notice, not otherwise provided for	0	1	6
or if special, and necessarily exceeding three folios, for preparing same for each folio beyond three	0	1	0
And for each copy for service, per folio beyond such three	0	0	4
Copies for service of petitions, and of orders with necessary notices (if any) to accompany, per folio	0	0	4

Except as otherwise provided, the allowances for services include copies for service.

Where notice of filing affidavits is required, only one notice is to be allowed for a set of affidavits filed, or which ought to be filed together.

Appearances.

Entering any appearance	0	6	
If entered at one time, for more than one person, for every party beyond the first	0	1	0

Instructions.

To institute proceedings for condemnation or other proceedings ...	0	13	4
To appear and claim or defend	0	13	4
For petition or claim under O. III. or on a reference	0	13	4
For answer	0	6	8
For reply	0	6	8
To amend any pleading	0	6	8
For any special case or affidavit, except an affidavit of service for which no fee for instruction shall be allowed	0	6	8
For bail bond	0	6	8
To appeal against order of Judge or Registrar, and to appear thereon ...	0	13	4
To add parties by order of Judge or Registrar	0	6	8
For counsel to advise on evidence when the evidence in chief is to be taken orally	0	6	8
or not to exceed	1	1	0
For counsel to make any application to the Judge or Registrar where no other brief	0	6	8
or such further allowance as the taxing officer shall consider reasonable, having regard to the nature of the application.			

For brief on hearing of a cause, or a reference, or objection to Registrar's report, such fee may be allowed as the taxing officer shall think fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and to other allowances, if any, for attendances on witnesses, procuring evidence, and perusal of documents.

An allowance for instructions for brief may be made if the cause or application has not come on for hearing, if, in the opinion of the taxing officer, it was reasonable that preparation should be made for the hearing of the cause or application.

Drawing Pleadings and other documents.

Petition, claim, or claim on reference	0	10	0
or per folio	0	1	0
Answer	0	5	0
or per folio	0	1	0
Reply, and any other pleading, and amendments of any pleading ...	0	5	0
or per folio	0	1	0
Notice of motion	0	10	0
Particulars, breaches, and objections, when required, and one copy to deliver	0	5	0
or such amount as the taxing officer may think fit, not exceeding per folio	0	0	8
If more than one copy to be delivered, for each other copy per folio	0	0	4

	£	s.	d.
Special case, admissions and affidavits, per folio	0	1	0
or such further allowance for work, labour, and expenses, in and about the preparation of such documents as the taxing officer in his discretion may think proper.			
Bail bond, including copy	0	6	8
Brief, on trial or hearing of cause, issue of fact, reference, assessment of damages, examination of witnesses, special case or petition before a Judge Registrar, examiner or officer of the Court, when necessary and proper, including necessary and proper observations, per folio	0	1	0
Brief on motion or summons	0	6	8
or per folio	0	1	0
Accounts, statements, and other documents for the Judge's chambers, when required, not exceeding per folio	0	0	8
Advertisements, including attendance therefor	0	6	8
Bill of costs for taxation, including copy for the taxing officer, per folio	0	0	8

Copies.

Of pleadings, briefs, and other documents where no other provision is made, at per folio	0	0	4
Where, pursuant to Rules or Order of Court, any pleading, special case, or petition of right, or evidence is printed, the solicitor of the party printing shall be allowed for a copy for the printer (except when made by the officer of the Court), at per folio	0	0	4
And for examining the proof print, at per folio	0	0	2
And for printing the amount actually and properly paid to the printer, the amount allowed for in Admiralty actions.			
And in addition for every 20 beyond the first 20 copies, at per folio ...	0	0	1
And where any part shall properly be printed in a foreign language, or as a fac-simile, or in any unusual or special manner, or where any alteration in the document being printed becomes necessary after the first proof, such further allowance shall be made as the taxing officer shall think reasonable.			
The solicitor for a party entitled to take printed copies shall be allowed, for such number of copies as he shall necessarily or properly take, the amount he shall pay therefor.			
In addition to the allowances for printing and taking printed copies, there shall be allowed for such printed copies as may be necessary or proper for the following but for no other purposes (*videlicet*).			
Of any pleading for delivery to the opposite party, or filing in default of appearance.			
Of any petition of right for presentation, if presented in print, and for the solicitor of the Treasury, and service on any party.			
Of any pleading, special case, or petition of right, for the use of the Judge or Registrar.			
Of any affidavit to be sworn to in print.			
And of any pleading, special case, petition of right, or evidence for the use of counsel in Court, and in country agency causes when proper to be sent as a close copy for the use of the country solicitor, at per folio	0	0	2
Such additional allowances for printed copies for the Judge or Registrar, and for counsel, are not to be made where written copies have been made previously to printing and are not in any case to be made more than once in the progress of the cause.			
Close copies, whether printed, typed, or written, are not to be allowed as of course, but the allowance is to depend on the propriety of making or sending the copies, which in each case is to be shown and considered by the taxing officer.			
Inserting amendments in a printed copy of any pleading, special case, or petition of right, when not reprinted	0	1	0
or per folio	0	0	4

Perusals.

	£	s	d.
Of petitions, answer, reply, claim on reference, and other pleading by the solicitor of the party other than the party filing or delivering the same	0	6	8
or per folio	0	0	4
Of amendment of any such pleading in writing	0	6	8
or per folio	0	0	4
If same reprinted	0	6	8
or per folio of amendment	0	0	4
Of interrogatories to be answered by a party by his solicitor ...	0	6	8
or per folio	0	0	4
Of notice to produce on hearing of cause or examination of witnesses, and notice to admit by the solicitor of the party served	0	6	8
or if to admit facts, per folio	0	1	0
Of affidavits by the solicitor of the party against whom the same can be read per folio	0	0	4

Attendances.

To deliver, or file in lieu of delivery, any pleading and a special case ...	0	3	4
To file any documents or instrument, or notice of motion, including the minute	0	6	8
To inspect, or produce for inspection, documents pursuant to a notice to admit	0	6	8
or per hour	0	6	8
To examine and sign admissions	0	6	8
To obtain or give any necessary or proper consent	0	6	8
To obtain an appointment to examine witnesses	0	6	8
In the marshal's office, on leaving with him any instrument required to be served by him	0	6	8
On examination of witnesses before any examiner, commissioner, officer, or other person	0	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	5	5	0
On deponents being sworn, or by a solicitor or his clerk to be sworn, to an affidavit in answer to interrogatories or other affidavit ..	0	6	8
When there are several deponents, or it is necessary for the purpose of an affidavit being sworn to go to a distance beyond two miles, or to employ an agent, the taxing officer may make such further allowance as he shall consider reasonable.			
On a summons at judges' chambers	0	6	8
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	1	1	0
On counsel with brief or other papers—			
If counsel's fee one guinea	0	3	4
If more and under five guineas	0	6	8
If five guineas and under 20 guineas	0	6	8
If 20 guineas	0	13	4
If more, for each 10 guineas or part thereof above 20 guineas ...	0	6	8
On consultation or conference with counsel	0	13	4
To enter or set down cause or special case, for hearing or trial ...	0	6	8
In Court on every motion, each day	0	6	8
On same when heard each day	0	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	5	5	0
On hearing or trial of any cause, or matter, or issue of fact, or on assessment of damages, when in the paper or when heard or tried, each day	0	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	5	5	0
If the solicitor does not carry on business in the town in which the Prize Court sits, the Registrar may in his discretion allow him for each day he is necessarily absent from his place of business any sum not exceeding per day	5	5	
And expenses (besides actual reasonable travelling expenses) each day, including Sundays, not exceeding	1	1	
If the solicitor has to attend on more than one hearing or assessment at the same time and place the expenses in such case to be rateably divided.			

	£	s.	d.
To hear judgment when same adjourned	0	0	6
or according to circumstances, not exceeding ...	1	1	0
Before the Registrar or before the Registrar and merchants, on a reference ... ... From £1 1s. to	5	5	0
To deliver papers (when required) for the use of a Judge prior to a hearing	0	6	8
On taxation of a bill of costs	0	6	8
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	3	3	0
To pay reference fees	0	6	8
To arrange for and on completion of bail papers	0	13	4
To enquire as to sufficiency of sureties, in respect of each surety ...	0	6	8
or such further amount as the taxing officer may think reasonable, if any special enquiries have been made.			
Inspecting bail papers when filed	0	6	8
To obtain or give an undertaking to appear	0	6	8
On printer to insert advertisements, or for any other necessary purpose	0	6	8
On Registrar to certify that a cause set down is settled, or for any reason not to come into the paper for hearing	0	6	8
To advise, or receive instructions from, a client, where rendered necessary by anything done by an opposite party during the progress of a cause or matter, for each attendance	0	6	8
or such further allowance as the taxing master shall consider reasonable.			
On any other attendance (whether before the Judge in chambers, before the Registrar, a commissioner, examiner, or the marshal, or upon a witness or a party of his solicitor) which the taxing officer shall deem necessary, and for which a fee has not been specially provided ...	0	6	8

Oaths and Exhibits.

Commissioners to take oaths or affidavits. For every oath or declaration	0	1	6
The solicitor for preparing each exhibit	0	1	0
The commissioner for marking each exhibit	0	1	0

Letters.

For every letter written by the solicitor which does not fall under the head of instructions for brief, and which the taxing officer shall deem reasonable and necessary	0	3	6
or according to circumstances not to exceed	0	5	0
For every letter in the nature of a notice sent by a solicitor to his own client, or any other person	0	1	6
And in addition, in respect of correspondence between a solicitor and his client, other than correspondence allowed for by the taxing officer under the head of instructions for brief, for every letter which the taxing officer shall deem reasonable and necessary	0	3	6
or according to circumstances not to exceed	0	5	0

In addition to the above an allowance is to be made for the necessary expense of postages, carriage, and transmission of documents.

Evidence.

As to evidence such just and reasonable charges and expenses as appear to have been properly incurred in procuring evidence and attendance of witnesses are to be allowed.

Counsel.

Fees to counsel shall be allowed in cases where such fees would be allowed in like proceedings in Admiralty business and to the like amount, provided that, as to refresher fees, the taxing officer shall allow such fee as in his discretion he shall consider reasonable.

Bail.

The commission or fee paid to persons becoming sureties to bail bonds or otherwise giving security may be allowed, provided that the amount thereof shall not in the aggregate exceed one pound per centum.

General.

On every taxation the taxing master shall allow all such costs, charges and expenses as appear to him to have been necessary or proper for the attainment of justice, or for defending the rights of any party, but save as against the party who incurred the same no costs shall be allowed which appear to the taxing master to have been incurred or increased through over caution, negligence, or mistake, and the fees herein-before mentioned are subject to this general rule.

In addition to the fees herein-before mentioned, the taxing officer may allow to the solicitor such remuneration as he may consider just and reasonable, in respect of work and labour, which is not specifically provided for by the above scale, and which in the opinion of the taxing officer was reasonably necessary for the conduct of the cause or matter.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 12th November 1914.

No. 867-W.—The following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

PAPERS RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OFFERED BY THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA TO HIS MAJESTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

No. 1.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING EMPEROR TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1914.

The King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following message to the Princes and Peoples of India :—

TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF MY INDIAN EMPIRE :

During the past few weeks the peoples of My whole Empire at Home and Overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilisation and the peace of mankind.

The calamitous conflict is not of My seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which My Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which My Empire was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated, and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed My honour and given to destruction the liberties of My Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peopl the common heritage of England and of India.

Among the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of My Empire in defence of its unity and intergity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to My Throne expressed both by My Indian subjects, and by the Feudatory Princes and the Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the Realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict has touched My heart, and has inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked My Indian subjects and Myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of goodwill and fellowship, which greeted My return in February 1912 after the solemn ceremony of My Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.

No. 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 9th September 1914.

The LORD PRIVY SEAL and SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (THE MARQUESS OF CREWE): My Lords, I think it will be of interest to the House if I state what has happened in reference to the wonderful series of offers of assistance and support which have been received from the Indian Empire, and the response which has been made to those offers. In the first instance—although it is, of course, not the first in order of date—I will read to the House a Message which His Majesty has sent to the Princes and peoples of India.

The King-Emperor's Message is as follows:—

[*See No. 1.*]

I received yesterday a summary of offers of service and money made in India to the Viceroy, of which I think it will be interesting if I convey the general gist to your Lordships. The rulers of the Indian Native States, numbering nearly 700 altogether, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States. From among the many Princes and nobles who volunteered for service in the war the Viceroy has chosen the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh (Regent of Jodhpur), the Heir Apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, together with other Princes belonging to noble families. It will, I know, be of interest to your Lordships' House, where he has so many personal friends, to know that the veteran Sir Pertab Singh, in spite of his seventy years, refused to be denied the right of serving the King-Emperor in person and is himself going to the front, accompanied by his great nephew, the reigning Maharaja, who is only sixteen years of age and who was brought up at Wellington College and has also, perhaps, become known to some of your Lordships. These have already joined the Expeditionary Force. There are some other Princes, the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, and the Maharaja of Gwalior—also known to many of your Lordships—who, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur, were, to their great regret, prevented from quitting their States.

There are twenty-seven States in India that maintain Imperial Service Troops, and immediately on the outbreak of war the services of all of those corps were placed at the disposal of the Viceroy. From twelve of those States the Viceroy has accepted contingents of Infantry, Cavalry, Sappers, and transport, and also the Bikaner Camel Corps; and some of those have already embarked on active service. Further than that, a number of Chiefs, entirely of their own volition, combined to provide a hospital ship to be named "The Loyalty," for the use of the Expeditionary Force. I think I mentioned to the House before that the Maharaja of Mysore had placed a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force. The Viceroy adds that the Maharaja of Gwalior, besides sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship—the idea of which was started by himself and that eminent lady the Begum of Bhopal—has placed large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India for the purpose of providing a great number of horses as remounts. From Mahomedan Loharu in the Punjab and from two States in Baluchistan there

are offers of camels with drivers to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and the Sirdars of those States. The Maharaja of Rewa, a distinguished Chief in Central India, has offered his troops, his treasury, and even his private jewellery to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I ought to add that a number of Chiefs, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Bundi, besides the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, and the Maharaja of Orchha have besides independently subscribed large sums to the Fund of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja of Kashmir gave a large subscription to the Indian Fund, and, what will seem to your Lordships rather a new departure in the case of an Indian Prince, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held at Srinagar and himself delivered a stirring speech, as the result of which large subscriptions were collected. The Maharaja Holkar offers, free of charge, all the horses belonging to his State forces which the Government may find it convenient to accept. The Nizam of Hyderabad has made a similar offer, as also have the Jam of Jamnagar and some of the other Bombay Chiefs. The Viceroy adds that every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the whole of the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

Then we go further afield. The Mehtar of Chitral—a name which evokes memories of quite a different kind—and the various tribes in the Khyber Agency have sent loyal messages and offers of support to His Excellency's Government. All States, however remote, and some of the quite small States, have expressed their desire to give such assistance as they can. The Viceroy goes on to say, very truly, that last but not least, outside India altogether, generous offers of assistance were received from the Nepal Durbar. The Nepal Government have placed the whole of their military resources at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister, who is known also I am sure to some of your Lordships because he has been here, offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for some of the British Gurkha regiments, and also gave large donations from his private purse to the Indian Relief Fund and to the Prince of Wales's Fund. He also offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns for the 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Then we go still further on to the heights. We find that the Dalai Lama has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. He also states that innumerable Lamas all over Tibet are offering up prayers for the success of British arms. In fact, there is only one spirit and one movement over the whole of India. The Viceroy has received thousands of telegrams and letters from every quarter expressing loyalty and the desire to assist; and the local administrations have also received a vast number. They have come from every community, from all manner of different associations, religious and political, from all the different creeds, and from countless numbers of individuals offering their resources or their personal services. The Viceroy mentions in his telegram some typical examples: the All Indian Moslem League and a number of other Moslem associations in Bengal and Rangoon; the Trustees of the Aligarh College; others from Behar and Calcutta; another from the Khoja community, who are followers of a gentleman also well known to your Lordships, the Aga Khan; the Punjab Moslem League, the Behar Landholders' Association; the Taluqdars of Oudh; the Association of the Punjab Chiefs; the Provincial Congresses of Madras and of the United Provinces, which are branches of the Indian Congress, which is well known by name at any rate to most of your Lordships; and the Punjab Association representing the orthodox Sikhs, and the Parsee community of Bombay.

There has also been a number of enthusiastic offers of medical help, of some of which I hope we shall be able gratefully to avail ourselves. The Zemindars of Madras offered 500 horses at quite an early stage in the proceedings; and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, which was started, of course quite independently of any fund here, for the relief of distress caused in India itself, has been responded to with great enthusiasm and vigour. There were a certain number of Indian Chiefs in Europe at the time. These have not been any more backward in offering their assistance and help. I find that of those who were in these parts the Maharaja and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur subscribed to the Indian Relief Fund and offered the whole resources of their State to Government. The Raja of Akalkot, a Bombay Chief, offered his personal service; and the Raja of Pudukota placed his entire resources at the disposal of Government. The Gaekwar of Baroda placed

at our disposal the whole of his troops and the resources of his State. The son of the Mir of Khairpur, a Mahomedan Ruler in North-West India, offered his personal service. And I find also that of the British Indian residents in this country a great number, young and old, have shown their one desire to offer some form of assistance—personal service, or medical service, or some form of contribution to the Empire—in a most loyal and generous manner.

This afternoon I received a telegram from the Viceroy describing what happened yesterday at the meeting of his Legislative Council at Simla. The Viceroy tells me that in opening the proceedings, the members stood while he conveyed to them the Message from the King—the Message which I read to the House at the commencement of my remarks. The Viceroy made a speech, in which he said that he was sure he was expressing the views of the Council and of the whole of India in assuring His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion. He went on to dwell upon the causes which led up to the war and the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and he explained the whole-hearted efforts which had been made by Sir Edward Grey for the preservation of peace so long as such preservation was possible. He expressed, of course, on his own account also, the warmest gratitude for the attitude of the people of India which has been described in what I have just stated to your Lordships. Then when the Viceroy had concluded, Mr. Chitnavis, representing the Indian community, expressed the gratefulness which they all felt for His Majesty's Message, and asked the Viceroy to assure His Majesty that the whole country was with him in this hour of crisis and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure the success of the British arms. He then moved the following Resolution—

> "That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the members of this Council, as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this Resolution to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

That was seconded by one of the principal Mahomedan leaders, the Raja of Mahmudabad, who made an important speech. It was supported by one of the Punjab Sardars, and was further supported in an eloquent speech—the Viceroy states—by Mr. Malaviya, one of the leading representatives of Indian opinion. It was also supported by a distinguished Mahomedan gentleman, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, who speaks for Bombay; by Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and by Mr. Banerjee, who is well known as an exponent of liberal views in Bengal. Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the Resolution, pointed out that—

> "It was the duty of the Council to focus the sentiments of support and enthusiastic loyalty by which every province of the Empire was animated. They desired to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it might concern, that their loyalty was not lip-deep, but that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man."

The Viceroy replied, and the Resolution was carried without a single dissentient.

I think, my Lords, that we must all agree that this demonstration of true and heartfelt loyalty in India to the King-Emperor and to the Government is one of the most gratifying facts as the outcome of the present war. As we all know, the devotion and the offers of support from the self-governing Dominions of the Crown have been not less striking Those Governments are manned by people of our own blood, with countless memories and traditions which centre round these islands. But it is, perhaps, even more striking, certainly not less gratifying, that those who

speak for the various races in India—races which represent a civilisation of almost untold antiquity; races which have been remarkable in arms, in arts, and in the science of government—should in so whole-hearted a manner rally round the British Government, and, most of all, round the person of their Emperor at such a moment as this; and I am certain that this House will desire to express, through those of us who are entitled to speak for it, its appreciation of their attitude and our recognition of the part that they have played and are playing.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: My Lords, we have listened to an announcement from the noble Marquess which seemed to us to be one of surpassing interest—an announcement which I venture to say will prove to be of historic importance in the annals of the British Empire. And let me, before I go further, express the admiration with which we listened to the words in which His Majesty the King was pleased to acknowledge the offers which his Government had received from the peoples and Princes of India. I do not think it would have been possible to express in simpler, more dignified, or more appropriate language the feelings which animate us at this moment and which lead us to embark in this great struggle with absolute confidence in the justice of our cause. The noble Marquess spoke of the "wonderful series of offers" which have been received from the peoples of India. It is indeed a wonderful series of offers, and they were doubly appreciated by those of us who have been concerned with Indian affairs as we listened to the noble Marquess while he travelled over, not only the Indian Empire in the more restricted sense of the term, but the confines of the States which adjoin it, and described to us how one and all of them had come forward at this critical moment to assure us of their support in whatever form they were able to provide it.

Quoting from a speech in support of the Resolution passed in the Legislative Council the other day, the noble Marquess spoke of the "multitudinous races and peoples" of India. It is indeed a great thing that those multitudinous races and peoples should have joined in this movement without reference to geographical limits, to religious distinctions, to political divisions, or to differences of race. We know how deep those cleavages are, and how often it is that they separate one part of India acutely from another. But in this case they were not allowed to prevail, and I am sure that the result will produce an immense impression not only upon the people of this country but upon all who, no matter in what part of the world, are anxious spectators of the great struggle which is now proceeding.

The noble Marquess will not think it unnatural on my part if I say that I listened with special interest to that part of his speech in which he gave us an account of the manner in which the ruling Chiefs of India have come forward at this moment. There was a time when I had the honour of enjoying the friendship and intimacy of a number of those Chiefs; and I left India deeply convinced of the sincerity of their desire to bear, whenever the opportunity was offered to them, a useful and honourable part in the affairs of the Empire. Their generosity is proverbial. The word "generosity" is often coupled with the word "princely," and in India, as the noble Marquess knows, we have every reason to be aware of what "princely generosity" means. But in this case, great as that generosity has been, they have given us a great deal more. I well remember the pride which these great Chiefs and rulers took in the Imperial Service Corps instituted in the time of my predecessor, Lord Dufferin; and I know that it was their ambition that those Imperial Service troops should not merely be as they were, extraordinarily efficient and smart on parade, but that they should be given a chance of fighting alongside of our troops in the cause of the Empire. I heard with great interest the noble Marquess's catalogue of the Princes who are to accompany the Indian Force on this campaign—with some of them I have the honour to be acquainted, others are the sons of fathers who were well known to me—and I may perhaps be permitted to echo what he said with regard to one whom I am able to describe as an old personal friend of my own. I mean the Regent of Jodhpur, better known to his intimates as Sir Pertab Singh. I also heard with special satisfaction the noble Marquess's account of the support which he was receiving from the Maharaja of Nepal. We owe a great debt to the Nepal Government, for it is with their assistance and concurrence that we are able to raise those magnificent Gurkhas, of whom I am glad to know a certain number will accompany the Indian Expedition.

THE MARQUESS OF CREWE: Seven battalions.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: I am glad to hear that. I doubt, my Lords, whether every one in this country realises how great a thing it is that these ruling Chiefs who have come forward in this way upon our side are doing, or how important a position they occupy in their own country. I wonder, for example, whether every one realises that the Maharaja of Mysore, to whose munificent gift the noble Marquess referred, rules over a population which exceeds in numbers the whole of the population of Sweden. I wonder whether every one calls to mind that the Maharaja of Gwalior has more subjects than the King of Denmark; or that the Nizam of Hyderabad governs a people twice as numerous as the people of the Netherlands and three times as numerous as the people of Ireland. It is no small thing that these rulers, standing where they do in our Indian system, should have come forward without exception and given such practical proof of their desire to help us. I venture on the part of those who sit on this side of the House to congratulate the noble Marquess on the manner in which the India Office has been supported at this critical time, and I add to that our congratulations to the Viceroy to whom at a moment when he must have many sad preoccupations, the magnificent response of the people of India must bring consolation and encouragement. I am sure it will be the desire of the House, in whatever way may be fitting, that our cordial thanks should be conveyed to the people of India and to the Indian Chiefs who have stood by us in so conspicuous a manner.

No. 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 9th September 1914.

Sir G. SCOTT ROBERTSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could make any statement as to offers of help made in India in connection with the war?

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Mr. Charles Roberts): In answer to the question I ask the House to allow me to read a telegram of very considerable length from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, which really partakes rather of the nature of a statement than strictly an answer to a question, but in view of the importance of the matter, I hope the House will allow me to read it.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated 8th September 1914:—

> Following is a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy. The Rulers of the Native States in India, who number nearly seven hundred in all, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States for the War. From among the many Princes and Nobles who have volunteered for active service, the Viceroy has selected the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Partab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the Heir Apparent of Bhopal and a brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, together with other cadets of noble families. The Veteran Sir Partab would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor in spite of his seventy years, and his nephew, the Maharaja, who is but sixteen years old, goes with him.
>
> All these have, with the Commander-in-Chief's approval, already joined the Expeditionary Forces. The Maharaja of Gwalior and the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur were, to their great regret, prevented from leaving their States. Twenty-seven of the larger States in India maintain Imperial Service Troops, and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the outbreak of war. The Viceroy has accepted from twelve States contingents of Cavalry, Infantry, Sappers, and Transport, besides a Camel Corps from Bikaner, and most of them have already embarked. As particular instances of generosity and eager loyalty of the Chiefs the following may be quoted: Various Darbars have combined together to provide a hospital ship, to be called "The Loyalty," for the use of the Expeditionary Forces.

The Maharaja of Mysore has placed Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government of India for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force.

The Chief of Gwalior, in addition to sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship, the idea of which was originated with himself and the Begum of Bhopal, has offered to place large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India and to provide thousands of horses as remounts. From Loharu in the Punjab and Las Bela and Kalat in Baluchistan come offers of camels with drivers, to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and Sardars. Several chiefs have offered to raise additional troops for military service should they be required, and donations to the Indian Relief Fund have poured in from all States. The Maharaja of Rewa has offered his troops, his treasury, and even his private jewellery for the service of the King-Emperor. In addition to contributions to the Indian Fund some Chiefs, namely, those of Kashmir, Bundi, Orchha, and Gwalior and Indore have also given large sums to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Maharaja of Kashmir, not content with subscribing himself to the Indian Fund, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held recently at Srinagar and delivered a stirring speech, in response to which large subscriptions were collected.

Maharaja Holkar offers, free of charge, all horses in his State Army which may be suitable for Government purposes. Horses also offered by Nizam's Government, by Jamnagar and other Bombay States. Every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of Government, and all have made contributions to the Relief Fund.

Loyal messages and offers also received from Mehtar of Chitral and tribes of Khyber Agency as well as Khyber Rifles.

Letters have been received from the most remote States in India, all marked by deep sincerity of desire to render some assistance, however humble, to the British Government in its hour of need.

Last, but not least, from beyond the borders of India have been received generous offers of assistance from the Nepal Durbar; the military resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister has offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for British Gurkha Regiments proceeding over seas, in addition to large donations from his private purse to the Prince of Wales' Fund and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the 4th Gurkha Rifles, of which the Prime Minister is honorary Colonel, the Prime Minister has offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns in the event of their going on service.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. His Holiness also states that Lamas innumerable throughout length and breadth of Tibet are offering prayers for success of British Army and for happiness of souls of all victims of war.*

The same spirit has prevailed throughout British India. Hundreds of telegrams and letters received by Viceroy expressing loyalty and desire to serve Government either in the field or by co-operation in India. Many hundreds also received by local administrations. They come from communities and associations, religious, political and social, of all classes and creeds, also from individuals offering their resources or asking for opportunity to prove loyalty by personal service. Following may be mentioned as typical examples :—

The All-India Moslem League, the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, the Moslem Association of Rangoon, the Trustees of the Aligarh College, the Behar Provincial Moslem League, the Central National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta, the Khoja Community and other followers of Aga Khan, the Punjab Moslem League, Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, Citizens of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and many other

* The Political Resident at Aden has since reported that the Arab Chiefs in the Hinterland of Aden, from the highest to the lowest, have offered their personal services and resources.

cities, Behar Landholders' Association, Madras Provincial Congress, Taluqdars of Oudh, Punjab Chiefs' Association, United Provinces Provincial Congress, Hindus of the Punjab Chief Khalsa Diwan representing orthodox Sikhs, Borah Community of Bombay, Parsee Community of Bombay.

Indian Musalmans offer field hospital that was sent to Turkey during Balkan War; Bengalee students offer enthusiastic services for an ambulance corps, and there were many other offers of medical aid; Zemindars of Madras* have offered 300 horses, and among other practical steps taken to assist Government may be noted the holding of meetings to allay panic, keep down prices and maintain public confidence and credit. Generous contributions have poured in from all quarters to Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

In addition I ought to mention that similar offers have reached the Secretary of State from Chiefs who happen to be at present in Europe. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to mention two only, have placed the whole resources of their States at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Indian community in England, including the Indian students, have made loyal offers of services. I feel confident that the House and the country will feel deep appreciation of this magnificent demonstration of the loyalty with which the Princes and Peoples of India have identified themselves with the cause of the Empire.

Mr. BONAR LAW: In view of the very great importance of this message, may I ask the Prime Minister—although I feel sure he has done it—whether the Government are taking every possible step to have the message circulated throughout the whole Empire?

The PRIME MINISTER: Yes; that is being done.

No. 4.

Telegraphic—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th September 1914.

In opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council, Viceroy began by asking the members to stand while he read them a message from the King. [*See* No. 1.] Viceroy said he thought he was voicing views of Council, and of whole of India, in saying they were profoundly grateful to His Majesty for gracious and stirring message, and can only assure His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion in this time of crisis and emergency. Subsequently, in explaining the causes leading up to the war, the Viceroy emphasised the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and showed how the whole-hearted efforts made for peace by Sir Edward Grey had been rendered futile by the absolute disregard of Germany for international obligations in the matter of the neutrality of Belgium, and the infamous proposals of Germany to buy British neutrality at the expense of the independence of Belgium, and the integrity of France and her possessions. He drew attention to the admission by the German Chancellor that Germany had done a grievous wrong to Belgium. He said: "War is a terrible and horrible thing, but there is a worse thing than war, and that is national dishonour and failure of a nation to keep its engagements."

He expressed profound satisfaction that the attitude of the British Government had been so thoroughly appreciated in India and met with such warm support. The valuable offers of military assistance from Ruling Chiefs and countless offers of personal service and material help from British India had touched him deeply and given one more proof of the deep loyalty of India. The fact that the Government of India were in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of their armed forces was a supreme mark of his absolute confidence in the fidelity of troops and loyalty of India. He trusted this might be fully recognised in India and abroad. Sacrifices would have to be made, but people

*The Governor of Madras has since reported that the Madras War Fund is prepared to supply, in addition to horses, a fully equipped hospital ship, named "Madras," for the Indian Expeditionary Force, with 300 beds.

of India, standing shoulder to shoulder, would shrink from no sacrifice, but do all in their power to maintain internal order and secure triumph of arms of King-Emperor.

Countless loyal meetings and warm response to appeal for relief funds filled him with satisfaction and confirmed impression that Government would be supported by the determination, courage, and endurance of the whole country. Viceroy added following words: "It was moreover with confidence and pride that I was able to offer to His Majesty the first and largest military force of British and Indian troops for service in Europe that has ever left the shores of India. I am confident that the honour of this land and of the British Empire may be safely entrusted to our brave soldiers, and that they will acquit themselves nobly and ever maintain their high traditions of military chivalry and courage. To the people of India I would say at this time, let us display to the world an attitude of unity, of self-sacrifice, and of unswerving confidence under all circumstances in the justice of our cause and in the assurance that God will defend the right." Subsequently he dealt with question of emigration to British colonies, concluding with the following words: "I appeal to the Indian public to view this question in no narrow light. India has her rights but equally have the Colonies. Should it be decided to negotiate with the Colonial Governments, I am confident that they with their strong Imperial instincts will meet us in no mean nor niggardly spirits, provided that we on our side show our readiness to meet them half way. The fact that in a few weeks' time our splendid Indians soldiers may be fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our Colonial fellow subjects against the common enemy is a guarantee of fair and generous treatment on both sides in a controversy of this nature.

Sir G. Chitnavis, on behalf of Council, expressed their respectful gratitude for His Majesty's kind and gracious message and asked Viceroy to assure His Majesty that in this hour of crisis whole country was with him and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure success of British arms. He then obtained leave to move following resolution: "That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the members of this Council as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India in addition to the Military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this resolution to His Majesty the King Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

He commenced with a comparison between England's present attitude and that taken up by her during the great Napoleonic wars, pointing out how in the present conflict, as then, undeterred by fear of consequences or claims of self-interest, she stands forth as the protector of weaker nations against the brute force of militarism. He then expressed keen appreciation felt by all Indians of Viceroy's prompt action in assuring the King of India's whole-hearted loyalty, thus acting as a true and trusted representative of Indian people. Though there may be internal difficulties and differences of opinion within the English Empire, in face of outside danger all rally round England to support Empire of which all are proud to be citizens. Indians of all ranks, religions, and opinions, hope for England's victory with loyal sentiment based on gratitude, contentment, and confidence in future.

Maintenance of British rule is an essential condition of moral and material progress of country, hence all rejoice that Indian fighting races will take the field in Europe alongside English troops. Splendid Indian Army under British guidance may be trusted to render a good account of itself under all circumstances. Further and nobler reason for India's support of British cause is complete confidence in the justice of it as proved by published correspondence. India, d

deeply to prove herself worthy of England's confidence by action and sacrifice as well as by words. This sentiment, expressed at crowded meetings throughout India, must be voiced here in showing clearly to Viceroy that all are and will be ready to bear their share in the financial burden imposed by war. He moves the resolution with confidence that he will have the full support of whole Council, who will all wish to assist in continuing and completing the noble mission of the Empire.

Raja of Mahmudabad, in seconding the resolution, stated that it represented the very essence of Indian public opinion, and that Indians are only too proud to bear their share of the Imperial burden. Entire resources of India in men and money should be at England's disposal. Expressed deep gratitude on behalf of India for Viceroy's assistance in getting Indian troops despatched to Europe which has made India justly feel proud of her position in the Empire.

Sardar Daljit Singh, Punjab, in supporting resolution, emphasised righteousness of England's cause. India's determination to assist in defence of Empire is due not merely to sense of duty and gratitude but also to feeling that her interests are indissolubly connected with those of England. Immense satisfaction felt throughout India at the honour done to India by sending her troops to England. But England needs money as well as men, and this will be given ungrudgingly by all.

Following passages occurred in an eloquent speech by Mr. Malaviya: India recognises her duty at this present moment and, God willing, will loyally and manfully discharge that duty, that no sacrifice of men or money will be grudged in order that the British arms should triumph, in order that the success of the British arms should establish the triumph of right over might, of civilisation over the military barbarism of Germany, of ordered freedom over military slavery, and of everything that men have held dear in the last hundred years over all that seems to be ugly and despicable at the present moment in the doings that are going on in Belgium and other countries. The appeal that England made in days gone by she has made now in respect of calling upon Englishmen to do their duty, and in this hour of crisis it is her proud privilege to call upon all the citizens of the British Empire to rise as one man and manfully to discharge the duties which the situation has imposed upon them. My Lord, India will humbly and dutifully respond to that call.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, on behalf of Bombay Presidency, said that resolution embodied the feeling of the whole country which desired to prove unity of Empire by sacrificing life and property in support of England. Crisis has helped Indians to realise how dear British rule is to them, and they regard the fact of Indian troops fighting with British in Europe as a great pledge of equal citizenship in Empire. Resolution will be hailed by all India with proud approval.

Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, pointed out that the war had demonstrated to the whole world how truly united was the Empire.

Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the resolution, pointed out that it was duty of Council to focus sentiments of enthusiastic loyalty and support which animated every province of the Empire; they desired to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it might concern that their loyalty was not lip-deep but behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man.

Every one of the non-official members present also spoke in favour of the resolution, and the proceedings were marked by a genuine ring of quiet enthusiasm.

In replying on the debate the Viceroy expressed appreciation of remarkable demonstration of loyalty and of unity with the Empire; he fully recognised that the views expressed by Honourable Members represented those of the whole country. India had gladly given her sons to fight the common foe side by side with the sons of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and might with confidence and pride look forward to their achievements on the battlefield being worthy of the best and highest traditions of that country. That India had been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire was a legitimate source of pride and satisfaction to her. Viceroy mentioned the names of Ruling Chiefs whose offers to go to front had been accepted, and added that Nepal had generously placed forces at the disposal of Government, while most friendly assurances had been received from the Amir of Afghanistan. That Honourable Members should also desire to share the financial burden was natural and legitimate

aspiration with which Government of India was in complete sympathy so far as legitimately possible, having due regard to interests of Indian tax-payer. India bound to suffer financially through falling off of customs and railway receipts. She could ordinarily have asked Home Government to bear whole cost of Expeditionary Force and thus effected counter savings, but Government had felt this would not be in accord with wishes of the people, and that opinion was confirmed by the resolution moved and speeches made. He accepted resolution on behalf of Government who would now recommend that India should accept such portion of cost of force as would have fallen upon India had troops continued in the country ; amount might be roughly estimated at one million sterling up to end of financial year. Viceroy then referred to splendid offer of 50 lakhs by Mysore which would be placed at disposal of His Majesty's Government as additional contribution. There was nothing like comradeship in arms and joint participation in dangers and hardships of war to level distinctions, inspire mutual respect, and foster friendships, and Viceroy added: "I cannot help feeling that as a consequence better relations will be promoted amongst the component parts of the British Empire, many misunderstandings will be removed, and outstanding grievances will be settled in an amicable and generous manner. In this sense out of evil good may come to India, and this is the desire of us all."

No 5.

List of offers of service, etc , received from Chiefs and others residing in, or on visits to, this country :—

His Highness the Aga Khan :—In addition to directing the community of which he is the spiritual head to place their personal services and resources unreservedly at the disposal of Government, has volunteered to serve as a private in any infantry regiment of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

The Raja of Akalkot :—Personal service in the field.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda :—All his troops and resources.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur :—(1) The whole resources of their State ; (2) Two motor cars and a chauffeur, with all expenses ; (3) Rs. 2,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. His Highness has offered also personal service in the field.

His Highness the Raja of Pudukota :—"All I possess" expresses his anxiety to serve in any capacity. Has placed his motor car at the disposal of Government, and is returning to India to raise, subject to approval, a regiment of his subjects to release a regular regiment.

Mir Ghulam Ali Khan of Khairpur :—Personal service in the field.

Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur :—Personal service.

The British Indian residents in this country of every class and creed have been forward with loyal and generous offers of personal services and help.

No. 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 16th September, 1914.

The LORD PRIVY SEAL AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (The MARQUESS OF CREWE) moved a resolution to the effect that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops despatched from India to the seat of war, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that might be employed in the expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, should continue to be so chargeable, provided that if it should be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces should be repaid by the Imperial Government. This resolution had, he said, to be passed by both Houses in consequence of the provision of the Government of India Act, 1858. Continuing

the noble Marquess said: I need not add anything to what I said a short time ago as to the pride we all feel at the Indian Forces fighting side by side with British soldiers and the soldiers of the self-governing Dominions in this mighty conflict. The pride with which this announcement was received by both Houses of Parliament was shared by the whole country, as was shown by what appeared in the Press next day. It is a most remarkable and most memorable fact. And the reception of the news in India that Indian troops were coming here was for one thing, I venture to hope, a splendid tribute to the justice of our rule there, and is also an evidence of how high the heart of India beats in sympathy with us in this great struggle in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) India desires to play her part, not merely by sending troops, but also she has taken the view that at any rate she shall not in any sense profit or make any sort of saving through the absence of these troops from India, and the consequent absence of the necessity of paying them. The precedents on this subject are very various. Sometimes India has been asked to pay a large amount in respect of troops sent to various parts of the world. In some other cases the whole charge has been undertaken by this country. Both in India and here the proposal is regarded as a thoroughly fair one, considering the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. It was held by a Commission, which sat some 14 years ago, that a war in Europe could not of itself be taken as involving the direct interest of India, but for a war such as this there is no precedent, and no argument of a merely technical kind can be made. Therefore, as we stand at present, and speaking without prejudice of what may happen in the future as to the duration of the war or a number of other factors about which it is impossible to express any opinion at present, I think this arrangement is a reasonable one both from the Indian and the British point of view, and I trust therefore that your Lordships will be able to assent to the resolution.

The Earl Curzon of Kedleston: Perhaps as one who was connected for some years with the Government of India I may be allowed to say a word on the statement which has just been made by the noble Marquess, the Leader of the House. I am the more anxious to do so because on the two previous occasions upon which the despatch of these Indian contingents has been mentioned, I was unfortunately absent elsewhere. I should like to take this opportunity of joining the noble Marquess in a tribute of admiration for the splendid spirit of loyalty which has been shown by the Dominions and all classes and creeds in India, and further to offer my congratulations to the Viceroy in particular, and the Government of India, for the substantial and magnificent offer of assistance which they have been able to make to His Majesty's Government. From my own experience I can bear out what the noble Marquess has said. During the last ten days that I have been engaged elsewhere no subject has raised more enthusiasm among the thousands of people I have seen assembled than the splendid offer of the Indian contingent. (Cheers.) Now the noble Marquess takes us a step further. He makes a motion to the House which is to the effect that the ordinary charges of these troops should continue to be borne by the Indian Government—or, to use his own phrase, that the Indian Government should derive no profit from their patriotism in this respect. In ordinary circumstances I might have felt some doubt about such a proposal, but there may have been fluctuations in our policy in regard to this matter, fluctuations, I am bound to say in some cases not altogether creditable to ourselves or to our standard of chivalry and honour. But these circumstances have largely changed in recent years, and broadly speaking, the principle which is now observed, I think the noble Marquess will agree, is when the Indian troops are employed outside that country the expenditure shall not fall on them. That was certainly the case with regard to the expedition which I had the honour to despatch from India in 1900 to the relief of the Legations in Peking. But the noble Marquess has told us to-day that this is an exceptional case. This is the case where the troops from India are spontaneously taking part in war which may be held to involve the interests of India as being included in the whole Empire. I conclude that the proposal of the noble Marquess is one that has been made to him by the Government of India. I think it is one which your Lordships can well accept.

No. 7.

House of Commons, Wednesday, 16th September 1914.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith): I beg to move, "That His Majesty having

directed a military force, consisting of British and Indian troops, charged upon the revenues of India, to be despatched to Europe for service in the War in which this country is engaged, this House consents that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops so despatched, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in this expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable, provided that, if it shall be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition."

The Motion which stands in my name, and which I propose now to move, is one which I am quite certain will be received with complete assent and gratitude in every quarter of the House. I do not think that in all the moving exhibitions of national and Imperial patriotism which the War has evoked there is any which has more touched, and rightly touched, the feelings of this House and the country, than the message sent by the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the princes and peoples of that country have made to our need. In consequence of the provisions of Section 55 of the Government of India Act, 1858, it is not constitutionally right or proper to charge upon the revenues of India, except in the case of actual invasion or of sudden and unforeseen emergency, the cost of troops that may be sent outside that country. The assent of both Houses of Parliament is needed before any such charge can be imposed upon the revenues of India. The assistance of the Indian Army under Imperial exigencies has been more than once—indeed, several times since the passing of that Act—offered by India and accepted by ourselves. I will not go into the precedents; it is not necessary to do so.

In most of those cases the whole cost of the charge has been met, as I am sure we would willingly meet it in this case, out of the revenues of the United Kingdom. But when this matter came up, as it did last week, before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, one of the unofficial Indian members moved a resolution to the effect that India would desire, in the present emergency, that she should be allowed not only to send her troops, but to contribute the cost of their maintenance and pay, and the Viceroy, on behalf of the Government of India—and I am sure with the assent and sympathy not only of this House and the people of this country, but of the whole people of the British Empire—accepted that offer. The result is that, through this patriotic initiative, not in any sense dictated or inspired by the Government, but proceeding from an unofficial member of the Viceroy's Council, these splendid British and Indian troops which are now already upon their way, and which we believe will afford to us and to the Empire at large most effective assistance in the righteous struggle in which we are engaged, will be sent, as far as their ordinary charges are concerned, at the expense of the Government and people of India. The Motion I have to make is of a purely formal character. It is necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. I am sure we should not be giving expression to what everyone of us feels if we did not couple with its acceptance an acknowledgment, sincere and heartfelt, of the spontaneous and splendid assistance which our great Dependency of India is giving us.

Mr. BONAR LAW: I am glad to have the privilege of seconding the Resolution which has been moved. Since the War broke out nothing, as the Prime Minister has said—not even, I think, the heroic conduct of our own soldiers on the field of battle—has moved the people of this country more deeply than the spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty to their Emperor and patriotism of the Empire of which we had an account in the message of the Viceroy given the other day. The circumstances under which this Resolution is necessary are another proof of the reality and of the value of that assistance. Previously when Indian troops, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, have been used out of India the Government of India has looked with a jealous eye in order to see that no part of the financial burden would fall on the people of India. Now the Indian Government, representing and inspired by the Indian people, are not only sending their sons to risk their lives at the side of our own soldiers, by whom they will be proudly welcomed as comrades, but are insisting on bearing a share of the burden of the expense which is involved.

I ventured to say the other day at the Guildhall that the moral forces which our enemies not only despised but affront would prove in the long run stronger than the material forces on which alone they rely. It is on moral forces that we rely to-day. The generous aid which is coming to us from the self-governing Dominions in every part of the Empire is coming of their own free will. It could not be demanded by us, and it could not be enforced by us. This assistance from India also is coming not from force, but from good will, and I believe that it is coming because, on the whole, everyone who leaves this country to take part in the government of India, from the Viceroy to the humblest official, is inspired by the tradition that it is his duty not to exploit India for the benefit of this country, but to rule it for the good of the people of India. We have made mistakes, but on the whole we have succeeded, and it is because, in the main, the people of India recognise that that is the spirit in which the Government is carried on, that we have received so generously their assistance in our hour of need.

No. 8.

Telegraphic.—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 21st September, 1914.

The following additions should be made to my telegram of 8th September [*see* No. 3] :—

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar has been selected for active service.

Further contingents of Imperial Service Troops have been accepted from three States, making 15 States in all, namely : —

Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Faridkot, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jind, Jodhpur, Kapurthala, Kashmir, Mysore, Patiala, Rampur.

Imperial Service Contingents from Bahawalpur, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Idar, Junagadh, Khairpur, Maler Kotla, Navanagar, Sirmur and Tehri will be accepted later if need arises.

A joint offer from Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur and Jhabua, who maintain no Imperial Service Troops, is under consideration.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior has also given £22,000 for motor-cars and transport, and £5,000 for relief of Belgian sufferers. T. H. the Raja and Rani of Dhar have contributed to H. R. H the Prince of Wales's Fund.

Offers of horses have been made by the Chiefs of Baroda, Bhopal, Dhar, Jodhpur, Mysore, Patiala, Rewa.

Loyal offers of service have been received from the Tribes of Kurram and the Swat Valley and from the Sam Ranizai, who are ready to raise corps of Frontier Tribesmen if desired.

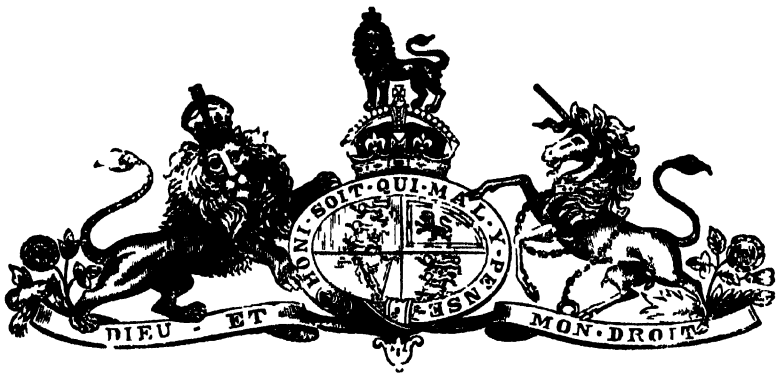
Offers have also been received from the Feudatory State of Amb, from the Bhutan Maharaja, and from the Arab Chiefs in the Aden Hinterland.

Since the receipt of the above telegram, the Viceroy has informed the Secretary of State that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has offered a contribution of 60 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) towards the cost of the war and, in particular, to defray the entire expense while on foreign service overseas of his own regiment of Imperial Service Lancers and of the 20th Deccan Horse (of which he is honorary Colonel).

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 4741-M. –Intelligence having been received of the death of His Highness Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenberg, K.C.V.O., Court Mourning is ordered for three weeks from the 28th October, half mourning commencing from the 11th November 1914.

When attending Viceregal Lodge, ladies will appear in black until the 10th November and thereafter in half mourning (white, grey or mauve) Officers will, when attending Viceregal Lodge, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

By command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy

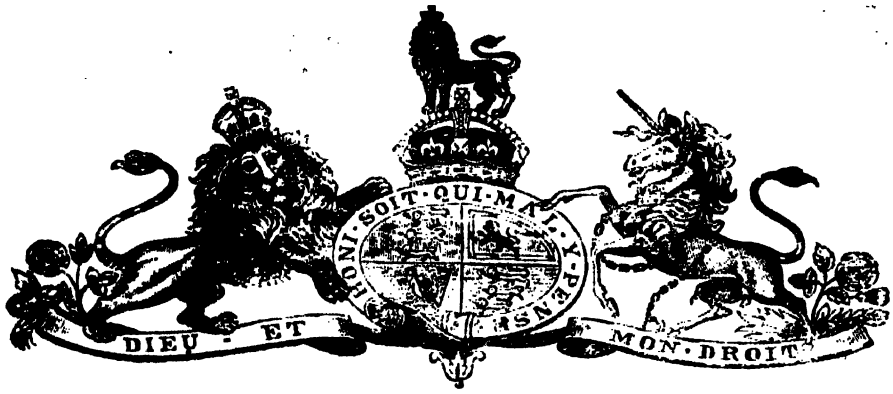
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notice to the senders; and that no claims in respect of them, whether for the reimbursement of the sums paid for transmission or otherwise, will be considered by His Majesty's Government in any circumstances whatever. It is, moreover, essential that such telegrams should bear the sender's name at the end of the text, otherwise they are liable to be stopped until the name is notified by paid telegram. Registered abbreviated addresses will not be accepted, either as addresses or as the names of senders."

Note.—The term "telegram" is applied to radio-telegraph messages sent from shore to shore, as well as to those sent by cable or land line.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SIMLA, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 811-W.

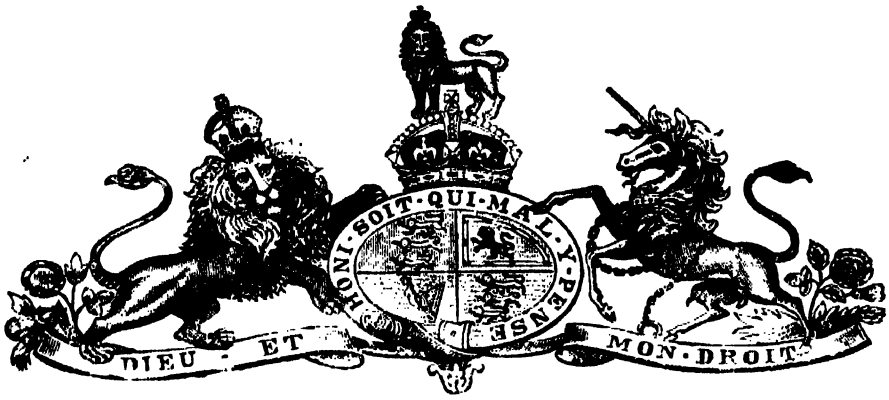
Simla, the 1st November 1914.

It is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between His Majesty and Turkey.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India at the Government Central Printing Office, Simla.

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The Gazette of India.

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DELHI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLITICAL.)

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

No. 2313.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th November 1914, is published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor General of India and *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Turkey.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKI
Publisher, *Gazette* (

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

B. & R. 392.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first five months of 1914-1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO AUGUST.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO AUGUST.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,84,77,000	34,94,33,000	10,97,64,000	10,45,29,000	...	52,35,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,38,38,000	2,75,86,000	1,11,03,000	1,02,41,000	...	8,62,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,15,62,000	5,15,53,000	2,01,85,000	2,09,50,000	7,65,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,78,83,000	8,05,74,000	3,38,00,000	3,35,78,000	...	2,22,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,32,67,000	13,74,28,000	5,40,73,000	5,58,13,000	17,40,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	11,33,30,000	10,85,52,000	4,31,89,000	4,37,27,000	5,38,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,09,16,000	8,00,60,000	2,88,44,000	2,80,45,000	...	7,99,000
319,400	285,700	167,100	89,100	...	78,000	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	82,92,78,000	83,51,86,000	30,09,58,000	29,68,88,000	...	40,75,000
4,800	5,000	3,200	4,500	1,300	...	Interest	1,35,12,000	1,63,54,000	49,10,000	46,44,000	...	2,66,000
1,600	1,600	300	200	...	100	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,57,90,000	5,96,58,000	2,14,65,000	2,18,65,000	4,00,000	...
102,600	71,800	52,600	27,000	...	25,600	Receipts by Civil Department	2,08,66,000	2,15,35,000	76,63,000	80,55,000	3,92,000	...
77,000	47,800	75,600	42,500	...	33,100	Miscellaneous	68,21,000	98,98,000	26,03,000	24,16,000	...	1,87,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Railways	56,18,77,000	56,62,55,000	22,74,06,000	22,91,71,000	17,65,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,50,59,000	4,40,69,000	2,19,92,000	2,16,07,000	...	3,85,000
351,200	351,600	150,400	159,400	9,000	...	Other Public Works	42,88,000	35,91,000	15,75,000	13,72,000	...	2,03,000
856,600	763,500	449,200	322,700	...	126,500	Military Receipts	1,40,84,000	1,52,18,000	49,81,000	48,23,000	...	1,58,000
						TOTAL REVENUE	1,55,15,75,000	1,57,17,64,000	59,35,53,000	59,08,36,000	...	27,17,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	20,00,000
2,765,300	...	2,245,800	920,400	...	1,325,400	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	33,73,000	33,73,000	...
2,765,300	...	2,245,800	920,400	...	1,325,400	TOTAL	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	43,73,000	13,73,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	4,135,000	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,84,91,000	4,70,94,000	2,98,53,000	4,69,79,000	1,71,26,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41,600	...	1,082,100	1,082,100	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,45,06,000	2,65,81,000	94,35,000	...	...	94,35,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	2,05,95,000	...	1,06,04,000	75,92,000	...	30,12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do do. by Provincial Governments	35,82,000	29,60,000	21,87,000	20,18,000	...	1,69,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,61,63,000	2,09,79,000	73,33,000	72,78,000	...	55,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	1,07,000	1,11,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,158,100	1,158,100	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	12,19,58,000	4,42,01,000	...	...	...	...
29,050,800	20,000,000	7,205,200	3,583,200	...	3,622,000	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	60,45,000	60,45,000	...
29,050,800	24,176,000	7,205,200	5,823,400	...	1,381,800	TOTAL	21,54,02,000	14,19,26,000	5,94,12,000	6,99,12,000	1,05,00,000	...
32,672,700	24,939,500	9,910,200	7,066,500	...	2,833,700	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,76,99,77,000	1,71,46,90,000	65,59,65,000	66,51,21,000	91,56,000	...
9,789,600	7,457,000	9,789,900	8,157,700	...	1,632,200	Opening Balance	28,93,97,000	22,06,07,000	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	...	5,52,73,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	19,690,100	15,224,200	...	4,465,900	GRAND TOTAL	2,05,93,74,000	1,93,52,97,000	94,53,62,000	89,92,45,000	...	4,61,17,000

ENGLAND.							INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO AUGUST.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO AUGUST.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease	URSEM	Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
115,300	88,900	49,100	16,700	...	32,400	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,86,51,000	13,87,82,000	5,63,15,000	5,81,25,000	18,10,000	...
2,087,900	2,225,000	989,600	1,043,200	53,600	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,28,14,000	6,16,88,000	2,55,96,000	2,71,71,000	15,75,000	...
278,400	287,800	98,000	115,400	17,400	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,41,40,000	4,74,97,000	1,70,57,000	1,74,67,000	3,80,000	...
461,800	484,500	164,300	183,000	18,700	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	25,89,36,000	28,96,28,000	9,65,13,000	10,22,80,000	37,67,000	...
2,667,800	2,676,100	1,143,700	1,252,000	109,300	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,24,82,000	4,16,03,000	1,55,31,000	1,60,16,000	4,85,000	...
16,800	35,700	3,600	6,100	2,500	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,12,47,000	1,44,65,000	30,20,000	64,88,000	34,68,000	...
9,000,100	9,081,500	4,535,300	4,528,900	...	6,400	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,54,79,000	31,96,51,000	12,00,85,000	14,05,02,000	2,04,17,000	...
119,800	120,900	63,700	60,700	...	3,000	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,17,87,000	3,42,99,000	1,14,92,000	1,25,35,000	13,43,000	...
101,200	82,200	38,300	58,600	20,300	...	Other Public Works	10,20,35,000	11,06,14,000	3,11,03,000	3,30,95,000	19,92,000	...
5,463,400	5,711,900	2,397,300	2,508,100	110,800	...	Military Services	23,53,37,000	24,23,14,000	9,44,86,000	10,15,75,000	70,89,000	...
20,312,500	20,794,500	9,482,900	9,773,700	290,800	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,22,29,08,000	1,30,05,41,000	47,32,28,000	51,55,54,000	4,23,26,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—4,80,89,000	..	...	...	...
20,312,500	20,794,500	9,482,900	9,773,700	290,800	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,22,29,08,000	1,25,24,52,000	47,32,28,000	51,55,54,000	4,23,26,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
3,057,000	2,688,400	1,301,200	1,140,700	...	160,500	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	13,36,91,000	12,25,14,000	4,45,37,000	3,94,87,000	...	50,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	962,200	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	5,43,000	2,30,000	6,73,000	...	...	6,73,000
36,400	102,000	3,800	40,100	36,300	...	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	60,10,000	84,70,000	17,66,000	15,89,000	...	1,17,000
3,093,400	3,752,600	1,305,000	1,180,800	...	124,200	TOTAL	14,02,04,000	13,12,14,000	4,69,16,000	4,10,76,000	...	58,40,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,						Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
.						Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	..	...	...
.						Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	1,99,65,000	1,99,65,000	...
1,		000				Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,93,75,000	...	...	...	...
.						Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	24,63,000	55,40,000	3,84,000	7,29,000	3,45,000	...
.	...			...		Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,59,09,000	2,00,46,000	74,26,000	1,45,48,000	71,22,000	...
6,700	2,952,900	748,800	...	...	748,800	Remittances (net)	...	...	84,97,000	3,28 86,000	2,43,89,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	43,57,61,000	30,00,10,000	10,30,27,000	5,56,12,000	...	4,74,15,000
	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—20,35,000	—10,000	—2,95,000	—66,000	...	—1,39,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,898,900	2,952,900	755,800		...	755,800	TOTAL	46,20,96,000	36,59,61,000	11,91,29,000	12,36,74,000	45,45,000	...
34,304,800	27,500,000	11,543,700	10,954,500	...	589,200	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,82,52,19,000	1,74 96,27,000	63 94,73,000	68,03,04,000	4,19,31,000	...
8,157,500	4,896,500	8,146,400	4,269,700	...	3,876,700	Closing Balance	23,41,64,000	18,56,70,000	30,60,19,000	21,89,41,000	...	8,71,48,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	19,690,109	15,224 200	...	4 465,900	GRAND TOTAL	2,05,93,74,000	1,93,52 97,000	94,53 62,000	89,92,45,000	...	4,61,17,000

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 5th November 1914.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 26.

1910. M. C. Brewer. *Cotton chopping machine.*

1911. L. Embrey. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for shaping, moulding and otherwise working dough and like glutenous material.*

October 29.

1912. H. A. Stenning & J. H. Stirling. *Improvements in and relating to superheaters especially applicable to locomotives.*

1913. W. J. Vincent. *Improvements in rotary pumps and motors.*

1914. A. Vacarezza. *Improvements in wrenches.*

1915. A. W. Taff. *Improvements in rail clips.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1154. G. Larson. *Automatic sluice gate.*

1689. Stuart American Products Co. *Improvements in apparatus for carbureting air.*

1690. Stuart American Products Co. *Improvements in process of carbureting air.*

1710. A. L. Hahl. *Improvements in clocks, and especially pneumatic clocks.*

1803. L. Green. *Improvements in and relating to keys for holding down railway, tramway, tramroad rails and the like in their supporting chairs.*

1829. A. J. Parker. *An improved detachable device for aerating liquids.*

1856. H. J. K. Wallis. *The vibration mirror for musketry instruction.*

1864. J. T. Haslam. *A new or improved method of securing railway carriage and wagon doors and apparatus therefor.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1830. R. R. Thomson. *An improved device for cooling and cleaning rice and other cereals.*

1841. A. Rose. *Improvements in implements for weeding and thinning plants and other purposes.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1081. Dennett.
1570. Allgemeine Gesellschaft für chemische Industrie m. b. H.
1631. Druitt & Gilpin.
1703. Reid.
1745. Rüegger.
1748. Rosario.
1749. Luard.

PATENTS SEALED.

1048. Bilbrough & Frew.
1269. De Nordiske Fabriker De-No-Fa Aktieselskap.
1411. (Miss) Lancaster-Sutton.
1471. Killen.
1536. Jackson.
1582. Youlten.
1664. More.
1673. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1683. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
1684. Standard Oil Co.
1685. Standard Oil Co.
1698. Feldtmann.
1702. Bosch.
1709. Hall Motor Fuel Ld.
1711. Chance & Hunt, Ld.
1713. Wagemans & Ledewyn.
1715. Dunham.
1716. Collier.
1717. Linotype and Wachinery Ld.
1719. Graemiger.
1722. Daullat Ram Bimbhat.
1730. Leach.
1731. Stocks.
1736. Wilson.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

98 of 1901. Pupin. (To 2 October 1915.)
74 of 1904. Short. (To 12 November 1915.)
189 of 1904. Dronsfield. (To 2 December 1915.)
203 of 1904. Shaw. (To 2 December 1915.)
154 of 1905. Timmis. (To 21 November 1915.)
325 of 1905. Holden. (To 14 February 1916.)
526 of 1906. Brauning. (To 29 November 1915.)
305 of 1908. Pundt. (To 11 November 1915.)
95 of 1909. Pollen & ors. (To 16 December 1915.)
547 of 1909. Societe Anonyme Photographie des Couleurs. (To 28 November 1915.)
74 of 1910. Societe Anonyme Photographie des Couleurs. (To 28 November 1915.)
297 of 1910. Price Champbell Cotton Picker Corporation. (To 29 November 1915.)
327 of 1910. De Dion Bouton (1907) Ld. (To 20 January 1916.)
529 of 1910. Leeds Forge Co., & anr. (To 31 January 1916.)
531 of 1910. J. Stone & Co., Ld. (To 15 February 1916.)
554 of 1910. Hume & anr. (To 22 December 1915.)
630 of 1910. J. Stone & Co., Ld. (To 15 February 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1901.

424, (Timmis).

1903.

73, (Hodgkinson).

1905.

42, (Schmidt).

1910.

21, (Linley, Owensmith & Edwards). 121, (Lehmann). 198, (Partington). 199, (Sheppard). 257, (Marquart). 267, (Dickson & Burton-Jones). 272, (Martin). 278, (Newlands & Parkinson). 304, (Societe pour L'Exploitation des Brevets D'Aiguillage Samaia). 313, (Stark).

DESIGN ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

October 26th to 31st, 1914.

Class 1. No. 2162. Sree Benoy Bhuson Raha, Naldha, District Khulna, Bengal. August 17.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		₹	a.
(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f)	Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911 each	1	0
(g)	Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) each	0	8
(h)	Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913 each	1	0
(i)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price ₹6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	₹ 3	a copy.
(2)	„	„ 1903-04	„	„ 3	
(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1911-12	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership, and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price ₹2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price ₹4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price ₹6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price ₹5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price ₹2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Roya. West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid,* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid,* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance—on no account drugs are sent per V.P. Post—and are obtainable from the* Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd November 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta	1,09,35,500	23,74,99,690	24,84,35,190	15,30,06,907	25,30,343	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946 (a)	4,00,00,000 (b)	37,20,37,196	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore	...	3,29,64,310	3,29,64,310	2,25,97,975	59,05,193	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	2,85,03,168	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Lahore	..	3,13,50,055	3,13,50,055	1,68,62,918	1 19,50,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,88,12,960	
Bombay	55,12,395	16,38,48,320	16,93,60,715	3,38,57,143	3,62,52,885	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7,01,10,028	
Karachi	...	1,89,25,010	1,89,25,010	60,71,862	9,87,960	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	70,59,822	
Madras	32,17,125	6,22,25,400	6,54,42,525	6,21,580	20,63,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,66,90,455	
Rangoon	...	4,13,45,085	4,13,45,085	6,09,[illegible]201	36,96,060	..	..	..	...	..		...	6,46,09,261	
	1,96,65,020	58,81,57,870	60,78,22,890	32,79,31,586	6,33,91,358	...	7,65,00,000		...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,78,22,890	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil.	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									Nil.	
Total Circulation ₹			60,78,22,890								Total Reserve ₹		60,78,22,890	

£745,000 (Rs. 1,11,75,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 31st October 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st October 1914, to 9,33 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST OCTOBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	11	4	16	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	10	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

G H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 4th November 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1914.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th October 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,18,800	5,81,46,500	1,61,32,400	81,02,400	19,06,900	9,49,07,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,14,133
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 17th October 1914 . .	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1914 . . .	...	11,000	200	...	...	2,100	13,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,300
	29,56,600	1,06,29,800	5,81,46,700	1,61,33,400	81,02,400	19,09,000	9,49,21,300	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,28,433
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Balance on 31st October 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,29,800	5,81,45,200	1,61,33,400	81,02,400	19,09,000	9,49,19,800	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,26,933

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st August 1914 Enfaced from India. 12,310 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,681 lakhs.
„ 1st Sept. 1914 „ 15th Sept. „ ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 3 lakhs ditto ...
„ 1st October „ „ 15th October „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto ...
12,313 lakhs 12,682 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd November 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd November 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 99,89,278 10 11)	2,07,54,857	14	10
Public Deposits at Branches 1,07,65,579 3 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,67,26,604	1	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	16,18,672	3	9
Sundries	23,02,069	3	6
RUPEES	28,14,92,203	7	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,24,52,975	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,07,29,560	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,98,81,869	6	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,05,63,885	10	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,89,67,222	5	0
Balances with other Banks	20,43,236	7	4
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	25,86,194	10	8
Stamps	12,383	14	10
Sundries	3,65,149	3	9
	17,76,02,476	11	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *6,53,19,685 15 9	10,38,89,726	12	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †3,85,70,040 12 8			
RUPEES	28,14,92,203	7	6

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,65,340 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 10,01,992 8 0

Rs. 13,67,332 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 5th November 1914.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 43·01.

NOTICE.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1914.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. N. H. Y. Warren on return from leave to resume his appointment of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. J. Florence to revert to his appointment of Inspector of Branches.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published early in September next by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and will be procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of meat (Beef and mutton best grass fed) at all the Cantonment Stations in the 8th (Lucknow) Division from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th (Lucknow) Division, up to 12 noon on the 21st November 1914.

2. Further particulars, forms of tenders and schedules can be obtained on application in writing to the above officer up to 13th November 1914 on payment of rupee one for each set of forms. No tenders will be received except on forms issued from his office.

H. M. M. BROOKE, LIEUT.-COL.,
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES,
8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION;
Lucknow, the 8th October 1914.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 3 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

6	Talismans.
2	Tops for tassels.
8	Earrings of two kinds.
2	Old coins used as pendants.
1	Armlet.
2	Pieces of an Armplate.
Total 21	pieces.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 6th June 1914, three stone idols, one of Venugopalaswami, and the others of Sattiyabhama and Rukmani—one of them slightly damaged in the arm—worth approximately Rs. 85 in all as shown in the margin, were found in a pond known as Somanada Ayyar's Kulam, situated in Survey No. 139-W., in the village of Viriyur in the Kallakurchi Taluk, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

	Rs.
1. Venugopalaswami . .	Rs. 50
2. Sattiyabhama . . .	Rs. 25
3. Rukmani (slightly damaged)	Rs. 10

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Saturday, the 13th March 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

M. AZIZUDDIN,
Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 12th October 1914.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, CIVIL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd November 1914.

Under the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, conveyed in the letters of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 128-C., dated the 27th November 1913, and No. 1063-C., dated the 13th February, 1914, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice is pleased to appoint Mr. R. J. Watson to be Inspector of Judicial Offices for the area under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for a term of five years, with effect from the 12th October 1914.

By order,
H. M. VEITCH,
Registrar.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PUSA, BIHAR.

Pusa, Bihar, the 4th November 1914.

No. 1910.—Mr. F. M. Howlett, Imperial Pathological Entomologist, was on privilege leave for 14 days from the 30th August 1914, granted under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

B. COVENTRY,
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFER AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

Delhi, the 29th October 1914.

No. 2191-*E*.—Mr. C. G. Barnett, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 21st October 1914, to the VI Project Division, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Barnett took over executive charge of the VI Project Division on the afternoon of the 22nd October 1914, from Mr. H. J. Glenn, officiating Executive Engineer.

TRANSFER.

Delhi, the 4th November 1914.

No. 2234-*E*.—Mr. J. C. Stronach, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the IV Project Division to the V Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th October 1914, on return from privilege leave.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 151 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th October 1914.

In the matter of H. E. M. Dossani and Company, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Jamal's Cotton and Produce Company, Limited, of Rangoon, a creditor of H. E. M. Dossani and Company carried on business in partnership as oil merchants at No. 30, Edward Street, Rangoon, on the 28th day of September 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said H. E. M. Dossani and Company was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of September 1914.

CASE No. 154 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th October 1914.

In the matter of Maung Wan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Wan, Clerk, residing at No. 5, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of October 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same against the said Maung Wan.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
647—1914	Thakersy Mooni Sha	Hindu	Bhendy Bazar	Hawker in "papad" (Udad flour wafers)	14th	October	1914	16th	October	1914
648—1914	Soloman Benjamin Kaji	Jewish	Khadak	Carpenter in the Municipal Workshop, Bombay.	17th	"	"	17th	"	"
649—1914	Mahomedalli Lookmanji Dawoodi Vora.	Mahomedan	Bhendy Bazar	Boot and shoe merchant	21st	"	"	21st	"	"
650—1914	Harry Charles Putman	Eurasian	Lower Parel	Engine driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway	22nd	"	"	22nd	"	"
651—1914	Nawabkhan Akhtarkhan Puthan	Mahomedan	Imamwada	Lately hotel-keeper and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
654—1914	Caridade Pius	Eurasian	Toras Road	Telegraphist in the Government Telegraph Office.	"	"	"	"	"	"
652—1914	Abaji Ramji Teli	Hindu	Lalwadi	Lately dealer in onions and potatoes and now unemployed.	"	"	"	23rd	"	"
653—1914	Jamal Sacoor Memon	Mahomedan	Rangari Molla	Hawker in cloth	"	"	"	"	"	"
655—1914	Moolji Raghowji Khatri	Hindu	Jawli Molla	Carrying on business as piece-goods merchant at Kika Street, Gulalwadi, in the name, style and firm of Moolji Raghowji.	"	"	"	"	"	"
656—1914	Nathu Mana Sooni Vora and Chugon Nathoo Sooni Vora.	Mahomedan	Nagdevi Street	Lately doing business in partnership as milk vendors and now unemployed.	23rd	"	"	"	"	"

657—1914	Jusab Haji Suleman Poonawala and Allana Haji Suleman Poonawala.	„	Hoojria Molla	Lately hawkers in cloth and now unemployed	„	„	„	26th	„	„
658—1914	Bapoo Mahadoo Dhor	Hindu	Dharavi	Lately leather painter and also dealer in leather articles and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
659—1914	Jeewan Mahadoo Majgaokar	„	Sakarwadi, Mazagon	Coppersmith in the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.	26th	„	„	„	„	„
661—1914	Kanayalal Valabdas Purdeshi *alias* Baikast Bania *alias* Brijvasi.	„	Mandvi Koliwada	Hawker in milk	„	„	„	„	„	„
662—1914	Horatio Emanuel Bearcroft	European	No 8 Byculla	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway	27th	„	„	27th	„	„
665—1914	Inderji Lakhmichand Sha	Hindu	1st Koombharwada	Formerly grocer in partnership with Khimji Lukhmichand and Tribhowan Lukhmichand under the name and style of Khimji Lukhmichand and latterly on his own account and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
666—1914	Pandoo Laximon Sukpall	„	Parel Bhoiwada	Jobber in the spring mills	„	„	„	„	„	„
664—1914	Sunderji Arjoon Thaker and Hansraj Arjoon Thaker.	„	Ghatkooper	Lately trading as silk and embroidery merchants in partnership under the name, style and firm of Sunderji Arjoon & Co. and now unemployed.	„	„	„	28th	„	„
663—1914	Pacha Dewsy Mochi	„	Kumbharwada 6th lane	Dealer in country boots and shoes	„	„	„	„	„	„
667—1914	Monglia Signea *alias* Aitwar Hiria Sonkoli.	„	Warli Koliwada	Painter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	28th	„	„	„	„	„
668—1914	Laxsi, widow of Hari Kamla Kale *alias* Khoolabkar.	„	Mandvi Koliwada	Dealer in fish	„	„	„	„	„	„
669—1914	Nasserwanji Kharsedji Gowawala.	Parsi	Connaught Road, Parel	Carrying on business under the name and firm of Sun Art Framing Works as frame maker and also working partner with Hormusji Muncherji under the name and style of New Dairy Farm as milk vendors.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
670—1914	Gangaram Trimbakji Oonkoolay	Hindu . .	Kumbharwada 2nd Gully .	Lately dealer in cloth bags, etc., and now unemployed.	28th	October .	1914	29th	October .	1614
671—1914	Poonamchand Udhelal Sharavgi	„ . .	2nd Bhoiwada . . .	Broker in grocery under the name of Poonamchand Dhavalal.	29th	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
672—1914	Framroz Pallonji Postakia .	Parsi . .	Fort, Pitha Street .	Lately general Proker and now unemployed .	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
673—1944	Shankar Crustua Belsare . .	Hindu . .	Kalyan	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway (Loco Department, Parel).	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of November 1914.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 40 OF 1914.

Dated this 3rd day of October 1914.

In the matter of Pir Mohamad Khan, son of Asalat Khan of Delhi, Kunriapul, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 15th June 1914, on behalf of Pir Mohamad Khan, debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 40 OF 1914.

Dated the 29th October 1914.

In the matter of Pir Mohamad Khan, son of Asalat Khan of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Pir Mohamad Khan was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 3rd October 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delh

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

PETITION No. 9 OF 1913.

In the matter of M. Abdul Rahiman Saib, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said M. Abdul Rahiman Saib, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on Monday, the 3rd day of August 1914.

PETITION No. 22 OF 1914.

In the matter of Mahomed Moosa Saib, an insolvent.

Notice is hereby given thar the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Moosa Saib, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on Monday, the 26th day of October 1914.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar,

3rd November 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of the Insolvent.
254 of 1914	1st October 1914	P. A. Abdul Kareem Saib, lately carrying on business as a provision merchant but now unemployed, residing at No. 179, Janee Jan Khan Road, Triplicane, Madras.	1st October 1914	11th December 1914.
256 of 1914	7th October 1914	S. Mahadeva Nattuvan, and S. M. Ranganada Nattuvan, dancing masters, residing at No. 8, Pathala Pouniammen Covil Street, Purasawakkam, Madras.	7th October 1914	18th December 1914.
262 of 1914	12th October 1914	K. Subramania Iyer, unemployed, residing at No. 5, Conjeevaram Patcheappa Mudali Street, Komaleesvaranpet, Madras.	12th October 1914.	4th December 1914.
270 of 1914	15th October 1914.	K. Ranganadham Mudaliar, private doctor and dispensing Chemist and Druggist carrying on business under the name of Messrs. Machel & Co., residing at No. 72, Natto Pillaiyar Kovil Street, Georgetown, Madras.	15th October 1914	18th December 1914.
279 of 1914	30th October 1914.	K. J. Gajathur Singh, unemployed, residing at No. 106, Sami Naick Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	30th October 1914.	Ditto.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 3rd November 1914.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. OF 1914.

Khuda Baxsh, son of Allah Bakshi—Applicant . . . . . Insolvent

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chetar Mal of Ajmer	377	0	0
2. Haji Khuda Baxsh, Ajmer	110	0	0
3. Jamal Mohamed, Ajmer	129	0	0
4. Kamal Mohamed, Ajmer	110	0	0
5. B. Shafe Mohamed, Ajmer	25	0	0
6. Mohamed Husain, Ajmer	15	0	0
	766	0	0

Whereas the applicant Khuda Baxsh has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on the 25th November 1914 at 11 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent.

In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 26th day of October 1914.

No. 30 OF 1914.

Badri Das and Bal Mokand of Ajmer. Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Ghisulal Gilu Ram of Nasirabad	2,200	0	0
2. Jawahir Mal Dina Nath of Nasirabad	300	0	0
3. Do. do.	65	0	0
4. Seth Ladu Ram, Ajmer	150	0	0
5. S. Tara Chand of Nasirabad	1,000	0	0
6. Do. do.	200	0	0
7. Hiralal Chunilal of Nasirabad	100	0	0
8. Durga Das of Nasirabad	325	0	0
9. Sawal Ram Champalal, Nasirabad	225	0	0
10. Sugan Chand of Ajmer	425	0	0
11. Seth Birdhi Chand, Ajmer	350	0	0
	5,340	0	0

Whereas the applicants, Badri Das and Bal Mokand, have filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 23rd November 1914 at 11 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised Agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 26th day of October 1914.

No. 44 OF 1914.

Motilal, son of Radha Kishun Agerwala of Agra, now residing at Ajmer—Applicant Insolvent

against

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Kedar Nath Agerwala of Agra	150	0	0
2. Munnalal of Ajmer	200	0	0
3. Chunwal Mal of Ajmer	50	0	0
4. Mul Chand of Agra	40	4	6
5. Nattu Mal Lachmi Narain of Agra	27	1	6
6. Shanker Lal Radheylal of Agra	25	6	0
7. Nathu Mal of Agra	10	5	0
8. Mithanlal of Agra	3	12	0
9. Halo Mal of Agra	5	0	0
10. Dhana Lal of Ajmer	7	1	0
11. Kanhealal, Ajmer	6	0	0
12. Sadhoo Ram of Ajmer	14	0	0
13. Kashi Nath of Agra	150	0	0
14. Pannalal of Agra	30	0	0

Whereas the applicant Motilal has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 11 A.M. on the 24th November 1914.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 26th day of October 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 29th October 1914.

No. 7706-*C. & I.*—The Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Delhi, having reasonable cause to believe that the Sri Sumer Woollen Mills Company Limited, Delhi, is carrying on no business at all and has become a defunct Company, it is hereby notified under Section 247(3) of Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of 3 months from the date hereof, the name of the Company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

The 3rd November 1914.

No. 7792-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi, for the week ending 24th October 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	123	126	249	93	97	190	...	...	...	108	11	56	...	15	3	38	30	68	57·7	44·3
	Notified Area	3,671	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	55·5	13·8
	Total .	...	124	129	253	94	97	191	...	...	...	109	11	56	...	15	3	38	30	68	...	...

The 4th November 1914.

No. 7802-*Education.*—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the Reverend J. A. R. Brookes assumed charge of the duties of Chaplain of Delhi with effect from the forenoon of the 28th October 1914, relieving the Reverend H. C. Carden appointed Assistant Chaplain, Delhi, from the forenoon of the same date.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 29th October 1914.

No. 1501-C-S.—Notification under Section 6 of Act I of 1894.

The land designated below being required for a public purpose declaration is made accordingly.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	Authority.	Remarks.
Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Ajmer .	*Area.*—9 bighas or 3·6 acres. *East.*—Tramway line . *West.*—Land belonging to Shamlat-Thok Maliyan, Ajmer. *South.*— Ditto . *North.*— Ditto .	Required by the Ajmer Municipality for trenching purposes.	Ajmer Municipal Committee's Resolution XXVI, dated the 24th July 1914.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector of Ajmer.

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act I of 1894 (the Land Acquisition Act), and under Section 7 of the Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

R. J. POWELL,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 29th October 1914.

No. 365-C.—Mr. A. G. Phillips, officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, is retransferred to the United Provinces, with effect from the date giving over charge.

By order,

L. M. KAYE,

Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 30th October 1914.

No. 3727-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 20A of the Stage Carriages Act, 1861 (XVI of 1861), and in supersession of his Notification No. 6827, dated the 7th October 1902, as amended from time to time, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following rules for the regulation and control of stage carriages in British Baluchistan.

1. Each carriage shall be numbered and the number prominently displayed on the body of the carriage.

2. Inspection of the ponies, harness or rolling stock must be permitted at any time, and by any person or persons acting under the orders of the District Magistrate.

3. Carriages will ordinarily run only by day-light. They will run at night only under the special written permission (standing or temporary) of the District Magistrate. When permitted to run at night, they must carry lighted lamps giving a sufficient degree of light.

4. The maximum weight of luggage to be carried by any carriage is as follows :—

If 3 passengers besides driver	30 seers.
If 2 passengers besides driver	2 maunds and 10 seers.
If 1 passenger besides driver	3 maunds and 30 seers.
If no passenger	5 maunds.

Under no circumstances are more than 3 adult passengers besides driver to be carried. Two children under 12 but more than 3 years of age shall be reckoned as one adult person.

5. A driver's license should not be granted to any person who the District Magistrate has reason to think is not qualified to drive.

6. On no road shall a stage fixed by the District Magistrate with the previous sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, be exceeded unless the horse or pony is replaced by a fresh one. In no case shall a greater stage than 25 miles be done with only one horse or pony in one day unless such stage has been permitted by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in any contract made by the Deputy Commissioner of a District. When a stage exceeding 25 miles has been sanctioned a rest of not less than two hours or of any longer period up to four hours which may be prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner in the case of any particular stage must be given to the horse or pony *en route*.

7. All fares shall be payable before starting and a proprietor, agent or driver is authorised to refuse to supply a carriage unless the fare is so paid.

If for any special reasons a fare has not been prepaid and is not paid within a fortnight of presentation of the bill 25% extra will be chargeable in addition to the fare.

If prepaid fare is proffered carriage proprietors, agents or drivers are bound to supply a carriage on demand provided that they have any in proper condition and available for a journey.

8. Applications for licenses should be made to the Magistrate of the District, who will issue the same in the form sample of which is attached to these rules and on payment of a fee of Rs. 2-8 for each license. Such license shall be in force for one year from the date of issue.

9. A license is liable to be cancelled if it should appear to the District Magistrate or any person or persons appointed by him in this behalf that the carriage or any horse or pony or harness used therewith is unsafe or unserviceable or otherwise unfit for public use.

The District Magistrate is authorised to demand any improvement which he considers desirable either in carriage or in harness and unless such improvement has been carried out such carriage or harness shall be considered to be unfit for public use.

10. No horse or pony with galled shoulders or other open wound or that goes lame or that is weak, broken-winded or otherwise in bad condition, nor any horse or pony not thoroughly broken to harness or manageable and under control or that in the preceding 24 hours has been driven for more than 25 miles without a rest of two or up to four hours as required by rule 6, will be considered serviceable and fit for public use, and the employment of any such horse will expose the licensee of the carriage in which it shall be employed to cancelment of his license.

11. Any proprietor, agent or driver of a carriage, who knowingly permits more passengers or luggage to be carried than is provided for in his license, shall be liable on his first conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees and on any subsequent conviction to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and the proprietor, agent or driver of any such carriage in respect of which any such offence is committed shall be held to have knowingly permitted such offence, unless he can be shown to have taken every reasonable precaution and to have made reasonable provision to prevent its commission

Any passenger who by persuasion, threats or force causes a proprietor, agent or driver to contravene this rule shall be liable to similar fines.

12. Any person who shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, misuse, or cause, or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, or misused any horse or pony in a stage carriage, or who otherwise shall break any of these rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

NOTE.—Drivers, proprietors, or agents or passengers who drive or cause to be driven in a licensed carriage any horse or pony for more than 25 miles within the space of 24 hours without a rest of 2 or up to 4 hours (*vide* rule 6) will be considered to have cruelly ill-treated, over-driven, and misused such horse or pony, within the meaning of this rule.

13. Any complaints should be made in writing to the District Magistrate concerned, who is empowered to cancel all licenses issued to offending proprietors.

By Order,

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

This license for a stage carriage is hereby granted under the authority of Act XVI of 1861, section 3—4, to be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof, according to the particulars set forth below and on reverse.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of licence.	Date of license.	Name of proprietor of stage carriage.	Residence of proprietor.	Where head office of proprietor is held.	Maximum of passengers allowed to be carried in this stage carriage.	Maximum weight of luggage licensed to be carried.	Number of horses by which the stage carriage shall be drawn.	Place at which licensed.	REMARKS.

11 D 2

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

Dated 191 .

District Magistrate.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 30th October 1914.

No. 3729-*R.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to cancel his Notification No. 6826, dated the 7th October 1902, with its subsequent amendments.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Simla, the 27th October 1914.

No. 1718*s-Ap.*—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each and until further orders :—

Mr. W. A. Roussac, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade from the 21st October 1914;

Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade from the 21st October 1914;

Mr. J. Hogan, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, United Provinces, from the 6th October 1914.

Dated Simla, the 29th October 1914.

No. 1723*s-Ap.*—Mr. Syed Azharul Haq, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances from the 17th October 1914 to the 30th November 1914 inclusive in continuation of leave on medical certificate already notified.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1914.

No. 4308.—Mr. J. S. C. Todd, officiating Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 1st class, pay Rs. 325—490, is granted privilege leave for one month combined with leave on medical certificate for five months with effect from the 4th September 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1914.

No. 4317-*T*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 21st October 1914 to the 3rd November 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Benares Dasasumodh	United Provinces . .	13th October 1914 .	Opened.
Khopoli . .	Bombay Presidency . .	1st	
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Banar	Jodhpur Bikaner Railway .	1st May 1914 . .	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph office is notified :—

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

"Tukneri" instead of "Tumain".

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part 1. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 040982 of the three and half per cent. loan of 30th day of June 1900 for rupees one thousand, originally standing in the name of Babu Bama Charan Banerjee and last endorsed to Sushil Kumar Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE.

Residence—16, Sahanagore Lane, Kalighat P. O., Calcutta.

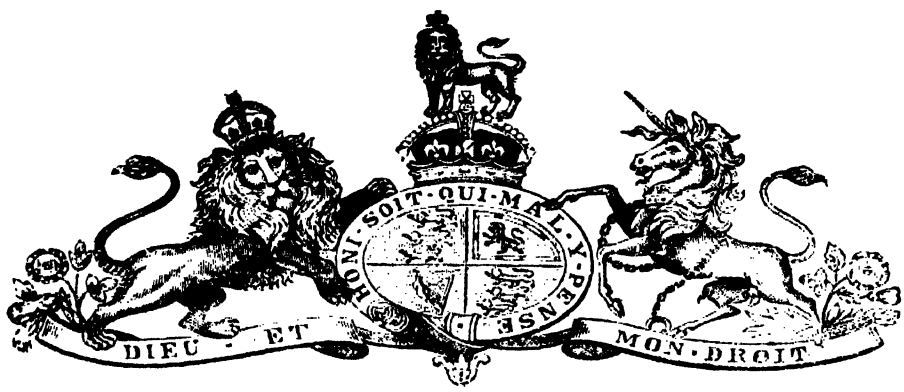
LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 157830 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarasibala Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SARAT CHANDRA MULLICK

Residence—Makaldi, P. O., Itachona, Dt. Hooghly.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

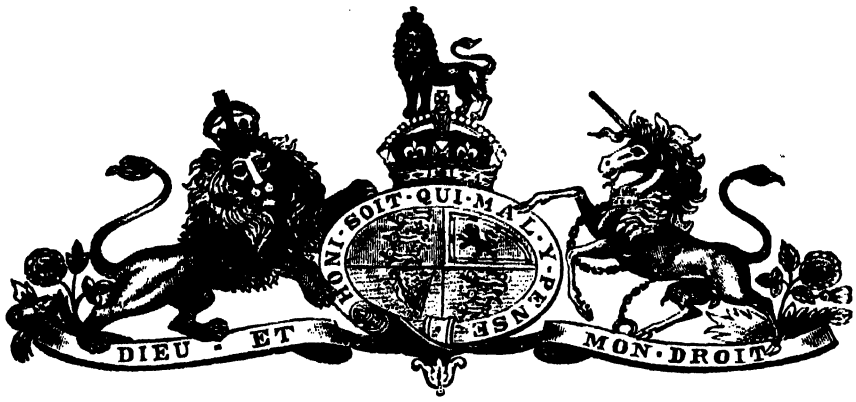
	In the Seven months April to October, of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,08	2,13	2,99	2,84	2,76	2,81	2,62	3,34	3,77	3,34
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,54	1,66	1,61	2,83	2,80	4,46	4,39	4,96	4,64	4,05
Spirits and liqueurs	44,64	40,59	52,35	52,96	52,70	60,05	60,32	59,54	64,25	63,73
Wines	2,04	1,93	2,11	2,10	2,03	2,99	3,00	2,91	2,99	2,43
Opium and its alkaloids *			3	2	2	4	3	4	4	2
Petroleum	22,81	20,07	26,43	30,63	26,91	30,98	43,09	38,56	35,07	44,45
Silver, bullion and coin (*a*)	17,02	25,10	30,38	43,34	33,46	1,08,75	64,71	70,95	48,37	83,43
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1		...	...	1		11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...				...	...		...	...	...
Tobacco (*a*)	1,74	1,64	2,13	1,96	2,56	16,75	14,84	15,42	16,74	15,31
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	9,85	10,17	12,76	14,12	12,68	13,26	13,50	15,20	16,24	14,25
Sugar (ordinary duties)	17,30	28,88	24,70	27,63	33,05	35,65	34,54	39,63	52,63	26,73
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	6,11	6,57		7,42	7,96	9,29	9,21	10,03	10,78	8,56
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	35,87	37,95	39,52	31,54	33,96	32,58	37,71	49,70	51,44	46,31
,, white	16,17	13,92	21,95	17,64	12,90	17,83	21,44	25,28	28,91	24,71
,, coloured	18,64	18,97	21,89	22,69	15,80	23,28	25,36	27,94	39,44	25,39
Other goods	3,48	3,81	3,96	4,02	3,71	4,96	5,15	5,45	8,16	4,32
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	17,52	18,89	22,65	28,84	24,43	28,86	25,88	27,72	39,73	35,14
Oils (excluding petroleum)	64	1,27	1,63	89	71	82	65	83	1,02	1,00
Manufactured articles	47,46	46,94	55,14	58,05	51,84	64,11	70,97	78,12	91,86	68,27
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	6,89	6,19	8,00	9,84	8,24	8,48	8,42	10,72	8,05	8,59
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,71,83	2,86,71	3,38,50	3,59,36	3,28,54	4,65,96	4,42,83	4,86,45	5,23,63	4,80,03
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	13,69	13,71	16,12	16,45	17,86	18,74	22,09	25,10	24,42	22,43
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	61,15	51,53	50,47	36,31	44,04	59,81	65,02	73,50	62,70	44,14
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	4,80	5,28	5,99	5,13	5,90	5,67	6,53	7,47	7,79	8,94
GRAND TOTAL	3,51,47	3,57,23	4,11,08	4,17,25	3,96,34	5,50,18	5,42,47	5,92,52	6,18,54	5,55,54
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,00,26	1,02,47	1,27,65	1,15,63	1,14,48	1,44,73	1,57,09	1,65,88	1,91,63	1,70,48
Bengal — Exports	12,39	6,48	4,62	2,71	5,98	10,12	11,80	15,40	10,18	6,12
Bihar and Orissa — Imports									...	
Bihar and Orissa — Exports								56	69	14
Bombay — Imports	1,01,56	1,06,57	1,25,81	1,34,81	1,22,05	2,10,65	1,71,08	1,91,47	1,67,01	1,86,77
Bombay — Exports	96	94	89	1,17	1,74	1,11	76	95	1,19	1,26
Sind — Imports	22,94	27,66	27,48	35,82	31,17	40,46	44,06	47,40	50,40	40,43
Sind — Exports	74	2,06	2,26	94	1,35	1,05	1,02	97	1,82	1,38
Madras — Imports	22,01	22,81	26,42	33,20	28,57	38,13	36,97	37,63	42,08	42,49
Madras — Exports	2,83	4,77	6,99	6,27	3,79	3,45	4,81	3,67	4,89	5,01
Burma — Imports	25,06	27,20	31,14	39,90	32,27	36,99	39,73	44,07	52,56	39,86
Burma — Exports	44,28	37,28	35,71	25,22	31,18	44,08	46,03	51,95	43,93	30,23

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(*a*) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics
J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, November 5, 1914

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 45.} DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1759—1777
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements .	2429—2464
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	89

SUPPLEMENT No. 45.	Pages
Indian Customs Revenue	2015—2016
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during week ending the 31st October 1914	2017—2024
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 5th November 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	2025—2026
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 31st October 1914	2027—2029
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . . .	2030—2031

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 4741-M.—Intelligence having been received of the death of His Highness Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenberg, K.C.V.O., Court Mourning is ordered for three weeks from the 25th October, half mourning commencing from the 11th November 1914.

When attending Viceregal Lodge, ladies will appear in black until the 10th November and thereafter in half mourning (white, grey or mauve). Officers will, when attending Viceregal Lodge, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

By command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

No. 54.—Babu Amrita Lal Banerjee B.A., an Assistant in the Legislative Department, has been appointed temporarily to be a Superintendent in that Department, with effect from the 1st November, 1914, *vice* Mr. S. Ashley Collins, retired.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 26th October 1914.

No. 2177.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the India Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In Schedule II, in the second and third columns of the entry relating to "British India" below the entry relating to air-guns the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; and	Those contained in sections 5 and 14.
the following classes of explosives when intended for *bonâ fide* private blasting purposes :—	
(1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds;	
(2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder;	Those contained in section 14.
(3) percussion caps;	
(4) safety fuses."	

No. 2215.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the Home Department Notification No. 1821-Judicial, dated the 22nd October 1913.

Simla, the 27th October 1914.

No. 2248.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In Schedule II in the second and third columns against entry (*a*) relating to the province of Burma, after item (5) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(6) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs".....All.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 31st October 1914.

No. 2326.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, cap. 18), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the date on which his present appointment of temporary Additional Judge of that Court ceases until a permanent successor to the Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, in the office of Puisne Judge has been appointed and has assumed charge of his office.

C. W. E. COTTON,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 5th November 1914.

No. 71-C.—The services of Major S. H. Lee-Abbott, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 28-C.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the paper in Urdu called the *Ghadr* (Mutiny), published by the "Yugantar Ashram" of San Francisco, United States of America, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all issues of the said paper to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

No. 29-C.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the weekly newspaper in Urdu entitled "Jehan-i-Islam", published at Constantinople, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all issues of the said newspaper to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

No. 30-C.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the paper (in whatsoever language) called the "Hindustan Ghadr" published at San Francisco, United States of America, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all issues of the said paper to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

No. 31-C.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the pamphlet entitled "Gadr di Gunj" (Echo of Mutiny), published (in Gurmukhi and in any other Indian language) by the "Yugantar Ashram" of San Francisco, United States of America, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all issues of the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

No. 32-C.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the monthly paper entitled "The Hindustanee—the official organ of the United India League", published in Vancouver, British Columbia, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all issues of the said paper to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

No. 33-C.—Whereas it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the pamphlet in Gurmukhi entitled "Zulum, Zulum, Gore Shahi Zulum", contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910) the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all issues of the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

No. 2313.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor-General, dated the 6th November 1914, is published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor-General of India and *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Turkey.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

No. 535.—The services of the Reverend A. M. Nelson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

No. 536.—The services of the Reverend R. G. Jamieson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

L. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 6th November 1914.

No. 10-C.—With reference to this Department's Notification No. 234-C., dated the 26th February 1914, Mr. S. G. M. Hickey, M.R.C.V.S., reverted to the Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces, for training with effect from the 16th December 1913.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

No. 19-C.—On relief by Mr. M. Hill, Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Officiating Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, reverted to his substantive appointment of Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 19th October 1914. He resumed charge of the office of Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, United Provinces, on the forenoon of 30th October 1914. From the latter date Mr. J. C. Tulloch, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests on the United Provinces cadre.

No. 20-C.—Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, from the 19th October 1914, until further orders.

From the same date Mr. H. G. Billson, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, *provisional substantive*, officiating 2nd grade, ceases to officiate in the latter grade.

L. J. KERSHAW.
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 31.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are posted as follows :—

Mr. C. F. Randall . . .	Madras.
Mr. J. Tate	Madras.
Mr. R. B. Clegg . . .	Bombay.
Mr. N. T. Calder . . .	Bengal.
Mr. C. E. Fieldsend . . .	Bengal.
Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Roy . .	United Provinces (Buildings and Roads Branch).
Mr. W. H. Cooper . . .	United Provinces (Irrigation Branch).
Mr. J. F. Kinneen . . .	United Provinces (Irrigation Branch).
Mr. F. H. Hutchinson . .	United Provinces (Irrigation Branch).
Mr. J. H. Johnston . . .	Punjab (Buildings and Roads Branch).
Mr. R S. S. Treanor . .	Punjab (Buildings and Roads Branch).
Mr. W. S. Tinsley . . .	Punjab (Irrigation Branch).
Mr. A. M. R. Montague . .	Punjab (Irrigation Branch).
Mr. H. E. Carrick . . .	Punjab (Irrigation Branch).
Mr. Moung Aye Moung . .	Burma.
Mr. G. Stevenson . . .	Bihar and Orissa.
Mr. Ratan Dhunjibhoy Ratnagar	Central Provinces.
Mr. C. H. Bradbury . . .	Central Provinces.
Mr. F. C. Gage . . .	Central Provinces.
Mr. A. A. Barnard . . .	Assam.

No. 32.—Mr. G. L. Searight, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer with effect from the afternoon of the 24th October 1914, and until further orders.

The 5th November 1914.

No. 33.—The services of the undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers of the Public Works Department are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Majors H. W. Rushton, F. M. Westropp, L. W. S. Oldham, A. ff. Garrett and A. S. Holme; Captains H. deL. Pollard-Lowsley, V. Giles, P. G. H. Hogg, B. C. Battye, W. Garforth, W. H. Roberts, G. E. Sopwith, C. H. R. Chesney, J. A. Graeme, H. C. Pollock and W. de H. Haig and Lieutenants F. H. E. Townshend, D. S. Johnston, N. T. Fitzpatrick and M. Everett.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd November 1914.

No. 812-W.—The following public announcement is published for general information :—

In view of the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey, which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought about by the ill-advised, unprovoked and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jeddah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects as to the attitude of His Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of a religious character is involved. These Holy Places and Jeddah will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military Forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 820-W.—The following statement, which was published in London on the 1st November 1914, by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 31st October 1914, is republished for general information :—

At the beginning of the war the British Government gave definite assurances that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in the settlement of the terms of peace. In this France and Russia concurred. The British Government have since then endeavoured with the greatest patience and forbearance to preserve friendly relations in spite of the increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish Government at Constantinople in the case of the German vessels in the Straits. On Friday, the 30th of October 1914, the British Government learnt with the utmost regret that the Turkish ships of war had, without any declaration of war, without warning and without provocation of any sort, made wanton attacks on the open undefended towns in the Black Sea of a friendly country, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, comity and usage. Ever since the German men-of-war, the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, took refuge at Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish Government towards Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. Promises made by the Turkish Government to send away the German officers and crews of the *Goeben* and *Breslau* have never been fulfilled. It was well known that the Turkish Minister of War was decidedly pro-German in his sympathies, but it was confidently hoped that the saner counsels of their colleagues, who had had experience of the friendship which Great Britain has always shown towards the Turkish Government, would have prevailed and prevented that Government from entering upon the very risky policy of taking a part in the conflict on the side of Germany. Since the war German officers in large numbers have invaded Constantinople, have usurped the authority of the Government and have been able to coerce the Sultan's Ministers to take up a policy of aggression. Great Britain, as well as France and Russia, has watched these proceedings patiently, protesting against the many acts which have been constantly committed contrary to neutrality, and warning the Government of the Sultan against the danger in which they were placing the future of the Ottoman Empire. Vigorously assisted by the Ambassadors of Germany and Austria, the German military elements at Constantinople have been persistently doing their utmost to force Turkey into war, both by their activities in the service of the Turks and by the bribes with which they have been so lavish. The Minister of War, with his German Advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for an attack on Egypt. The Mosul and Damascus Army Corps have, since their mobilisation, been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal, from Akaba and Gaza. A large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier. Transport has been collected, roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt, and mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akaba. The notorious Sheikh Aziz Shawish has published and disseminated through Syria, and probably India, an inflammatory document urging Muhammadans to fight against Great Britain. Doctor Prueffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues at Cairo against the British occupation and is now attached to the German Embassy at Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict. Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the activity of the numerous German officers employed in the Turkish Army and acting under the orders of the German Government who have thus succeeded in forcing the

hands of the Advisors of the Sultan. German intrigue cannot influence the loyalty to Great Britain of the seventy millions of Muhammadans in India and the feeling of the Muhammadan inhabitants of Egypt. They must look with detestation on the misguided action, under foreign influence at Constantinople, which will inevitably lead to the disintegration of the Turkish Empire and which shows such forgetfulness of the many occasions on which Great Britain has shown friendship to Turkey. They must feel bitterly the degeneration of their co-religionists who ought not to have thus been dominated against their will by German influences, and many of them realise that, when Turkey is pushed into war by Germany, they must dissociate themselves from a course of action that is so prejudicial to the position of Turkey itself. The Turkish Government summarily and without notice on Friday shut off telegraphic communication with the British Embassy at Constantinople. This is no doubt the prelude to further acts of aggression on her part and the British Government must take whatever action is required to protect British interests in British territory and also Egypt from attacks tha have been made and are threatened.

The 5th November 1914.

No. 17-D.—The services of the following officers of the Political Department of the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Major R. A. Lyall.
Captain R. A. Yule.
" D. G. Wilson.
" D. R. G. Oliver.
" A. J. H. Grey.
" M. E. Rae.
" C. W. Prescott.
" D. M. Field.
" C. T. C. Plowden.
" J. L. R. Weir.
" R. J. Macnabb.
" H. C. Finnis.
" E. J. D. Colvin.
" P. G. Loch.
Lieutenant J. W. Thomson-Glover.

No. 21-D.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st Class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 24-D.—Captain W. H. I. Shakespear, of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 10th October 1914.

No. 28-D.—Captain C. T. Daukes, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 26th October 1914, under Articles 233 and 308(*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 29-D.—Captain D. R. G. Oliver, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, with effect from the 26th October 1914.

No. 35-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., a Resident of the 2nd Class, resumed charge of his duties as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 1st November 1914.

No. 36-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Knox, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 1st Novem er 1914.

No. 39-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Whyte, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 15th October 1914.

No. 48-D.—The combined leave for six months and two days granted to Mr. H. N. Bolton of the Political Department in notification No. 841-Est. A., dated the 29th April 1914, is hereby extended by four days.

Simla, the 2nd November 1914.

No. 2789-Est. A.—Captain W. A. Garstin, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Tank, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

No. 2790-Est. A.—Captain G. F. W. Anson, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

No. 2794-Est. A.—Mr. C. C. H. Twiss, Officiating Vice-Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 2nd October 1914, under Article 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2795-Est. A.—Mr. W. Fanshawe, Assistant Master in the Mayo College, Ajmer, is appointed to officiate as Vice-Principal of the College, with effect from the 2nd October 1914, and until further orders.

No. 2376-I. C.—*Erratum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1006-I. C., dated the 22nd June 1914, for the words "M. R. Ry. Krishna Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal" read "M. R. Ry. Kuppan Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyanger Avargal."

The 4th November 1914.

No. 2825-Est. B.—Lieutenant H. A. Goldsmith, 95th Russell's Infantry, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 30th October 1914, and during the absence on field service of Captain H. St. G. S. Scott, 2nd/4th Gurkha Rifles, or until further orders.

No. 2835-Est. B.—Captain H. Campbell, M.V.O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (F. F.), is appointed Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps, with effect from the 15th October 1914.

No. 2836-Est. B.—Major G. R. D. Churchill, 19th Punjabis, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps, with effect from the 15th October 1914, and during the absence on field service of Captain H. Campbell, M.V.O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (F. F.), or until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

No. 1412-F. E.—Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., was posted as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, with effect from the 5th September 1914, and his services have since been temporarily replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 23rd October 1914 and until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., was posted as Assay Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 10th September 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. C. Hughes, I.A., was posted as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 10th September 1914.

Captain G. H. Willis, R.E., was appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 5th October 1914.

Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., has been placed on special duty in the Assay Department, Calcutta, with effect from the 5th October 1914 and until further orders.

Delhi, the 4th November 1914.

No. 1414-F. E.—Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S., has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days and, in continuation, special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 6 days, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Mr. R. A. Gamble, I.C.S., has been appointed substantively as Comptroller and Auditor General, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

The 5th November 1914.

No. 1420-F. E.—Mr. C. W. Lauder, Chief Superintendent, has been posted as Currency Officer, Karachi, with effect from the 24th September 1914.

No. 1421-F. E.—Mr. S. C. Tomkins has been posted to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th October 1914.

No. 1422-F. E.—Mr. N. B. Deane has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 12th October 1914.

No. 1423-F. E.—With effect from the 1st October 1914, Mr. H. R. Jones, Chief Superintendent, Class II, is promoted substantively to Class I.

The 6th November 1914.

No. 7.—Accounts Camp.—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made in the room of officers who have proceeded on Field Service:—

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Baker	Military Accountant, 1st class.	Deputy Military Accountant General sub. *pro tem*	From 24th August 1914.
Major E. H. Payne . .	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 14th September 1914.
Major H. G. W. Chandler .	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 9th September 1914, to 13th September 1914.
Major J. H. Hudson . .	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*	From 24th August 1914 to 8th September 1914.
Major D. A E. Will . .	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem*	From 8th September 1914.
Major R. H. E. Ponnell . .	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 7th September 1914.
Major R. deS. Dudgeon . .	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 11th September 1914.
Major E. B. Peacock . .	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 24th August 1914 to 10th September 1914.
Major A. W. Daldy . .	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 28th August 1914 to 7th September 1914.
Major K. H. Jackson . .	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 24th August 1914 to 1st September 1914, and from 7th September 1914.
		Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 2nd September 1914, to 6th September 1914.
Major M. E. L. Bruce . .	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 28th August 1914.
Major E. G. D. deLabilliere .	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 2nd September 1914,
Captain W. V. Richards . .	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 2nd September 1914, to 6th September 1914.

No. 1435-F. E.—In partial modification of notification No. 190-F. E., dated the 11th February 1914, the following grade promotion in the Indian Finance Department is notified.

With effect from the 8th September 1913.

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in Class I of the General List.

No. 1436-F. E.—Mr. N. Vijaya Raghavan has been appointed Additional Assistant Secretary in the Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

No. 1446-F. E.—Mr. S. C. Bhattacharjee, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office with effect from the 17th October 1914 and until further orders.

No. 1447-F. E.—Mr. G. H. B. Fell, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 7th November 1914.

No. 556-W.—In modification of the notification in this Department No. 419-W.—Commerce and Trade, dated 31st October 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is republished for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS it is desirable to amend Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2" :

Now, Therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. Paragraph 5, heading (6), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, is hereby revoked and in lieu thereof the following heading shall be inserted in the said Paragraph 5 as from the date hereof :—

(6) "Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) with or for the benefit of an enemy ; nor to accept, or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war ; and in particular as regards Treaties or Contracts of re-insurance current at the outbreak of war to which an enemy is a party or in which an enemy is interested not to cede to the enemy or to accept from the enemy under any such Treaty or Contract any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into after the outbreak of war, or any share in any such risk."

2.—(1) The expression "Order of Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State" in Paragraph 5, heading (10), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, shall, as regards persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions beyond the Seas, be taken to mean an Order of the Governor in Council published in the Official Gazette.

(2) The expression "Governor in Council" in this Paragraph means as respects Canada the Governor-General of Canada in Council, as respects India the Governor-General of India in Council, as respects Australia the Governor-General of Australia in Council, as respects New Zealand the Governor of New Zealand in Council, as respects the Union of South Africa the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in Council, as respects Newfoundland the Governor of Newfoundland in Council, and as respects any other British Possession the Governor of that Possession in Council.

3. The power to grant licences on Our behalf vested by Paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, in a Secretary of State may be exercised in Canada, India, Australia and the Union of South Africa by the Governor-General, and in any British Possession not included within the limits of Canada, India, Australia or South Africa by the Governor.

4. In this Proclamation the expression "Governor-General" includes any person who for the time being has the powers of the Governor-General, and the expression "Governor" includes the Officer for the time being administering the Government.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied or neutral, territory, which carries on the business of insurance or re-insurance of whatever nature, transactions by or with such branch in respect of the business of insurance or re-insurance shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

6. This Proclamation shall be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS.

The 7th November 1914.

No. 554-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words :—

(1) That the exportation of—

Flaxen canvas, namely :—

Royal Navy Canvas ;

Merchant Navy Canvas ;

Kitbag Canvas ;

Hammock Canvas ;

Linen Duck Cloth ;

Linen close canvas ;

Jute, raw ;

should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the heading "Glacial acetic acid" should be deleted from the list of prohibitions contained in paragraph 6 of the Order of Council of the 8th September 1914

(3) That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations—

Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;

Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets;

Hides of all kinds, dry or wet;

Pig-skins, raw or dressed;

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots;

Sheep and lambs' wool, raw.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 7th November 1914.

No. 579.—With reference to the Notification in this Department No. 10213, dated the 26th September 1914, it is hereby notified that a further Royal Proclamation was issued on the 29th October 1914, revising the lists of articles to be treated as "Absolute" and "Conditional" contraband as shown below:—

SCHEDULE I.

Absolute Contraband.

Add to the list of articles:—

Sulphuric acid,

Range finders and their distinctive component parts,

Hæmatite iron ore and hæmatite pig iron,

Iron pyrites,

Nickel ore and nickel,

Ferrochrome and chrome ore,

Copper unwrought,

Lead pig, sheet or pipe,

Aluminium,

Ferrosilica,

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same,

Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts,

Motor tyres,

Rubber,

Mineral oils and motor spirit except lubricating oils.

SCHEDULE II.

Conditional Contraband.

Add to the list of articles:—

Sulphur,

For "Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals" *substitute* "Forage and feeding stuffs for animals."

For "Hides and skins raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather)" *substitute* "Hides of all kinds dry or wet; pigskins raw or dressed; leather undressed or dressed suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots."

After "Vehicles of all kinds" *insert* "(other than motor vehicles)"

After "Fuel" *insert* "(other than mineral oils)."

Omit "Magnetic Iron ore" and the articles abovementioned which have been transferred to Schedule I.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 7th November 1914.

No. 12303-2.—The following reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 22nd October 1914: —

Name.	From	To
Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S.	Collector, Class II, officiating	Collector, Class III, substantive
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S. . .	Collector, Class III, officiating	Assistant Collector, substantive

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 7th November 1914.

No. 587-W.—The following notice to Mariners No. 1690 of 1914, issued by the Admiralty is published for general information :—

" All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels or through the black deep south of the Knock John and Knob light buoys and through the Oaze deep until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the abovementioned channels inside the sunk head light buoy or within a line joining the south long sand and East Shingles buoys between the hours of 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 7 P. M. and 6 A M.

All other chan els are closed to navigation."

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS

The 7th November 1914.

No. 569.—Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Director of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 3rd November 1914.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 3rd November 1914.

No. 12381. In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No 6992, dated the 8th August 1914, the following Notification is published for general information :—

" His Britannic Majesty's Government find themselves under the necessity of availing themselves of the power reserved under Article 8 of the International Telegraph Convention and Article 17 of the International Radio-Telegraph Convention to suspend the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams to, and from, or in transit through, the United Kingdom, and to, and from, or in transit through, all British possessions and all British Protectorates whatsoever, save and except such telegrams and radio-telegrams as are on the service of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of any British Possession or Protectorate.

" With a view, however, to minimise inconvenience to the public, His Britannic Majesty's Government will, until further notice, and as an act of grace, permit the transmission of such telegrams in plain language as Foreign Governments or the public choose to send, *except telegrams on the service of the German, Austrian and Turkish Governments, or to, or from, Germany, Austro-Hungary or Turkey and their Colonies or Possessions* provided that such telegrams are written in English or French, and on the understanding that they are accepted at the senders's risk and subject to censorship by the British authorities ; that is, that they may be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with, in all respects, at the discretion of those authorities and without notice to the senders ; and that no claims in respect of them, whether for the reimbursement of the sums paid for transmission or otherwise, will be considered by His Majesty's Government in any circumstances whatever. It is, moreover, essential that such telegrams should bear the sender's name at the end of the text otherwise they are liable to be stopped until the name is notified by paid telegram. Registered abbreviated addresses will not be accepted, either as addresses or as the names of senders "

Note.—The term " telegram " is applied to radio-telegraph messages sent from shore to shore, as well as to those sent by cable or land line.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 986.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-commissioned officers to be Second Lieutenants; subject to His Majesty's approval:—

The 7th November 1914.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Corporal Edward John Murphy, from the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Serjeant-Major George Cooper.

The Royal Fusiliers.

Serjeant Samuel Winslade.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Serjeant George Walter Holland, from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.
Serjeant John Collins, from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.
Corporal Charles Elwin Kent, from the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.
Lance-Corporal Thomas Henry Parkin, from the 13th Hussars.
Lance-Corporal Harold Richardson, from the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Corporal Cecil Edward Elford, from the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Corporal Albert Richard Street, from the 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.
Lance-Corporal James Cunnington, from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Serjeant Harry Ebourne, from the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Serjeant Victor John Barber, from the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Corporal Walter Derham, from the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.
Corporal Frank McGovern, from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Serjeant William George Baker, from the 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment.
Corporal Charles Wheeler, from the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Corporal Charles Rowland, from the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Corporal Henry Stephen Sampson, from the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.
Lance-Corporal Alfred James Hazell, from the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.

Serjeant William Guthrie, from the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Corporal Joseph Edwin Calver, from the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Lance-Corporal Alfred Price, from the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant William George Mitchell, from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Serjeant-Major Leopold Duffy.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Albert Earle.
Colour-Serjeant Albert Pearce, from the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Corporal Leslie Horsley Curry, from the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant Charles Crosby, from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant William Edwin Jenkins, from the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire) Regiment.

Lance-Corporal Bertram Douglas Cox, from the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 987.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer :—

Mr. Alexander Forrest Wylie, Civil Engineer, Assistant to the Director of Ordnance Factories.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 988.—The following appointments are made :—

Leonard Lachlan Porter to be Captain in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Frances Samuel O'Donnell Forster to be Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Clive LeMesurier to be Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Edward Phillip Compton Collin to be Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 6th November 1914.

Terence Guy LeEstrange Grant to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 6th November 1914.

John Charles Levett-Yeats to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Mathew Leo Brien Patrick O'Dea to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Claude Albany Keatinge to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 6th November 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 989.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

'London Gazette,' dated the 6th October 1914, page 7919.

War Office,
6th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned officers to command Battalions of the New Army :—

Dated 1st October 1914.

The King's Own (*Royal Lancaster Regiment*), Lieutenant-Colonel George W. C. Knatchbull, Indian Army, 6th (Service) Battalion, *vice* H. P. Creagh-Osborne.

The Rifle Brigade (*The Prince Consort's Own*), Major William D. Villiers-Stuart, Indian Army, 9th (Service) Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grant, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

'London Gazette,' dated the 7th October 1914, pages 8001 and 8005.

War Office,
7th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Locke Elliott, K.C.B., D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army Dated 30th September 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

Scottish Horse; Major George Rainier deHeriez Smith (late Indian Army) to be Major. Dated 8th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 9th October 1914, pages 8039 and 8041.

War Office,
9th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aides-de-Camp—

Major Francis G. Cardew, late Indian Army. Dated 8th August 1914.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—

Colonel W. F. Cahusac, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 23rd September 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Dated 30th September 1914.

Brevet-Colonel C. B. Brownlow, retired pay.

MEMORANDUM.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) A. E. Aitken, Indian Army, to be temporary Major-General. Dated 10th October 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 990.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :-

Captains to be Majors.

William Samuel Jagoe Shaw, M.D.,
Dwarka Prasad Goil, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., } 31st July 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 991.—No. 1212, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon M Srinivasulu Nayudu, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar ;

vice 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, C. Sadasiva Mudali, invalided ; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 992.—No. 168, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bal-Krishna-Dadaji, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Krishna Hari deceased ; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 993.—Lieutenant G. K. Molineux, Northumberland Fusiliers, is permitted to resign his appointment as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, with effect from th 26th Octobe 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 994.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) William Chamier, V.D., to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* J. G. Ferguson, V.D., retired. Dated the 4th August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th November 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 28th October and 3rd November 1914.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Walter Falconer Scott.	Between 24th and 26th October 1914.	France	Killed in action.
29th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	Captain Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent.	26th October 1914.	Do.	Died of wounds.
9th Bhopal Infantry .	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lawrence Anderson.	29th October 1914.	Do.	Was 2nd in-Command. Died of wounds.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 88.—The following appointment is made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India; with effect from the 28th March 1914 :—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Frederick William Angell.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 303.—Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson, Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, is transferred to the North Western Railway, as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 304.—With reference to Notification No. 303, dated 3rd November 1914, Colonel E. W. Walton, Chief Engineer, on special duty with the Railway Board is appointed Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4.

The 5th November 1914.

No. 305.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of Messrs. Ewing and Company of Calcutta for light railways in the southern portion of the Dacca district.

2. The survey will be known as the Dacca district light railways reconnaissance survey.

No. 306.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 158, dated the 5th June 1913, Mr. C. N. Parker, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 17th September 1914.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 5th November 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 31st October 1914 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	1	1
		Kaira District	11	3
		Ahmedabad District	3	3
		Broach „		...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	6	6
		Surat District	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	..	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Nasik District	104	53
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh „	..	...
		Poona Town	25	19
		Poona District	60	52
		Satara „	136	77
		Sholapur District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag „	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	42	33
		Dharwar „	159	96
		Hubli Town	3	3
		Bijapur District	9	8
		Karwar „	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	25	16
		Cutch „	3	3
		Mandvi Port	2	2
		Porbandar Port	2	2
		Kathiawar Agency	21	15
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	182	130
		Surat Agency	...	...
		TOTAL	794	522
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	38 (b)	27 (a)
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	147 (c)	123 (b)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	2	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	2	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem „	5	4
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	10 (a)	7

(a) One imported. (b) Three imported. (c) Five imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Kistna „	...	...
		Kurnool „	...	...
		Cuddapah „	...	..
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		Sandur State	...	...
		TOTAL	204	162
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	..
		Birbhum „	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	..
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	1	3
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	5	5
		Shahabad District	6	4
	Tirhut	Saran District	15	12
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	6	6
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	...	1
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	33	31

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Agra	Muttra City	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	2	2
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur „	5	6
		Allahabad „	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Banares	Benares District	...	...
		Ghazipur „	6	6
		Ballia „	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	4	1
		Basti „	13	5
		Azamgarh „	16	14
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	3	3
		Unao „	2	2
		Rae Bareli „	20	12
		Sitapur „	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	21	15
		Bahraich „	7	7
		Sultanpur „	1	...
		Bara Banki „	2	2
		TOTAL	102	74
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	37	18
		Rohtak „	...	...
		Karnal „	6	6
		Ambala „	...	...
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	26	16
		Ludhiana „	18	7
		Ferozepore „	16	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Lahore City	1	...
		Amritsar City	3	3
		Amritsar District	...	...
		Gurdaspur „	23	21
		Sialkot „	3	1
		Gujranwala „	8	3
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	10	3
		Gujrat „	3	6
		Jhelum „	25	16
		Rawalpindi „	68	45
		Attock „	...	2
	Multan	Lyallpur District	6	...
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	22	22
		TOTAL	275	174
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	5	5
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	2	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Burma.	Irrawaddy	Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin ,,	...	...
		Pyapon ,,	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	4	...
		Toungoo ,,	...	..
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	4	5
		Magwe District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	2	2
		Meiktila ,,	5	4
		TOTAL	22	19
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Sangor Town	3	3
		Sangor District	1	1
	Narbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	5	4
		Nimar ,,	...	...
		Narsinghpur ,,	...	...
		Betul ,,	...	...
		Badnur Town	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Town	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...
		TOTAL	9	8
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	23	19
		Bangalore City	6	2
		Bangalore District	31	19
		Mysore City	21	19
		Mysore District	36	39
		Hassan ,,	14	10

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Mysore State.	...	Kadur District	6	5
		Kolar „	9	4
		Kolar Gold Fields	1[illegible]	13
		Tumkur District	17	11
		Shimoga „	18	14
		Chitaldroog „	22	16
		TOTAL	218	17[illegible]
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	12	11
		Bidar „	66	74
		Modak „	...	...
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	78(a)	85(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	11	7
		TOTAL	11	7
		GRAND TOTAL	1,746	1,253

(a) From the 19th to the 25th October 1914.

In the return for the week ending 24th October 1914, against Bhopal State *read* 277 cases, 166 deaths *for* nil with a footnote that these figures are for the week ending 17th October 1914.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 5th November 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather continued disturbed in northwest India up to the 2nd November, and widespread rain fell in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Western and submontane districts of the Punjab, while a few falls also occurred in Sind. Rainfall in all these areas, except Kashmir, is most unusual at this time of the year.

A depression from the south of the Bay crossed the Coromandel coast near Madras on the 1st and had passed out into the Arabian Sea near Karwar by the morning of the 3rd. It caused an increase of rain in south Madras and an extension of rainfall northwards in the western half of the Peninsula.

2. *Burma.*—Practically no rainfall occurred north of Bassein and the amounts reported were in most cases small.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell in the northwest of the United Provinces on the 29th and 31st October.

Northwest India.—Precipitation was nearly general in the east Punjab on the 29th in the west Punjab on the 30th and 31st, in Kashmir on the 29th and 31st October and 2nd November, in the North-West Frontier Province on the 31st, and in north Baluchistan on the 29th, 30th and 31st October and 1st November.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain fell in south Madras on the 29th and 30th October and 4th November, in the Bombay Deccan on the 3rd and 4th November, in Mysore on the 2nd and 4th November, and on the north Madras coast on the 2nd November.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows:—

October 29th—Kalat 0·94″, Sonamarg 1·17″, Murree 2·39″, Ambala 0·90″, Cochin 1·70″, Negapatam 1·78″, Cuddalore 1·92″ and Madras 1·99″.

„ 30th—Murree 0·96″, Quetta 0·95″, Cochin 1·20″, Negapatam 1·05″ and Trichinopoly 0·88″.

„ 31st—Dera Ismail Khan 1·28″, Rawalpindi 1·06″, Murree 2·56″ and Madras 1·70″.

November 1st—Harnai (Baluchistan) 0·80″, Madras 5·86″, Cuddalore 3·95″ and Salem 1·42″.

„ 2nd—Victoria Point 2·02″, Sonamarg 1·45″, Dras 2·11″, Mysore 2·07″, Mercara 1·36″, Calicut 1·89″, Kodaikanal 1·56″, Cuddapah 1·30″, Nellore 2·71″, Cocanada 1·38″ and Waltair 1·04″.

„ 3rd—Karwar 2·32″, Bijapur 1·43″ and Bellary 1·87″.

„ 4th—Ahmednagar 1·19″, Sholapur 1·11″, Gulbarga 1·20″, Mercara 1·36″ and Madura 1·27″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan; and was normal in Hyderabad South and Malabar. No rain falls usually at this time of year in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India West, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date was within 20 per cent. of the normal over the greater part of the country. It was more than 20 per cent. in defect in only Mysore, and was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Madras Southeast.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 5th November 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 5th November 1914.			Percentage departure from normal	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·5	2·4	—0·9	96·6	98·0	— 1·4	— 1	+ 1
Lower Burma	0·5	1·3	—0·8	155·8	139·3	+16·5	+ 12	+ 13
Upper Burma	0	1·0	—1·0	43·4	40·7	+ 2·7	+ 7	+ 12
Assam	0	0·3	—0·3	67·3	76·1	— 8·8	— 12	— 11
Bengal	0	0·6	—0·6	62·1	69·3	— 7·2	— 10	— 10
Orissa	0	0·8	—0·8	63·0	57·6	+ 5·4	+ 9	+ 11
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	- 0·3	44·4	49·3	— 4·9	— 10	— 9
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	46·6	49·7	— 3·1	— 6	— 6
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	37·3	38·9	— 1·6	— 4	— 4
United Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	39·2	39·1	+ 0·1	0	0
Punjab, East and North	0·6	0	+0·6	27·8	21·3	+ 6·5	+ 31	+ 28
Punjab, South-West	0·4	0	+0·4	14·3	7·9	+ 6·4	+ 81	+ 76
Kashmir	2·0	0	+2·0	9·1	8·7	+ 0·4	+ 5	— 18
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·2	0	+1·2	9·0	5·9	+ 3·1	+ 53	+ 32
Baluchistan	1·3	0	+1·3	6·1	2·4	+ 3·7	+154	+100
Sind	0·1	0	+0·1	5·0	4·9	+ 0·1	+ 2	0
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	10·6	11·6	— 1·0	— 9	— 9
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	23·3	23·0	+ 0·3	+ 1	+ 1
Gujarat	0	0	0	30·8	23·5	+ 7·3	+ 31	+ 31
Central India, West	0	0	0	28·5	29·7	— 1·2	— 4	— 4
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	44·3	41·3	+ 3·0	+ 7	+ 8
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	30·1	31·3	—1·2	— 4	— 4
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	40·9	44·6	— 3·7	— 8	— 8
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	41·3	47·8	— 6·5	— 14	— 13
Konkan	0·7	0·5	+0·2	117·5	96·3	+ 21·2	+ 22	+ 22
Bombay Deccan	0·9	0·4	+0·5	33·7	26·9	+ 6·8	+ 25	+ 24
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0·3	—0·1	40·9	32·9	+ 8·0	+ 24	+ 25
Hyderabad, South	0·5	0·5	0	36·0	29·9	+ 6·1	+ 20	+ 20
Mysore	1·8	0·9	+0·9	20·0	26·4	— 6·4	— 24	— 29
Malabar	2·3	2·0	+0·3	103·6	94·4	+ 9·2	+ 10	+ 10
Madras, South-East	3·2	2·5	+0·7	29·0	23·7	+ 5·3	+ 22	+ 22
Madras Deccan	1·4	0·9	+0·5	22·9	22·8	+ 0·1	0	— 2
Madras Coast, North	1·5	2·4	—0·9	34·2	32·5	+ 1·7	+ 5	+ 8

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated 5th November 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 31st October 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was negligible. Ploughing for and planting of island crops has commenced. Reaping of autumn rice is in progress. Harvesting of ground-nut and plucking of cotton are proceeding. The condition of crops is satisfactory. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice is still below normal at Rangoon. Markets are firm and the arrivals are moderate.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable and practically rainless. Harvesting of autumn rice is nearing completion. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea, winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good. The average price of common rice is practically stationary. Cattle disease is reported from two districts.

Bengal.—During the week under review light and scattered showers fell only in a few places in the western districts. The winter paddy crop on high lands is drying up and the low land crop is also suffering in places on account of continued drought. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops are in progress, but the operations are somewhat hampered by the absence of moisture in the soil. Damage to winter rice by insect pests continues to be reported from Midnapore. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·2 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa. There was no rain during the week except very light showers in parts of the Santhal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. Sowing of spring crops continues but is being retarded in some districts for want of moisture. For the same reason standing paddy on unirrigated areas is reported to be suffering in most districts of Bihar and also in parts of Balasore, Angul and Palamau. Some damage to paddy by insects is reported from Cuttack, Balasore, and Sambalpur. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in the northern and north-western districts of the Provinces. More rain is still needed in the eastern and south-eastern districts for late rice which is being irrigated where possible. Slight damage to crops by locusts is reported in some tahsils of the Jalaun, Jhansi and Banda districts. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton still continue in most districts. Sowing of spring crops is in full swing. The condition of standing crops is good throughout the Provinces except in the Hamirpur district where signs of withering are reported. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts only and the condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Market supplies are ample. Prices are fluctuating in a few districts but are on the whole fairly stationary.

Punjab.—Light or moderate rain was general throughout. It was not required anywhere. The condition of cotton, sugarcane and other standing irrigated crops is good and that of unirrigated crops is fair to good. Picking of cotton and reaping of other autumn crops continue. The yield of cotton is generally average to good and that of other crops is average on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops are in progress and are normal. Germination is good. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of wheat range between normal and warning rates and of other grains between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell all over the Province. The weather is cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Slight hail fell in some places of the Bannu tahsil. The Paharpur canal is running. Harvesting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and sowing of spring crops continue. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of maize in Peshawar and in the case of *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 18 and maize from 13 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was good in Anantnag and heavy in Muzaffarabad and Baramulla. Agricultural operations for spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported in Uttarmachipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers were received in three outstations of Bharatpur. The weather is generally clear and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Jaipur and parts of Jaisalmer and southern Rajputana and is progressing elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops continues. Standing crops are fair to good in Jaisalmer and Karauli. Locusts are still doing damage. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary though there is an unusual falling off in the price of cotton in Bharatpur.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week but the previous rainfall has been sufficient throughout. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and the Southern States. Standing crops are generally good. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Indore and in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand. The condition of cattle is good elsewhere. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in the Sarila and Gaurihar States of Bundelkhand, are fluctuating in the Baoni State of Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The week has been rainless but occasional cloudy weather is reported from nearly all districts. The days are warm but the nights and mornings are cool. Reaping of autumn crops is in full swing and picking of cotton has been started in certain districts. Sowing of spring crops is in progress and germination of crops already sown is satisfactory. Standing crops are in excellent condition. Fodder and water are sufficient and cattle are faring well. The prices of staple food grains remained stationary or fluctuated slightly, exhibiting a downward tendency.

Feudatory States.—Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Wheat in Khairagarh and rice in Jashpur fell and gram in Kanker and rice in Raigarh rose by 2 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sind, Kanara and Satara. Crops are generally good except for slight damage by locusts in one taluka of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Larkana and Nasik, by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and by insufficient rain in parts of Poona, one taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier and in Ahmednagar. Harvesting continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar. Sowing of spring crops generally continues in the Presidency Proper. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, one taluka of Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah and Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen in the Konkan and the Karnatak and are steady elsewhere. The numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending 31st October were :—Bijapur 234.

Hyderabad.—Slight showers were received in the Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts. The average fall for the dominions was 2 cents. Autumn crops are being generally harvested. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being harvested. Spring sowings are progressing generally and the crop is being weeded in parts. The condition of the crop is fair to good. Preparation of lands for late rice continues and sowings have commenced. Cattle disease is reported in nine talukas. Prices of grain are almost stationary. The highest price in districts is *Juar* 9 seers in Mahbubnagar and the lowest 22 seers in Bir.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was *nil* in Shimoga and Chitaldrug and light elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has risen in Hassan and fallen in Shimoga and Bangalore. Markets are well supplied. Weeding operations are in progress in parts. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* and sugarcane is fair and that of gingelly is poor to fair. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in all districts except Kolar, Mysore and Kadur. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Light rain fell during the week. Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Cochin and the Carnatic except in Nellore, fair to heavy in the central and south Nilgiris and the West Coast except in Cochin and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of three districts and are submerged in parts of one district. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or is being completed in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of

paddy and dry crops are proceeding or concluding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the central parts except in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and the south except in Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to fall.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approxi[illegible]te Gro[illegible] Earnings of Indi[illegible]n Rai[illegible]ways

N.B.—As regards the figures [illegible]umn *Tota* [illegible]*ag*[illegible] have been used as [illegible]sible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1912-13.	1913.	1914.	24th October 1913.	24th October 1914.	1913	1914.	24th October 1913.	24th October 1914.			
		Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R[illegible]	[illegible]s.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.													
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,659	2,678	7,68,739	6,51,000	289	243	2,22,22,485	2,17,26,000	...	6,485	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	7,763	6,300	370	300	2,11,718	2,47,000	35,282	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	946	998	6,39,634	3,74,000	676	375	1,89,30,338	1,72,84,000	...	16,46,338	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,578	9,46,435	5,92,000	602	375	2,02,93,348	1,74,17,000	...	28,76,348	
	East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	21,36,320	17,52,000	838	687	5,71,34,192	5,72,51,000	16,808	...	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,551	14,22,030	10,98,000	561	430	4,26,03,416	3,91,79,000	...	34,24,416	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	46,014	62,000	366	492	11,67,624	16,12,000	44,376	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	3,508	2,600	87	65	91,025	86,500	...	4,525	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	26,197	17,500	460	307	9,41,542	6,18,000	...	3,23,542	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	6,17,039	6,59,000	239	216	2,08,83,428	2,10,23,000	39,572	...	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	3,927	4,012	13,27,277	13,30,000	338	332	4,96,11,421	4,80,76,000	...	15,35,421	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,03,491	3,15,000	252	197	1,31,55,671	1,15,72,000	...	15,83,671	
	Cawnpore-Banda (a)	39	33	77	2,500	2,500	76	45	(a) 30,964	80,000	49,036	...	From April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	7,981	7,800	249	244	2,73,498	2,60,000	...	13,498	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,56,961	1,40,000	193	165	36,77,648	36,93,000	15,352	..	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	5,24,134	3,90,000	287	213	1,56,56,906	1,52,07,000	...	9,906	
	Burma	306	1,552	1,552	5,10,696	3,41,000	329	220	1,26,03,935	1,26,51,000	47,065	..	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	16,301	14,100	131	114	7,94,431	5,56,000	...	3,431	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	40,994	29,600	143	103	12,63,214	10,52,000	...	1,214	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	179	411	411	81,990	73,500	199	179	21,16,179	21,14,000	...	2,179	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,454	5,41,105	3,94,000	373	271	1,62,89,725	1,61,98,000	...	1,725	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	19,259	13,800	178	128	5,23,309	5,30,000	6,691	..	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	1,83,059	1,28,000	233	162	52,83,281	53,17,000	33,719	..	
	incial)	78	30	30	2,843	2,300	95	77	[illegible],890	66,400		7,490	
	TOTAL	415	26,072	26,338	1,04,32,270	82,97,000	400	315	30,58,33,188	29,38,15,900		7,2[illegible]	

5' 6"	Nizam' Guaranteed State	376	334	334	,14,0	81,700	341	245	,106	0,87,000	...	3,48,106	
	Petlad Cambay	168	34	34	4.4.	4,400	130		,599	1,68,000	3,401	...	
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	24,43	20,000	226	185	,587	7,18,000	...	3,08,587	
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	95,8	74,000	225	174	,467	8,54,000	...	70,467	
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	156	20,49	19,000	132	123	,636	6,64,000	...	93,636	
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	9,09	11,000	44	53	,697	3,34,000	...	16,697	
	Tatpi Valley	198	155	155	23,03	22,000	149	142	,359	6,85,000	...	13,359	
	Tarkessur	312	22	22	5,55_	5,500	252	250	,336	2,25,000	24,664	...	
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	1,988	2,000	58	59	,931	70,300	...	1,631	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	6,118	6,000	69	67	2, ,432	2,24,000	9,568	...	
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	,75,133	41,000	141	114	59, ,979	59,52,000	...	29,979	
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	42,397	35,000	277	229	8, ,514	8,50,000	...	46,514	
	Bezwad Masulipatam	131	52	52	6,245	6,000	120	115	1, ,752	2,10,000	16,248	...	
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	24,203	20,500	107	90	8. ,198	8,05,000	...	10,198	
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,980	5,300	182	161	1. ,868	1,51,000	7,132	...	
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	29,210	25,100	340	292	7. ,911	7,45,000	...	10,911	
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi)	84	184	184	11,914	12,200	65	66	4, ,034	4,67,000	22,966	...	
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	22,831	25,300	108	110	7, ,341	7,90,000	44,659	...	
	Hyderabad-Godavary valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	65,757	38,700	49	88	20,74,013	24,01,000	,26,987	...	
	Jaipur	82	73	73	4,522	4,400	62	60	1,64,861	1,59,000	...	5,861	
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	4,362	3,700	81	69	1,64,147	1,72,000	7,853	...	
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	76,486	57,900	74	54	31,11,125	26,34,000	...	4 77,125	
	Junagad	105	113	114	9,713	8,300	86	73	3,26,552	3,28,000	1,448	...	
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	4,759	4,100	164	141	1,70,889	1,67,000	...	3,889	
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	3,767	2,400	38	24	1,11,995	1,19,000	7,095	...	
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	13,412	10,100	144	109	4,38,914	4,33,000	...	5,914	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	11,446	10,800	208	196	2,68,082	2,58,000	...	10,082	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	45,133	35,200	168	116	13,09,712	10,09,000	...	2,00,712	
	Sangli	153	5	5	483	500	97	100	20,164	20,600	436	...	
	Shoranpur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,239	8,700	188	134	3,69,942	3,68,000	...	1,942	
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	17,192	12,400	167	120	6,06,671	5,79,000	...	27,671	
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	4,627	4,400	69	66	1,55,768	1,45,000	...	10,768	
3' 0" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	16,330	9,100	141	78	5,56,267	5,90,000	733	...	
	Bilimora-Kala-amba (*b*)	...	...	14	...	300	...	21	...	31,500	500	...	Opened from 23rd July 1914.
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)	...	...	11	...	500	...	45	...	20,900	900	...	Opened from 15th December 191
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	20	20	1,197	900	60	45	52,865	42,800		10,065	
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	1,000	...	37	...	28,100	,100	...	Opened from 20th May 1914.
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	118	142	10,080	9,600	85	68	3,43,428	3,70,000	,572	...	
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)	...	...	26	...	2,200	...	85	...	24,100	,100	...	Opened from 5th December 191
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	406	400	16	15	14,761	14,100		661	
	Murtazapur-Ellichpur (*f*)	...	...	48	...	3,500	...	73	...	1,36,000	,000	...	Opened from 1st December 1913
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	1,540	1,200	55	43	56,814	66,200	,386	...	
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	1,960	1,700	53	46	70,619	68,700	...	1,919	
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	33,800	24,000	663	471	7,23,287	7,18,000	...	5,287	
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*g*)	...	...	21	...	1,000	...	48	...	18,000	18,000	...	(*g*) Opened from 16th June 1914.
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	687	800	27	12	15,839	14,300	...	1,539	
	TOTAL	166	7,427	7,687	11,06,151	8,91,400	149	116	3,47,56,556	3,38,37,600	...	9,18,956	
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,499	34,025	1,15,38,421	91,88,400	341	270	34,05,89,744	32,76,53,500	...	1,29,36,244	

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1914.

Ordinance to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies.

ORDINANCE No. VI OF 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening the provisions of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor, for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

24 and 25 Vict., c. 67.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914.

Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti and it applies also to—

(a) all British and Native Indian subjects of His Majesty within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and

(b) all servants of His Majesty whether British subjects or not within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

2. (1) During the continuance of a state of war between His Majesty and any State it shall not be lawful to contribute to, or participate in, or assist in the floating of, any loan raised by or on behalf of the Government of such State, or to advance money to, or enter into any contract or dealings with, or otherwise to aid, abet or assist the Government of such State.

Prohibition against financial and other dealings with hostile State.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

Act 1860.

3. During the continuance of a state of war between His Majesty and any State, any person who contravenes any of the provisions of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with any subject of such State, or any person residing, carrying on business or being in the territories, colonies or dependencies of such State, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Penalty for trading in contravention of His Majesty's direction.

4. Where a company, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, has done any act which is an offence under this Ordinance,

Provision relating to companies and associations.

member or officer of such company, association or body who is knowingly a party to such act, shall be deemed to have committed such offence.

Certificate of Secretary to Government to be conclusive evidence of certain facts

5. A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India, or by any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, certifying to the fact that on the date specified in such certificate any State was or was not at war with His Majesty, shall be conclusive evidence of such fact.

Saving.

6. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to prohibit anything done by command of, or under license granted by or under the authority of His Majesty or the Governor General.

Trial of offences.

7. (*1*) No Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence under this Ordinance unless upon complaint made by order of, or under the authority of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

(*2*) No Court inferior to a Court of Session shall try any offence punishable under section 2, and no Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under section 3.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The 14th October, 1914.

An Ordinance to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

ORDINANCE No. VII OF 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 ; of 1914.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance. 24 & 25 c. 67.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.

Amendment of section 3, Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

2. In section 3, sub-section (*2*), of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, hereinafter called "the said Ordinance", the following amendments shall be made, namely— of 1914.

(*a*) in clause (*b*), the word "and" where it occurs for the second time shall be omitted ;

(*b*) after clause (*c*), the following shall be added, namely :—

"and

(*d*) that foreigners residing or being in British India, shall be prohibited from carrying on trade or business or from dealing with any property, moveable or immoveable, or shall only carry on trade or business, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose or shall deal with any such property in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct."

Insertion of new section, after section 3.

3. After section 3 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, namely—

"3A. The power conferred by section 3 may be exercised, so far as the same may be applicable, in respect of any company or association, or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a foreigner and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India."

Power as to Companies and Associations.

Amendment of section 4, Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

4. (*1*). Section 4 of the said Ordinance shall be renumbered section 4, sub-section (*1*), and in the said sub-section as renumbered, for the word "foreigner" the word "person" shall be substituted.

(*2*). After section 4 (*1*) as renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(*2*) Where a company, association or body of individuals has done any act which is an offence under sub-section (*1*), every member or officer of such company, association or body who is knowingly a party to such act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the said sub-section."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th November 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

November 2.

1916. S. O. S. Limited and E. W. Janson. *Improvements in destructor apparatus for the treatment of faecal or other sewage matter.*

1917. George Turton Platts & Co., Ld. and H. Liddell. *Improvements in railway joint chairs.*

November 6.

1918. L. L. Fermor. *A method for rendering reh lands cultivable.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1890. S. M. Rutnagar. *Improvements in the ventilation of buildings.*

1894. L. Ormerod and G. Ormerod. *An improved picker for overpick looms.*

1895. H. A. Wickham. *Improvements in or relating to press-moulds.*

1896. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.*

1897. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.*

1898. A. B. D. Lang and J. A. Powell. *Improved apparatus for displaying announcements, advertisements and the like.*

1899. J. Stewart. *Improvements in alarm clocks and attachments therefor.*

1900. L. G. Macintyre. *An improved process and apparatus for the preparation of jute and other fibres for spinning.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1574. C. P. Eden. *Improvements in or relating to distance or range finders.*

1705. Baij Nath Khanna. *A hand-power thrashing machine.*

1758. W. H. Deakin. *Improvements in railway signal control.*

1760. F. D. Karani. *Improvements in petrol gas apparatus.*

1802. G. Paradesy. *An improved automatic punkah pulling machine.*

1831. Foreign Patents Corporation. *Improvements in moulding devices.*

1840. G. Musso. *Transmission of electrical impulses over circuits of high electrostatic capacity.*

1847. J. Willison. *Improvements in automatic car couplers.*

1857. C. S. Snell. *Springing of vehicles.*

1861. J. L. Jardine and T. A. Nelson. *Process for the production of paper pulp or cellulose from bamboo and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1263. Roberts & Cooper.
1598. Muntz.
1658. Govind Prashad Mistri.
1696. Curtis.
1714. Watson and Beatty.
1723. Pap and Trattner.
1734. Stock Motorpflug G. m. b. H.
1756. Stokes.
1759. Dormer.
1765. Wickes.
1772. Mearos.

PATENTS SEALED.

1542. Lidholm.
1670. Addis.
1671. Addis.
1672. Addis.
1694. Minerals Separation Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

136 of 1904. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. (To 11 November 1915.)
188 of 1904. Fessenden. (To 7 December 1915.)
220 of 1905. Raju. (To 2 November 1915.)
563 of 1905. Walker. (To 16 November 1915.)
503 of 1906. Pearson. (To 20 November 1915.)
491 of 1909. Harrop. (To 9 December 1915.)
589 of 1909. Mills Equipment Co. (To 3 January 1916.)
626 of 1909. Robertson. (To 24 September 1915.)
426 of 1910. Williams. (To 6 February 1916.)
476 of 1910. Greenwood & ors. (To 15 November 1915.)
558 of 1910. Heurtley. (To 8 December 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1906.

6, (Willson). 616, (Pataud).

1907.

236, (Jussawalla).

1908.

1, (Rogers & Myers). 6, (Shrewsbury). 551, (Orenstein & Koppel).

1910.

1, (Stiles). 4, (Halliday). 126, (F.H. Schule G. m. b. H. Ld.).

DESIGNS—ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

November 2nd to 7th, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 2349-2351. Anderson Wright & Co., 22 Strand Road, Calcutta. October 21.

Class 13. Nos. 2356-2376. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. October 29.

Class 13. Nos. 2377-2379. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. October 31.

Class 13. Nos. 2380-2403. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings Oxford Street, Manchester, England. November 2.

Class 15. Nos. 2352-2355. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. October 29.

Class 15. No. 2404. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. November 2.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,

Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published early in September next by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and will be procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R 3 a copy.
(2)	„	„	1903-04	„	„ 3 „
(3)	„	„	1904-05	„	„ 3
(4)	„	„	1908-09	„	„ 3
(5)	„	„	1909-10	„	„ 3-8
(6)	„	„	1910-11	„	„ 3-8
(7)	„	„	1911-12	„	„ 2-8
(8)	„	„	1912-13	„	„ 2-8

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership, and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Suddor Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid,* which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid,* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance—on no account drugs are sent per V.P. Post—and are obtainable from the* Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th November 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th November 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	37,71,105	23,95,34,240	24,33,05,345	14,88,29,847	21,75,128	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	36,75,04,921	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	...	3,60,86,490	3,60,86,490	2,04,50,930	59,08,028	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	2,63,58,958	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore	...	3,49,92,185	3,49,92,185	1,22,70,338	1,19,55,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,25,870	
Bombay	61,21,250	16,87,71,450	17,48,92,700	3,56,16,470	4,53,92,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,10,09,193	
Karachi	...	2,05,11,720	2,05,11,720	60,39,737	8,95,800	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,35,537	
Madras	10,15,320	6,61,86,595	6,72,01,915	3,48,77,145	20,70,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,69,47,850	
Rangoon	...	4,20,09,275	4,20,09,275	6,18,13,481	36,96,060	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6,50,09,541	
	1,09,07,675	60,80,91,955	61,89,99,630	31,93,97,948	7,20,93,976	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,79,91,870	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,10,07,760	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									*Nil*	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			60,79,91,870								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		60,79,91,870	

£624,000 (₹ 93,60,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 7th November 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th November 1914 to 8,40 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	7	...	7	...	...	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, CAPTAIN, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 7th November 1914.

H B 2

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Naini Tal, the 21st September 1914.

No. 1821-XV—331.—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Society known as the Tiagi Brahman Prantiya Sabha, Meerut, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), is hereby published for general information.

By order etc.,

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

An agreement entered into this 16th day of September 1914, between the Secretary of State for India in Council hereinafter called the Secretary of State on the one part and the Tiagi Brahman Prantiya Sabha a Society registered under Act XXI of 1860 hereinafter called "the Society" on the other part. Whereas the aforesaid Society has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oath to acquire under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, Act 1 of 1894, land situated in the Meerut City Mahal Kothiat lying between the Government Model High School compound on the West, the Western Kutchery road on the East, Begam's Kothi and fields Nos. 5747, 5746, 5735 and 5733 on the North, and Kothi Chobey Radhey Lal on the South, amounting to 5 acres 3 roods 30 poles or thereabout as detailed and described in schedule hereto annexed and for the sake of greater clearness delineated or shown on the plan hereto annexed and thereon with its boundaries coloured red. And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Society is a Company within the meaning of Section 3 (e) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894. And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the said Society is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under Section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 the said Society is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council regarding matters laid down in the aforesaid Section 41 of the said Act.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

(1) That the said Society will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint in this behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act, to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Society.

(2) That the said Society will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds the charges of and incidental to and the cost of the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

(3) That upon the said Society having made the payment mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant the said Society all those aforesaid pieces of land containing by admeasurement 5 acres 3 roods 30 poles situated in the Meerut City Mahal Kothiat and described and shown in the schedule and plan annexed hereto free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights together-with all rights easements and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the land unto and to the use of the said Society.

(4) That the said Society will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and use the said land for the purposes hereby agreed upon.

(5) That the said Society will use the aforesaid land for the purposes of erecting new buildings on the aforesaid land as boarding houses for students of the aforesaid Society as dwellings and quarters for the Superintendents and providing play ground for the students of the aforesaid Society and of keeping the aforesaid school free from insanitary or otherwise undesirable surroundings.

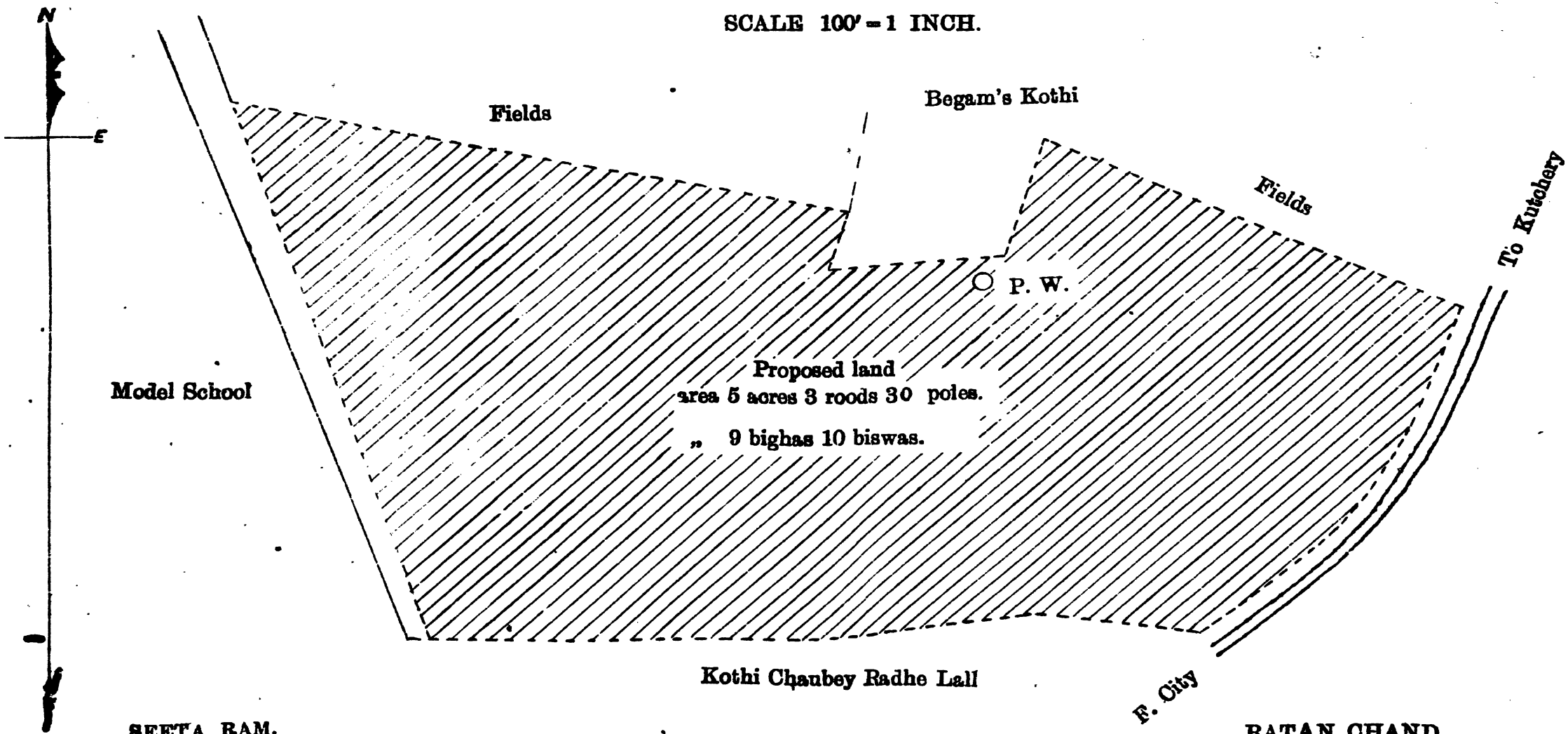
(6) That the said Society will immediately on being put in proprietary possession of the land clear the whole site and begin the work as may appear necessary to carry out the aforesaid purpose for which the land is required and complete the same within 3 years from the date of these presents.

QUIRED FOR THE TAGA BOARDING HOUSE

AT

MEERUT CITY.

SCALE 100′ = 1 INCH.



SEETA RAM.
7-8-'12.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

RATAN CHAND,
Secretary, District Board,

(7) That the said Society will allow the public to have the full right and liberty to utilize the aforesaid institution known as Tiagi Brahman Prantiya Sabha and boarding house and play ground and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto by having their sons and wards admitted as students of the aforesaid institution according to its rule and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of the students and their guardians as are or shall be for the time being fixed or framed by the said Society or such person or persons as the said Society shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the said, Society is or may be by law subject.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands the day and year above written.

Witnesses—

(1) HARBANS SINGH,
Clerk, Tiagi Brahman Prantiya Sabha.

(2) SALIQ RAM SHARMA,
Superintendent, Taga Boarding House, Meerut.

DALIP SINGH, Zamindar, village Chartharwal, District Muzaffarnagar,
Vice-President, Tiagi Brahman Prantiya Sabha.

CHATUR SINGH,
Pleader, Muzaffarnagar, and General Secretary, Tiagi Brahman Prantiya Sabha.

Witnesses—

1. A. FRANCIS.
2. W. R. S. JERVIS.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Judicial Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

THE SCHEDULE.

Nos. of fields.	Name of owner.	Area. Big.	Bis.	Biw.	Occupancy or non-occupancy.	Remarks.
5712	L. W. Orde. . .	0	5	0	Occupancy.	
5731	,, . .	1	5	0	,,	
5732	,, . .	0	14	0	,,	
5730	,, . .	0	19	0	,,	
5737	,, . .	0	18	0	,,	
5729	,, . .	0	4	0	,,	
5728	,, . .	0	17	0	,,	
5738	,, . .	0	3	0	,,	
5727	,, . .	0	8	0	,,	
5726	,, . .	0	10	0	,,	
5725	,, . .	0	16	0	,,	
5724	,, . .	0	4	0	,,	
5723	,, . .	0	19	0	,,	
5722	,, .	0	18	0	,,	
5721	,, . .	0	10	0	,,	
	TOTAL .	9	10	0		

RAGHBIR NARAIN SINGH,
President, Tiagi Brahman Boarding House Committee, Meerut.

CHATUR SINGH,
General Secretary, Tiagi Brahman Prantiya Sabha.

S P. O'DONNELL,
Judicial Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th November 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,01,51,773 5 7			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,06,02,365 15 5	2,07,54,139	5	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,73,77,229	2	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	14,07,388	0	6
Sundries	24,66,074	3	1
RUPEES	28,20,04,830	10	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				5,24,61,785	0	0
Other authorized Investments				1,05,59,410	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,67,76,253	4	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,20,66,305	6	7
Bills discounted and purchased				1,92,17,695	0	9
Balances with other Banks				13,77,254	8	6
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				25,97,112	1	11
Stamps				12,205	2	1
Sundries				3,65,597	12	6
	Rs.	A.	P.	17,55,33,618	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*6,66,66,410	4	10	10,64,71,212	6	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†3,98,04,802	1	7			
RUPEES				28,20,04,830	10	11

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,56,887 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,88,615 0 0

Rs. 12,45,502 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 12th November 1914. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 43·99

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of September 1914 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	4,443,468	108,169
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	...	...
	4,443,468	108,169
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	4,551,637	

H. F. HOWARD,

Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;

Calcutta, the 11th November 1914.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for sale of Maps.

ford, Limited, 12, 13 and 14, e, London, W.C.
be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Nos. 5 and 6, Government Place, North; Messrs. Newman & Co., No. 4, Dalhousie Square; the Secretary, School Book Society, No. 309, Bow Bazar Street; and Messrs. Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, No. 76, Lower Circular Road.

DACCA.—The Manager, Calcutta School Book Society, Dacca Branch.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Limited, and Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co.

LAHORE.—Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons.

MADRAS.—Higginbothams, Limited.

MUSSOORIE.—The Proprietor, Mafasilite Printing Works.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Messrs. Burman & Co.

POONA.—Manager, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.

SIMLA.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

SRINAGAR.—Mrs. C. Winter, The Picture Gallery.

A General Catalogue of Maps corrected up to 1st February 1910 is available at Re. 1 per copy.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash payment*.

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available.

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheet in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
GENERAL MAPS.							
India (with hills) . . .	1908	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	4th Edition.
India (skeleton) . . .	1913	1"=32 M.	12	33×25	6 0	12 0	
India (outline and contour edition)	1913	1"=32 M.	12	33×25	6 0	12 0	
India, Layered map of . .	1913	1"=32 M.	12	33×25	...	12 0	
India (without hills), showing Railways with stations.	1913	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	..	8 0	Corrected to 31st December 1912.
India, Railway, Canal and Road Map of (with hills).	1912	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1912. Other details up to 1905.
India, Railway, Canal and Road Map of (with hills and Rainfall contours).	1912	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	12 0	15 0	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1912. Other details up to 1905.
India, District map of . .	1903	1"=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Additions and corrections from Extra Departmental Sources to 1912.
India, contour map of	1886	1"=64 M.	1	41×33	1 8	...	
India and adjacent countries (with hills).	1883	1"=64M.	2	44×24	4 8	6 0	Additions to Railways to 1913.
India showing Railways, open and under construction.	1914	1"=64 M.	1	41×33	...	1 8	Corrected to 30th June 1914.
India, Military Traffic map of, showing Railways open and under construction on 31st December 1912.	...	1"=64 M.	1	40×32	...	1 8	
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1911	1"=128 M.	1	24×21	1 12	2 0	With additions and corrections up to 1913.
India and adjacent countries (with hills).	1902	1"=128M.	1	24×21	1 12	2 0	With additions and corrections up to 1913.

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
GENERAL MAPS—*contd.*							
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1906	1″=192 M.		18×14	0 8	0 12	Corrections to boundaries to 1913.
India (without hills) . .	1894	1″=256 M.		16×13	0 6	0 8	Additions to 1904.
India (with hills) . . .	1909	1″=256 M.		16×13	0 6	0 8	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Baluchistan (with hills) . .	1894	1″=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan Agency with Sind (with hills).	1898	1″=32 M.	1	24×24	. .	1 8	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1912	1″=16 M.	1	44×30	...	1 12	
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa (with hills).	1888	1″=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	With additions and corrections to 1912.
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam (with hills).	1912	1″=32 M.	1	33×31		1 4	
Berar (with hills) . . .	1906	1″= 8 M.	1	38×27	2 0	2 8	
Bihar and Orissa (without hills).	1912	1″=16 M.	1	44×30	...	1 12	With additions and corrections to 1913.
Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind (with hills).	1908	1″=32 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	
Burma (with hills). . .	1908	1″=32 M.	1	41×30	...	1 8	Corrected to 1912.
Central India Agency (with hills).	1886	1″=16 M.	2	32×22	...	3 8	Additions and corrections to 1912.
Central India Agency (without hills).	1900	1″=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Central Provinces (without hills)	1908-09	1″=32 M.	1	28×24	1 0	1 8	
Gujarat (without hills) . .	1896	1″=16 M.	1	32×30	1 0	1 8	Additions to 1905.
Hyderabad (with hills) . .	1908	1″=32 M.	1	20×18	...	1 8	
Madras Presidency, Mysore and Ceylon (without hills).	1908	1″=16 M.	6	40×27	7 0	8 0	
Mysore and Coorg (with hills) .	1908	1″=16 M.	1	27×24	1 0	1 8	
North-West Frontier Province (with hills).	1903	1″=16 M.	1	34×27	1 0	1 8	Corrections up to 1910.
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir (without hills).	1909	1″=16 M.	4	36×26	...	4 0	
Punjab (with hills) . . .	1890	1″=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	Additions to 1910.
Punjab (without hills) . .	1912	1″=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Rajputana Agency (with hills) .	1908	1″=16 M.		38×24	...	1 8	2nd Edition. Additions and corrections to 1908.
United Provinces (without hills)	1897	1″=16 M.		40×27	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to 1913.
United Provinces (with hills) .	1908	1″=32 M.		21×20	1 0	1 8	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Afghanistan	1908	1″=32 M.	1	35×27	...	1 8	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1910	1″=32 M.	4	40×30	4 0	5 0	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1910	1″=48 M.	2	40×27	...	2 0	
Chih-li Province, China . .	1903	1″= 8 M.	1	44×30	1 8	1 12	
City of Calcutta . . .	1911	6″= 1 M.	4	30×27	3 0	5 0	With additions and corrections to April 1912.

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS—*concld.*					Rs. A.	Rs.	
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Delhi and Vicinity	1912	4″= 1 M.		37×30		4 0	
Delhi and Vicinity	1912	2″= 1 M.		40×27		1 8	
Eastern Turkistan	1908	1″=32 M.		24×19		1 8	
Kiang-Su Province, China	1903	1/1,000,000		40×27	1 0	1 8	Additions and corrections to 1910.
Ootacamund Hunt Map	1913	3″=1 M.		40×27	2 0	2 2	
Periyar and Pambiyar catchment areas (Travancore State).	1913	2″=1 M.		40×27		4 0	
Persia	1910	1″=40 M.		34×29		1 4	
Sikkim	1906	1″= 4 M.		26×19	1 0	1 4	
Simla and adjacent country	1909	1″= 1 M.		27×30		1 8	
Simla and Jutogh (with list of houses).	1911	6″= 1 M.		40×30	1 0	1 8	Revised and corrected up to 1910.
Tenasserim	1868	1″= 4 M.	6	44×30	6 0	7 8	Additions to 1912.
Western Tibet, portion of	1904	1″=12 M.	1	34×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-nan	1905	1/1,000,000	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	
WAR MAPS.							
Belgium and the North East of France.	1914	1″= 6 M.	1	43×32		2 8	
Eastern Theatre of War in Europe.	1914	1″=28 M.	1	44×33		2 0	
Western Theatre of War in Europe.	1914	1″=20 M.	1	40×27		1 8	
Lorraine and Alsace, including the Theatre of War between Paris and the Rhine.	1914	1″=12 M.	1	38×25		2 0	
Theatre of War, Berlin to Warsaw	1914	1″=16 M.	1	40×27	...	2 0	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs. A.	
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Bombay " North E. 43	1914	29×25	2 0	Layered only.
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			Rs. A.	
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„ „ 34 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan Agency and Bombay Presidency.
„ „ 35 and 36 (Provisional Issue) .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Baluchistan and Bombay (Sind).
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„ „ 39 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 40 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Punjab and Rajputana Agency.
„ „ 41 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 44 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Punjab and Rajputana.
„ „ 45 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Rajputana, Punjab, Central India, Bombay, Baroda and Ajmer-Merwara.
„ „ 46 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad, Baroda and Daman.
„ „ 47 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay and Hyderabad.
„ „ 48 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Hyderabad, Goa, Mysore, Coorg and Madras.
„ „ 53 (Provisional Issue, 2nd Edition) .	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi, United Provinces and Tibet. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 54 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.
„ „ 55 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Bombay and Berar.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —*contd.*				
Scale 1/1,000,000			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 56 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	24×19	1 0	Hyderabad, Bombay, Behar, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered with shaded hills and (2) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 57 and part of 66 (Provisional Issue)	1913	ditto	1 0	(Without hills.) Parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry.
„ „ 61 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
„ „ 63 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Bengal and Nepal.
„ „ 66 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1	ditto	1 0	Madras.
„ „ 70 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
„ „ 71 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
„ „ 72 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	(Without hills.) Parts of Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces.
„ „ 77 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.
„ „ 78 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
„ „ 79 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
„ „ 83	1	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma.
„ „ 85 and part of 86	1913	ditto	1 0	Burma.
„ „ 86	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
„ „ 87 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
„ „ 91 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Assam, Tibet and China (Yun-nan and Ssu-ch'uan Provinces).
„ „ 93 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma, China and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 94 (Provisional Issue) . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam shaded only.
„ „ 95 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 100 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	(Skeleton.) Parts of Tibet and China.
„ „ 101 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of China.
102 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Burma, Siam, Tongking and Yun-nan (China). Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs. A.	
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —*concld.* (SOUTHERN ASIA SERIES). Scale $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$				
Afghanistan Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North Long. 60°—72° East	1914	34 × 27	3 0	Russian Dominions, Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, 2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Baluchistan Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long. 60°—72° East	1914	ditto	3 0	Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Northern Persia Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North. Long. 40°—60° East	1914	38 × 24	3 0	Persia, Russian Dominions and Turkey in Asia. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Southern Persia Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long. 44°—60° East	1912	ditto	3 0	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured Index to names 8 annas extra.

H. J. COUCHMAN, Captain, R.E.,
Officer in charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 5th October 1914.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 27th October 1914.

No. 20.—Southern Circle Notification No. 19, dated the 16th October 1914, granting privilege leave for one month to Mr. H. H. P. Butterfield, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is hereby cancelled.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Colonel, R. E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER; DELHI.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 30th September 1914.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU DRAMA.				
1	**"Janak Suta"** (جنک سُتا) **by Krishn Vir,** an abstract of Ramayana showing lives of ideal man and woman. Published by the Author at Delhi. 81 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 18 × 22, 8vo. **Price 1-8-0.**	Imperial Book Depôt Press, Delhi.	750	86 8th Sept. '14.	
	HINDI FICTION.				
2	**"Durga charitr"** (दुर्गा चरित्र) **by Pandit Chunni Lal Tivari.** A book containing life of a princess named Durga, and showing what girls and married women should think of their husbands. Published by Rai Sahib Lala Tarachand, Rais and Municipal Commissioner, Bhiwani, at Bhiwani. 16 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 × 26, 16mo. **Price 0-0-6.**	Art Printing Works, Delhi.	1,000	80 31st July '14.	
	ENGLISH LANGUAGE.				
3	**An Introductory History of Persian Literature by the Rev. Joel Waiz Lal, M.A., M.O.L.,** a book containing a short history of Persian Literature up to the 16th century. Published by the Author at Delhi. 170 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 × 30, 16mo. **Price 2-0-0.**	Imperial Book Depôt Press, Delhi.	1,000	60 3rd July '14.	
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
4	**Egypt and the Egyptian Army, by Dr. Fitzgerald Lee, M.A., LL.D.** Published by the Author at Murree. 10 page. 1st Edition, 1914. Size 18 × 22, 8vo. It contains remarks regarding the importance of Egypt and a description of the origin, growth, and development of Egyptian Army.	Delhi Printing Works.	200	68 24th July '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 30th September 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI—MISCELLANEOUS.				
5	"**Swusth Rakoha ke Sadhan No. 2,**" by **Major A. W. Cook Young,** Health Officer, Delhi, containing directions for destruction of Flies. Published by the Author at Delhi. 16 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 22 × 29, 16mo. **Gratis.**	Delhi Printing Works.	4,000	72 24th July '14.	
6	"**Ayur Vigyan**" by **Pandit Kishori Dat Shastri,** Raj Vaid, Cawnpur, containing signs, showing the time of Death for the sick. Published by the Author at Cawnpur. 64 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 30 × 40, 32mo. **Free.**	Sat Dharm Parcharak Press.	2,000	77 29th July '14.	
7	**A Lecture by Pandit Bal Gangadhar Tilak** on the antiquity of fair religion and its chief principles. Published by Sant Ram, Mangat Ram of Ambala, at Ambala. 11 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 × 30, 16 mo. **Price 0-0-3.**	Ditto	2,000	85 8th Sept. '14.	
	URDU-ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
8	**Mubadiyuttib** (عبادیُ الطّیب) **Volume I, by B. K. Mittra,** L.M.S., Assistant Surgeon. Published by the Author at Delhi. 112 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 18 × 12, 8vo. **Price 1-4-0.** This book contains useful directions for compounders and names of different medicines and teaches how to use them.	Imperial Book Depôt Press, Delhi.	750	61 3rd July '14.	
	URDU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
9	**Insha-i-Urdu** (انشاء اُردو) **by Karimuddin.** Published by S. Ahmad Hussain, Bookseller, Delhi. 32 pages. Size 22 × 29, 8vo. It contains methods of writing letters, addresses, etc., in Urdu.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,250	65 24th July '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 30th September 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printor and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU—MISCELLANEOUS —*contd.*				
10	**Drama Mahabharat par I'trazat aur unke Jawabat** (ڈراما مہابھارت پر اعتراضات اور اونکے جوابات) **by Pandit Narain Pershad Betab.** Published by Seth Kansji Palanji Khatan of Bombay. 17 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 × 30, 16mo. **Price 0-1-0.** It contains a list of the objections to a drama called "Mahabharat" prepared a few months ago and answer to those objections.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	67 24th July '14	
11	**Hamari nek Government aur European Kamu ki Mihrbaniyan ka Shukriya** (ہماري نيك گورنمنٹ اور يوروپين قوم كي مہربانيون كا شكريه) **by Dr. Rama Nand.** Published by the Manager Royal Medical Hall, Head Office Dr. Rama Nand and Co. Pages 16, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 × 26, 8vo. **Free.** It contains thanks and expressions of gratefulness for the benefits received from favours of our kind Government and Europeans.	Do.	3,000	73 24th July '14	
12	**Urdu Dûâen** (اردو دعائين) **by Khan Hasan Nizami of Delhi.** Published by Halqa Nizamul Mashaikh Kucha Chelan. Pages 104, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 18 × 22, 16mo. It contains many prayers to be read on different occasions. It is specially meant for Mohammadan ladies and is stated to have been written under inspiration.	Darwesh Press	1,000	83 20th Aug. '14.	
	HINDI POETRY.				
13	**"Mangal Bhajnavli" by Babu Mangal Sen Jaini,** containing a number of good songs, published by Seth Chunni Lalji of Bharatpur at Bharatpur. 28 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 × 30, 16mo. **Free.**	Rajkishan Press, Delhi.	1,000	75 29th July '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 30th September 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI POETRY—*contd.*				
14	**"Istri Updesh Bhajnavli" by Mai Indra Kumari (Mrs. Moti Ram)** containing many songs suitable for Ladies. Published by the auther at Philour. 136 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 x 30, 16mo. **Price 0-5-0.**	Sat Dharm Parcharak Press, Delhi.	1,000	84 8th Sept. '14	
	URDU POETRY.				
15	**Naghma-i-Bahar** *alias* Mashhur Ghazliyat (بہارالمعروف مشہور غزلیات نغمۂ), a collection of Miscellaneous Poems by Saiyad Abdul Ghani. Published by Shaik Ahmad Hasain, Bookseller, Delhi. Pages 16, 1914. Size 22 x 29, 8vo.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,250	66 27th July '14	
16	**Khuab-i-Hasti ke Igaen** (خواب ہستی کے گائن) **by Nanak Chand,** Proprietor of the New Alfred Theatrical Co., published by the Author. Pages 8, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 18 x 22, 8vo. **Price 0-3-0** A book containing the songs sung in the play of Dream of Life (Khuab-i-Hasti).	Do.	1,000	69 24th July '14.	
17	**Chanchal Yar** (چنچل یار) **by Mohammad Zakir,** containing poems describing faithlessness of the beloved. Published by New Book Agency, Moradabad. Pages 16, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 18 x 22, 8vo. **Price 0-0-6**	Do.	3,000	71 24th July '14	
	HINDI—MORAL PHILOSOPHY				
18	**"Grab-Parkash" by Pandit Mangti Ram,** a book useful for girls because it contains advice and instructions for females. Published by the Author at Delhi. Pages 26, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 x 30, 16mo. **Free.**	Sat Dharm Parcharak Press, Delhi.	1,000	76 29th July '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 30th September 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU—MORAL PHILOSOPHY.				
19	**Masnavi Huquqaulad** مثنوي حقوق (اولاد) **by Shamsul Ulama Khawaja Altaf Husain of Panipat.** Published by the Author. Pages 16, 1st Edition. 1914. Size 18 x 22, 8vo. A poem describing the duties of the parents and their children.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,100	64 24th July '14.	
20	**Faryad-i-Dulhan** (فریاد دولہن) **by Hafiz Mohammad Asghar.** Published by New Book Agency, Moradabad. Pages 16, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 18 x 22, 8vo. **Price 0-0-6.** (Conversations of a Lady with her husband who was given to debauchery and lewdness.	Do.	2,000	70 24th July '14.	
	ARABIC RELIGION.				
	Alqaulul Muslam ala Sharh Sulm (القول المسلم علی شرح سلم) **by Maulvi Abdul Haq of Bhopal.** Published by Dost Mohammad of Ghazni. Pages 292, 2nd Edition, 1914. Size 17 x 27, 4to. **Price 1-8-0.**	Do.	2,000	62 24th July '14.	
	ARABIC PERSIAN RELIGION.				
22	**Tazkiratul Haq Ma'Tarjuma Musamma Ba Mahiyatul Haq** تذکرۃالحق معہ ترجمہ مسمی بہ ماہیۃالحق **by M. Mohammad** Abdul Wahid and M. Saiyad Dost Mohammad of Ajmere. Published by Mohammad Dost Mohammad. Pages 502, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 22 x 29, 8vo. **Price 2-4-0.**	Darwesh Press, Delhi.	1,000	82 20th Aug. '14.	
	HINDI RELIGION.				
23	**"Radha Swami Mat Darshan" by Babu Anand Swarupa,** a treatise on Radha Swami faith. Published by Babu Brej Bansi Lal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil at Ambala City. 62 pages, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 x 26, 8vo. **Price 0-10-0.**	Rajkishan Press, Delhi.	1,000	74 24th July '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 30th September 1914—*concld.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
24	**"Sandhiya Bidhi" by Kanahiya Lal,** Ram Gopal of Rajgarh. A book containing the mantras (with their translation) to be read every morning and evening with the rules applying to them and the benefits to be derived from them. Published by Pandit Anant Ram at Rajgarh, Alwar State. 32 pages, 7th Edition, 1914. Size 26 x 40, 32mo. **Free.**	Sat Dharm Parcharak Press.	5,000	78 31st July '14.	
25	**"Panch Yogya Padhti" by Lala Narayan Das,** Arya Bookseller, Khurja City, containing rules, benefits and fashion of saying Sandhya (Morning and Evening prayers). Published by the Author at Khurja City. 32 pages, 2nd Edition, 1914. Size 26 x 40, 32mo. Price per copy pies 0-0-3 „ „ 100 copies Re. 1-0-0 For Free Distribution Re. 1-0-0 for 100	Ditto	1,000	79 31st July '14.	
	URDU RELIGION.				
26	**Haqiqatussima** (حقیقت السماع) **translated by Shaik Shahabuddin Ahmad.** Published by Khan Hamidduddin at Delhi. Pages 23, 1st Edition, 1914. Size 20 x 26, 8vo. **Price 0-2-0.** Containing rules and benefits of Sama (Listening to certain religious poems with refrains inculcating forgetfulness of self).	Delhi Printing Works.	3,000	63 24th July '14.	
27	**Ifadat-i-Mahammadiya** (افادات محمدیہ) **with Zawaid-i-aziziya** (زوائد عزیزیہ) **by Saiyad Mohammad Ali.** Published by K. Anwar Ahmad, pages 108, 1st Edition, 1914. 18 x 22, 8vo. **Price 0-6-0.** Containing valuable advice and instructions for Mohommadans.	Darwesh Press, Delhi.	1,000	81 20th Aug. '14	

(*Illegible*)
Extra Asst. Commr.,
for Deputy Commissioner,
Delhi.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, DELHI;
The 24th October 1914.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th November 1914.

No. 7929-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), Lala Bala Pershad is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of the Delhi District.

No. 7930-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) Lala Bala Pershad is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd Class within the limits of the Municipality of Delhi.

Delhi, the 9th November 1914.

No. 7965-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 31st October 1914.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	3 3 0	Ghi	42 8 0
„ husked	6 7 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 0 0
Wheat, white	4 11 0	Tobacco Leaf	9 6 0
Barley	3 8 0	Turmeric	7 0 0
Oats	...	Salt, Sambhar	1 12 0
Jowar	3 3 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	3 3 0	Bran	2 13 0
Maize	2 10 9	Grass (dry)	1 2 3
Gram	3 13 0	Straw (Bhusa), white	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	5 8 0	Bengal Coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar Stalks	1 2 3
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6 0 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Poppyseed	...	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6 8 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 12 0	Cotton seed	2 12 0
Cotton (cleaned)	10 10 0	Bejhar	3 0 0

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 31st October 1914.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.	Items.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chts.		Srs. Chts.
Wheat, white	8 4	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	7 0
Barley	11 0	Firewood	70 0
Rice — Best sort	3 0	Bengal coal	53 0
Rice — Common sort	6 0	Salt, Sambhar — Wholesale	23 0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	12 0	Salt, Sambhar — Retail	22 0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	12 0	Gur	8 0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	10 0	Cotton (unginned)	9 0
Maize	14 8	Bejhar	12 8

The 9th November 1914.

No. 7967-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi, for the week ending 31st October 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	103	123	226	78	84	162	...	...	...	102	7	38	...	15	2	22	30	52	53·8	39·4
	Notified Area	3,671	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·6	13·8
	Total .	...	104	125	229	78	85	163	...	...	...	103	7	38	...	15	2	22	30	52	...	...

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Quetta, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 3799.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashto by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 26th and 27th October 1914: —

1. Lieutenant R. B. Pargiter, No. 8 Mountain Battery, R.G.A.
2. Dr. S. Gaster, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Church Mission Hospital, Quetta.

Quetta, the 7th November 1914.

No. 3874.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in the Balochi language by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 2nd and 3rd November 1914:—

1. Mr. H. E. C. Beaver, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.
2. Staff Sergeant A. W. R. Hall, Supply and Transport Corps.
3. Lieutenant V. W. C. Moore Lane, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
4. Assistant Surgeon A. H. Brodie, I.S.M.D.
5. Mr. J. C. Curry, District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Abu, the 3rd November 1914.

No. 1787—1232.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the following should be substituted for Appendix B to the rules for Patwaris published under his notification No. 319—1232, dated the 10th March 1913, and republished under his notification No. 724—695, dated the 13th May 1914.

APPENDIX B.

A.—The Patwaris shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Subjects.	Full marks.	Pass marks.
(1) Hindi reading and writing . . .	100	40
(2) Arithmetic up to Rule of three . . .	100	40
(3) Plane-table Survey and Computation of areas .	100	40
(4) Patwari Rules	100	40
(5) Bye-laws of Rural Co-operative Credit Societies	50	20
Aggregate full and pass marks .	450	260

B.—Examination shall be held twice a year in the months of April and October, before a Board of Examiners, consisting of a Sub-Divisional Officer as President, and a Tehsildar, a qualified member of the Educational Department and a Girdawar, as members.

The members and President of the examination Board shall be nominated by the Collector.

By Order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Abu, 4th November 1914.

No. 4181.—The privilege leave of one month granted to Maharaj Akhai Singh, Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in this office Notification No. 3319, dated the 11th September 1912, is hereby extended by 15 days.

Abu, the 7th November 1914.

No. 4309.—Lieutenant C. Hutton Dawson, Adjutant, Mewar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for one month and two days with effect from the 20th September 1914.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th November 1914.

No. 3833-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to license the Revd. Fredrick Richard Atkins, officiating Wesleyan Chaplain, Quetta, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories under his administration.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 7th November 1914.

No. 3831-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3746-I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, with respect to sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as subsequently amended, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to license the Revd. Fredrick Richard Atkins, officiating Wesleyan Chaplain, Quetta, to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories administered by him as such Agent.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 6th June 1914, three stone idols, one of Venugopalaswami, and the others of Sattiyabhama and Rukmani—one of them slightly damaged in the arm—worth approximately Rs. 85 in all as shown in the margin, were found in a pond known as Somanada Ayyar's Kulam, situated in Survey No. 139-W., in the village of Viriyur in the Kallakurchi Taluk, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

	Rs.
1. Venugopalaswami . .	50
2. Sattiyabhama . . .	25
3. Rukmani (slightly damaged)	10

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Saturday, the 13th March 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

M. AZIZUDDIN,
Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 12th October 1914.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of meat (Beef and mutton best grass fed) at all the Cantonment Stations in the 8th (Lucknow) Division from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th (Lucknow) Division, up to 12 noon on the 21st November 1914.

2. Further particulars, forms of tenders and schedules can be obtained on application in writing to the above officer up to 13th November 1914 on payment of rupee one for each set of forms. No tenders will be received except on forms issued from his office.

H. M. M. BROOKE, LIEUT.-COL.,
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES,
8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION;
Lucknow, the 8th October 1914.

NOTICE.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 7th (Meerut) Division, Meerut, will receive offers at 12 noon on Tuesday the 24th November 1914 for the supply of India grown black tea fit for issue to British Troops required in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions during January and February 1915.

Forms of tender and other particulars are obtainable on application to the above officer.

F. W. H. FORTEATH, Major,
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport,
7th (Meerut) Divisional Area.

Meerut, the 10th November 1914.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th November 1914.

No. 6502-G.—The following list of days to be observed as holidays in the Chief Court of the Punjab and all Civil Courts subordinate thereto during the year 1915 has been prepared by the Chief Court and approved by the Local Government as required by Section 47(1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, and Home Department Notification No. 1858, dated the 24th of September 1914.

List of general holidays to be observed by the Civil Courts in the Province of Delhi during the year 1915.

Description of Holidays.	Name of Holidays.	Date on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days including Sundays.
General	Proclamation Day	1st January	Friday	1
Hindu	Basant Panchmi	20th January	Wednesday	1
Mohammadan	Bara Wafat	29th January	Friday	1
Hindu	Sheoratri	12th February	Friday	1
Ditto	Holi	28th February and 1st March.	Sunday and Monday	2
Ditto	Durga Ashtmi	24th March	Wednesday	1
Christian	Good Friday and Saturday before Easter.	2nd and 3rd April	Friday and Saturday	2
Ditto	Easter Monday	5th April	Monday	1
Hindu	Baisakhi	13th April	Tuesday	1
Ditto	Nirjala Ekadashi	23rd June	Wednesday	1
Mohammadan	Shab-i-barat	28th June	Monday	1
Hindu	Bias Puja	26th July	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Juma-ul-wida	6th August	Friday	1
Ditto	Id-ul-Fitar	13th and 14th August	Friday and Saturday	2
Hindu	Solono	24th August	Tuesday	1
Ditto	Janam Ashtmi	1st September	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Anant Chaudas	22nd September	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Dusehra	14th to 17th October	Thursday to Sunday	4
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Zuha	19th and 20th October	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2
Hindu	Dewali	6th and 7th November.	Saturday and Sunday	2
Ditto	Jamdutia	9th November	Tuesday	1
Mohammadan	Moharram	13th to 18th November.	Saturday to Thursday	6
Christian	Christmas Short Vacation.	24th to 31st December.	Friday to Friday	8

In addition to the above, every Sunday in the year will be a general holiday; also the last Saturday in every month, provided the state of business in the Courts admits and all subordinate Civil Courts will be closed during the month of September.

NOTE.—The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

Local holidays have been omitted from this list.

By order, etc.,
A. CAMPBELL,
Registrar.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th October 1914.

No. 193.—Mr. N. Daly, Officiating Superintendent, Malgin Circle Kohat Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for ten days from the 9th October 1914.

(389 P. of 1914.)

The 25th October 1914.

No. 195.—The following promotions and reversions of Officers in the Northern India Slat Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates spicified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Sujan Singh Gyani, B. A.	Probationary Assistant Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *s. p. t.*	Appointment	24th February 1914, to 7th March 1914, and again from 22nd March 1914 consequent on the retirement of Mr. F. J. Dickinson, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. Hargobind Singh .	Inspector, 2nd grade	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion .	6th July 1914 *vice* K. S. Ghulam Husain, Officiating Assistant Superintendent in transit.
Mr. A. H. C. Chill . .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion .	21st July 1914, consequent on their being provided for in other leave vacancies.
Mr. Ojagar Singh . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Inspector, 1st grade .	Ditto .	
Mr. R. N. Haygarth .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. C. H. Jeffery Orchard	Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 1,000.	Senior Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 1,000.	Promotion .	21st July 1914, *vice* Mr. W. H. H. Money confirmed as Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor .	Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 900.	Senior Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 900.	Ditto .	
Mr. Lakhmir Singh, M. A.	Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 500-30-800.	Assistant Commissioner *s.p.t.* Rs. 500-30-800.	Ditto .	
Mr. A. D. C. McIver .	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 1st grade, *s.p.t.*	Ditto .	
Mr. C. A. M. Beatson .	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, *s.p.t.*	Ditto .	
Mr. Sri Kishan Munshi .	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Superintendent, 3rd grade, *s.p.t.*	Ditto .	
Mr. A. H. C. Chill . .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade *s.p.t.*	Ditto .	21st July 1914 *vice* Mr. W. H. H. Money confirmed as Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Beg, B. A.	Probationary Assistant Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent, *s.p.t.* 2nd grade.	Appointment	Ditto

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. R. N. Haygarth .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion .	21st July 1914, in the leave vacancy of Mr. E. D. Bennet, Superintendent.
Mr. Ojagar Singh . .	Inspector, 1st grade	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	Ditto
Mr. Raja Lal . . .	Inspector, 2nd grade	Ditto .	Ditto .	3rd August 1914, consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. Sri Kishan Munshi, Superintendent.
Mr. Parabh Dayal . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	11th August 1914, consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. W. O. Davey, Superintendent.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Lahore, the 5th November 1914.

No. 45.—Mr. R. C. M. Lewis, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in Class II, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is granted combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 28 days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period with effect from the 31st October 1911.

The 10th November 1914.

No. 46.—Mr. A. Cooper, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, grade 5 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, 7 days extraordinary leave without pay, in continuation of the leave granted in Agent's Notification No. 36 dated 7th August 1913.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th November 1914.

No. 46.—Mr. I. T. St. Clair Pringle, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on 2nd November 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th November 1914.

No. 154-*G-Camp.*—The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates specified :—

I.—*From the 22nd August 1914, the date of Captain H. Murray's return from combined, leave in India.*

Captain H. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

Captain G. H. Morgan, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clause IV of Military Accounts Department Gazette Notification No. 1475-G, dated the 4th August 1914.

II.—*From the 24th August 1914, in consequence of the sub-pro-tem. promotions made in Finance Department Notification No. 7-Accts.-Camp, dated the 6th November 1914.*

Major R. E. Carr-Hall, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class.

Major H. F. Shairp, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain G. H. Morgan, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

III.—*From the 26th August 1914, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain R. Prince's combined leave.*

Captain R. H. S. Whitchurch, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

IV.—*From the 28th August 1914, in consequence of the sub-pro-tem- promotions made in Finance Department Notification No. 7-Accts.-Camp, dated the 6th November 1914.*

Major A. W. Daldy, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Military Accountant, 2nd class, *sub.-pro-tem*, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain H. C. Szczepanski, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Captain S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

Captain P. Ashfield, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

V. *From the 2nd September 1914, in consequence of the sub.-pro-tem. promotions made in Finance Department Notification No. 7, Accts.-Camp, dated the 6th November 1914.*

Major K. H. Jackson, Military Accountant, 4th class, and Military Accountant, 2nd class, *sub-pro-tem.*, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain H. N. F. MacDonnell, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Captain C. W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw, in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

Captain J. F. Allen, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw, in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

VI. *From the 7th September 1914, in consequence of the return from leave of Major R. H. E. Pennell and Captain G. W. Ross and the sub-pro-tem. promotions made in Finance Department Notification No. 7-Accts-Camp, dated the 6th November 1914.*

Major R. H. E. Pennell, Military Accountant, 2nd class, *sub.-pro-tem.* to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class.

Major K. H. Jackson, officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Military Accountant, 3rd class, *sub-pro-tem.* and officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Captain G. W. Ross, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant 3rd class.

Captain H. N. F. MacDonnell, officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant. 3rd class.

Captains S. G. V. Ellis and C. W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountants, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clauses IV and V above, respectively, and to draw in addition to the pay of their substantive grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

Captains P. Ashfield and J. F. Allen, Assistant Military Accountants, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clauses IV and V above respectively.

VII. *From the 8th September 1914, in consequence of the return from leave of Major D. A. E. Will, Captain C. J. G. Bird and Captain R. Prince and the sub.-pro-tem. promotions made in Finance Department Notification No. 7 Accts.-Camp, dated the 6th November 1914.*

Major D. A. E. Will, Military Accountant, 2nd class, *sub-pro-tem.* to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class

Major A. W. Daldy, officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Captain H. C. Szczepanski, officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class

Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde, officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain C. J. G. Bird, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain R. Prince, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accts.-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

Captain A. G. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clause III of Military Accounts Department Gazette Notification No. 1475-G, dated the 4th August 1914.

Captains G. H. Morgan and R. H. S. Whitehurch, Assistant Military Accountants, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clauses II and III above, respectively.

VIII. *From the 9th September 1914, in consequence of the return from leave of Major H. G. W. Chandler and Captain E. S. J. Anderson, and the sub-pro-tem. promotions made in Finance Department notification No. 7-Accts.-Camp, dated the 6th November 1914.*

Major J. H. Hudson, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class.

Major R. H. E. Pennell, officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Military Accountant, 2nd class *sub.-pro-tem.*

Major H. F. Shairp, officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain E. S. J. Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain H. R. Von. D. Hardinge, officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain W. V. Richards, officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captains H. Murray and R. Prince, Assistant Military Accountants, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clauses I and VII above, respectively.

IX. *From the 11th September 1914, in consequence of the return from leave of Major R. de S. Dudgeon and the sub-pro-tem. promotion made in Finance Department Notification No. 7-Accts.-Camp, dated 6th November 1914.*

Major E. G. D. de Labilliere, officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 3rd class *sub-pro-tem.*

Captain H. N. F. MacDonnell, officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain C. W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clause VI above and revert to the pay of his substantive grade.

X. *From the 14th September 1914, in consequence of the return from leave of Major E. H. Payne and the sub-pro-tem. promotion made in Finance Department Notification No. 7-Accts.-Camp, dated 6th November 1914.*

Major H. G. W. Chandler, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class

Majors R. H. B. Anderson and R. E. Carr-Hall, officiating Military Accountants, 1st class, to revert to Military Accountants, 2nd class.

Major D. A. E. Will, officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Military Accountant, 2nd class, *sub-pro-tem.*

Major M. E. L. Bruce, officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 3rd class *sub-pro-tem.*

Captain G. W. Ross, officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clause VI above and revert to the pay of his substantive grade.

Simla, the 4th November 1914.

No. 3684-G.—MR. E. F. Gonsalves, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for one month in extension of the privilege leave notified in Military Accounts Department Gazette Notification No. 3038-G, dated the 6th October 1914.

Simla, the 10th November 1914.

No. 3725-G.—The following reversion of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 7th September 1914, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. H. R. Grinnol.

Rao Bahadur D. R. Moghe, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to revert to his own grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 154 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 28th October 1914.

In the matter of Maung Wan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Wan, Clerk, residing at No. 5, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of October 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same against the said Maung Wan.

CASE No. 87 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Tha, fisherman, Magyeedan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Po Tha an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 116 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th November 1914.

In the matter of S. Abdoolla Adam, contractor, of No. 85, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said S. Abdoolla Adam an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 155 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th November 1914.

In the matter of Devsahayam Bakkianadan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Devsahayam Bakkianadan, schoolmaster, residing at No. 45, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dev-ahayam Bakkianadan.

CASE No. 156 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 6th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Ba E, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba E, clerk, resident of Yegyaw Quarter, Poozoondaung, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba E.

J. HORMASJI.
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

PETITION No. 291 OF 1913.

In the matter of Shaik Mahomed Ally, Abdulla Bhoy, Hassan Ally and Akbar Ally, partners of the firm of Messrs. Shaik Mahomed Ally and Sons, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Shaik Mahomed Ally, Abdulla Bhoy, Hassan Ally and Akbar Ally insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of June 1914.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

7th November 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned Insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvent in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of Insolvent.
228 of 1914	15th September 1914.	A. Veerasawmi Chetty and A. Errappa Chetty, unemployed and piece-goods broker, respectively residing at No. 187, Mint Street, Madras.	15th September 1914.	27th November 1914.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 6th November 1914.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 34 OF 1902.

Delhi, the 7th November 1914.

Notice to Creditors of application for discharge [section 44 (1)].

In the matter of Insolvency of Jamna Das, son of Chuni Lal of Delhi, Insolvent.

To the Creditors.

Take notice that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 23rd day of November 1914 at 10 o'clock for hearing the application.

SUIT No. 69 of 1914.

The 4th November 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Baboo Ram, son of Ramgopal of Delhi, Pipal Mahadeo.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Baboo Ram to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 16th of November 1914.

SUIT No. 70 OF 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Mughal Beg, son of Azim Beg of Delhi, Bara Hindoo Rao.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mughal Beg to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 23rd of November 1914.

No. 71 OF 1914.

The 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore, Niranjan Lal, Parsotam Das and Chandoo Lal, Proprietors of the firm of Jugal Kishore Niranjan Lal, Cloth Merchants, Delhi, Katra Allo Dia, and of the firm of Hazari Mal Jugal Kishore, Bardana Sellers, Delhi, Khari Baoli, Debtors.

To

1. Jugal Kishore,
2. Niranjan Lal,
3. Parsotam Das, and
4. Chandoo Lal, of Delhi, Debtors.

Take notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against you to this Court by Pehlad Ji of Delhi and that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 23rd of November 1914 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear, the Court may make an order of adjudication against you in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal of Court this 9th day of 1914.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 45 OF 1914.

Dated the 4th November 1914.

In the matter of Habib Bux, son of Abdul Razaq, Caste Rain, of Sabzi Mandi, Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 26th June 1914 on behalf of the debtor named above and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 45 OF 1914.

Dated the 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Habib Bux, son of Abdul Razaq, Rain of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Habib Bux was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 4th November 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 62 OF 1914.

Dated the 6th November 1914.

In the matter of Fayaz Mohamad Khan, son of Ali Mohamad Khan, Pathan, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 25th August 1914 on behalf of Fayaz Mohamad Khan, the debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 62 OF 1914

Dated the 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Fayza Mohamad Khan, son of Ali Mohamad, of Delhi, Pathan, Debtor.

Whereas Fayaz Mohamad Khan was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court dated 6th November 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
512—1912	Casmer Piedade Pereira . . .	Portuguese . .	Haines Road, Byculla . . .	A Reader in the British India Press . .	7th	September .	1912.
531—1912	Pirozsha Memekji Marker . . .	Parsi . . .	Grant Road	A loan Broker	19th	,, .	,,
537—1912	Asrafkhan Ahmedkhan . . .	Mahomedan . .	Tempker Molla No. 34 . .	A Sign board Painter and now unemployed .	24th	,, .	,,
544—1912	Chotalal Cullianji Parakh . . .	Hindoo . . .	Kika Street	Speculator in Cotton	30th	,, .	,,
559—1912	Hallerally Dada Gowte	Mahomedan . .	Colaba No. 6	A mill hand in the Colaba Land Mill Company, Limited.	7th	October .	,,
560—1912	Joosab Haji Suleman Poonawalla and Al'ana Haji Suleman Poonawalla.	,,	Hoojra Mohalla	Lately hawkers in cloth and now unemployed .	9th	,, .	,,
587—1912	Tooka Sadoo Gaikwar	Hindoo . . .	Parell, DeLisle Road . . .	A Machineman in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	16th	,, .	,,
609—1912	Haridas Tusram Soni	,,	Tadgady	A Goldsmith	31st	,, .	,,
621—1912	Edward George Welsh	Eurasian . . .	Topari Barg	A fitter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	11th	November .	,,
623—1912	William James Matchin . . .	European . . .	Watson's Hotel . . .	Formerly a Manager in Matchin's Hotel and now unemployed.	11th	,,	,,

628—1912	Jamal Sacoor Memon	Mahomedan	Rangari Mohalla	A hawker in cloth, etc.	13th	„	„
629—1912	Mahomed Esmail Chinchwelkar	„	Choona Bhutti	Lately a dealer in firewood and now unemployed	„	„	„
634—1912	Kanji Jiwan Thucker	Hindoo	Lall Wady	Lately a dealer in Celsth and now unemployed	14th	„	„
636—1912	Dwarkanath Wamanrao Rajadhyaksha	„	Girgaum Back Road	A Loan Broker	15th	„	„
639—1912	Papa Meeyabin Abdool Karim Dakhin	Mahomedan	Chawkey Molla	Lately a bricklayer and now unemployed	16th	„	„
640—1912	Motilal Ratansy Rajput	Hindoo	Null Bazar	Lately a dealer in milk and now unemployed	18th	„	„
643—1912	Harry Charles Peetman	Eurasian	Lower Parel No. 4	An Engine Driver in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	19th	„	„
644—1912	Baba Imam *alias* Baba Miya Imam Miya Syed.	Mahomedan	No. 9, Wari Bunder	Lately a Mookadam in the employ of Chunilal Harilal and Co. and now unemployed.	„	„	„
648—1912	Ardeshir Shapur Irani	Parsi	No. 27, China Bazar	Lately a Tea-shop keeper and now unemployed.	22nd	„	„
649—1912	Balkrishna Luxmon Bapurdekar	Hindoo	De Lisle Road	A Machineman in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	„	„	„
650—1912	Keshow Sadashiv Rane *alias* Bhatker	„	Borbhat Lane, No. 8	Lately a Manager in the firm of L. M. Bhatker and Company and now unemployed.	„	„	„
651—1912	Nagurji Pranlal Desai	„	Parsiculi Javeri Bazar	Lately an Agent to Texas Company, Kerosine Oil Merchants, under the name of N. Desai and Company and now unemployed.	23rd	„	„
652—1912	Mahomedally Jafferji Vajar Dawoodi Vora.	Mahomedan	Mutton Street	A Plumber	25th	„	„
655—1912	Mahomed Tash Haji Mahomed Tookhtash Bokhari.	„	Kasai Mohalla	Lately a hawker in cutlery and now unemployed	„	„	„
659—1912	Tharakchand Panji *alias* Lonaji Marwari and Shivji Panji Marwari.	Hindoo	Chikalwady	Lately a hawker in partnership in grocery and now unemployed.	27th	„	„
660—1912	Peter Doming DeSouza	Christian	Dadar Koombharwada	A clerk in the Bombay Municipality	28th	„	„
667—1912	Shivji Ransysha	Hindoo	Dana Bunder	Formerly carrying on business at Manmad as Commission Agent in partnership with Gangaram Ramchundra and Deraj Shivji under the name of Gangaram Ramchandra and lately carrying on business as grain merchant in Bombay and Manmad under the name of Shivji Runsey and now unemployed.	3rd	December	„

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
669—1912	Pragji Mowji Thucker	Hindoo	Lower Colaba, Thomas Street	Lately a dealer in piece-goods under the name of Purshotum Versi and now unemployed.	3rd	December	1912
674—1912	Gopal Hansraj Thucker	,,	Dana Bunder	Lately a petty dealer in grain and now a servant in the employ of Limbabai Allapa Kamatin.	5th	,,	,,
679—1912	Rustomji Dinsha Mullaferoze	Parsi	No. 7, Sleater Road	Lately an estate Broker and now unemployed	7th	,,	,,
680—1912	Bhimaji Pandooji Kale	Hindoo	Byculla	Lately a dealer in grass and now unemployed	,,	,,	,,
683—1912	Gajanan Bhasker Salvi	,,	Fanashwady	Lately a coppersmith and now unemployed	10th	,,	,,
685—1912	Soma Rama Madwal	,,	Chore Gali Parel	A Jobber in Jacob Mills	9th	,,	,,
686—1912	Khakarlal Umedram Mehta	,,	No. 134, Dady Seth, Agiary Lane	Formerly carrying on business as stationer in partnership with Dwarkadas Narandas and Tricumlal Amichund under the name of Dwarkadas Narandas & Co., and now a clerk in the empoy of P. Gokuldas.	,,	,,	,,
688—1912	Henry William Old	European	Ormiston Road	Lately a canvasser for McAlpeiss and now unemployed.	11th	,,	,,
690—1912	Luxumon Krishnaji Chawan	Hindoo	Byculla, Shroff Gully	A Muccadum	,,	,,	,,
692—1912	Abdul Razak Karimbux Jardoshi	Mahomedan	No. 736, Bellasis Road	An Embroiderer	12th	,,	,,
695—1912	Goolabkhan Esaykhan Pathan	,,	Kamatipura 1st Lane	A Coppersmith	,,	,,	,,
696—1912	Kashinath Ramji Narvankar	Hindoo	Kumbharwada 3rd Lane	A Paper folder in the employ of Shreevenkteshwar Steam Press.	14th	,,	,,
698—1912	Dewji Arjoon Lala	,,	Parel	A Machineman in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	,,	,,	,,
700—1912	Ebrahim Abdulla Miya	Mahomedan	Cowasji Patel Tank Road	Carrying on business as tailor and outfitter and cloth vendor at the aforesaid place.	16th	,,	,,
702—1912	Jehangir Sorabji Kotewal	Parsi	1st Khetwady Lane	Lately a petty dealer in mill stores, etc., under the name of Kotwal Davar & Company and also a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company and now unemployed.	17th	,,	,,

94/12—1912	Ramkishen Gulabrai Bajaj	Hindu	Vithulwady	Lately trading as Hoondi broker in partnership with Haritux Bilasrai Bajaj in the name, style and firm of Bilasrai & Co. and now employed.	19th	"	"
207/12—1912	Atmaram Gopal Sonalkar	"	Mazagaon Love Lane	Lately a Superintendent in the Service of Messrs. J. Mackintosh & Co. and now unemployed.	"	"	"
209/12—1912	Victor Cardoz	Portuguese	Dhobitalao, 2nd Marine Street	A Fitter in the Bombay Municipality	"	"	"
210/12—1912	Hormusji Pestonji Kakar	Parsee	Gilder Street	Lately a horse dealer and horse broker and now unemployed.	"	"	"
1—1913	Kooydan Girdhari Brahmin	Hindu	171 Koombarwada	A hawker in sweet meats	6th	January	1913
9—1913	Soorji Damji Thucker	"	Parel Poibawdy	Lately a horse and carriage supplier and now a servant in the employ of Virji Peraj.	"	"	"
10—1913	Koondaji Vithoo Bhinde	"	Chinch Bunder No.142	Lately a dealer in fruits and now unemployed	"	"	"
16—1913	Vinayekrao Shricru-tna Chonkar	"	1st Khutur gully	An Inspector in the Bombay Gas Company, Limited.	7th	"	"
246-29—1913	Mohomedally Abdulally Bengali and Dorabji Edulji Mewawalla.	1st-Mahamadan 2nd-Parsi	1st—Corner of Grant Road 2nd-12 Khetwady Lane.	1st—Lately a proprietor of New Theatrical Co., in partnership with Dorabji Edulji, Mewawalla and now unemployed. 2nd Lately a proprietor of the new the atrical Co., in partnership with Mahomedally Abdulally Bengali and now unemployed.	9th 10th	" "	1913 "
19—1913	Dennis Macmara Murray	European	Elphinistone Circle	A Preventive Officer in the Bombay Custom	8th	"	"
20—1913	Lindsay Emmanuel Monswate	Eurasian	No. 133 Frere Road	A Telegraphist in the Central Telegraph Office	"	"	"
23—1913	Dhanji Kalianji Sha	Hindu	No. 120, Old Hammar Lane	Lately a servant in the employ of Ardeshir Nusserwanji and Co., and now unemployed.	9th	"	"
25—1913	Nichhabhai Nagurji	Do.	Kandawady	Lately a servant in the new Theatrical Company and now unemployed.	"	"	"
30—1913	Charles Adie	Eurasian	Ripon Road, Byculla	A guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	10	"	"
34—1913	Ganesh Shakoor Tare	Hindu	No. 525, Moru Road, Mahim	Lately a temporary clerk in the Bombay Port Trust and now unemployed.	11	"	"
41—1913	Vithaldas Soonderdas Thaker	Do.	No. 21, Girgaum Benham hall Lane	Lately a jeweller and loan-broker and now unemployed	15	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudications made herein against the undermentioned insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address of Bombay.	Description.	Date of adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
42—1913	Pestonji Bomonji Ghadiali	Parsi	Thakurdwas Road House, No. 249	Lately a coach repairer and now unemployed	14	January	1913.
43—1913	Norotumdas Narandas Soni	Hindoo	Vithalwady, No. 28—30	Lately a broker in jewellery and now a speculator in cotton and jotta, etc.	17	„	„
44—1903	Purshotam Subrao Kurnatki	„	Tank Bunder	Lately a servant in the employ of Venkatish Soobrao and now unemployed.	14	„	„
45 - 1913	Tooka Natha Rasal and Dadoo Mahadoo Rasal.	„	Parel, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.'s Chawl	The first debtor a Boiler-maker and the 2nd a Dyer in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	16	„	„
46 - 1913	Chandanmal Davidas Barathi and Ganeshlal Chandanmal *alias* Mithamal Barathi.	„	Bhaleshwar	Lately trading in partnership in Jewellery in the name of Mithalal Chandanmal and now broker in Jewellery.	18	„	„
47—1913	Shaik Ismail Shaik Kassum Sarang	Mahomedan	New Nagpada	An Engin Driver in the employ of Messrs. Price and Reeves, Contractors.	16	„	„
48—1913	Chand Rehman Pathan	Do.	No. 15, Surti Molla	An Extra Fitter	„	„	„
51—1913	Gones Luxmon Kerkar and Shanker Laxmon Kerkar	Do.	Khambatipura 4th Lane	Lately labourers in the employ of Raghoonath Govind and now unemployed.	17	„	„
54 - 1913	Beharilal Rambilas Marwaree	Do.	2nd Bhoiwada	Formerly carrying on business as Cloth Merchant at Bombay in partnership with Rambildas *alias* Bilasirai Ramchander Jagannath Ramchander and Haribax Maharund under the name of Jagannath Haribax and now unemployed.	17	„	„
57—1913	Rambilas *alias* Bilasrai Ramchandra Marwari.	Hindoo	2nd Bhoimada	Formerly carrying on business as Cloth Merchant in partnership with Jagannath Ramchander, Haribuk Nahermal and Beharilal, Rambilas under the name of Jagannath Haribux, and lately a broker in Cloth and now unemployed.	20th	„	„
68—1913	Saluadore Sebastian Martin Sequeira	Eurasian	No. 50, Goa-Street, Fort	A telegraphist in the Central Telegraph Office	21st	„	„

59—1913	Jahmandas Mangumal Chandua . .	Hindoo . . .	Nagdevi Street	Lately a petty dealer in milk and now unemployed	25th	„	„
60—1913	Ganoo Bahaji Loke	„ . . .	Naigaoun	A Mukadam in the employ of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	22nd	„	„
66—1913	Fateh Mahomed Sher Mahomed Pisori .	Mahomedan . .	Parel	Lately a speculator in Opium, Cotton and Silver and now unemployed.	24th	„	„
69—1913	Mahomedally Adamji Damoodi . .	„ . .	Bhajipala Lane	Lately a dealer in paints, etc., and now unemployed.	25th	„	„
71—1913	Ebram Gunny Halai	„	Rangari Mohalla	A servant in the employ of M. Tyeli Hamid and Company.	28th	„	„
72—1913	Bapulal Amrutlal Sha	Hindoo . . .	Dady Sheth's Agiary Road, No. 1 Khanderao Wady.	Lately a dealer in Copper and Brass pots and now unemployed.	„	„	„
77—1913	Deoji Bharoo Sha	„ . .	Dana Bunder	Formerly dealer in gram in partnership with Monsey Rajoo and Kanji Tejsey in the name of Monsey Rajoo & Co., latterly with Sempaj Ghella and Rowji Kooverji in the name of Semraj Ghella & Co., lately with Deoraj Koorpal Tejoo Kurman and Vijpar Karmak in the name of Deoraj Koorpal & Co., and now a servant in the employ of Chapsey Dhupoo & Co.	29th	„	„
68—1913	Sassoon Eskiel *alias* Ezikiel Bugdadi .	Jewish . .	185, Bellasis Road	A Baker	24th	„	1913
78—1913	Abdul Rehman Abdul Karim Hindustani	Mahomedan . .	Bhendi Bazar	Lately a Baker and now unemployed . .	29th	„	„
82—1913	John Wesley Hillier	European . . .	Watson's Hotel, Fort	Lately carrying on business as General Agent under the name of J. W. Hillier and Company and now unemployed	31st	„	„

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort Bombay, 21st day of October 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 679 of 1913.

Bombay, the 10th November 1914.

Re Meeya Bapoo Meeya Sheriff Meeya of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, till recently carrying on business at Cutlery Bazaar without the Fort; an Adjudged Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 5th day of December 1913 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 46 of 1914.

Gheesa Ram, son of Narain Singh of Ajmer . Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Ganpat, of Ajmer	196	0	0
2. Mohanlal, son of Ram pal, of Ajmer	200	0	0
3. Brij Lal, son of Ghansham Dass	100	0	0
4. Jawaharmal and Kesrimal, of Ajmer	100	0	0
5. Munnalal Saraogi, of Ajmer	40	0	0
6. Har Nath Singh, son of Dhonkal Singh	150	0	0

Whereas the applicant Gheesa Ram has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on the 30th November 1914 at 10 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 5th day of November 1914.

No. 47 of 1914.

Chand Mal, son of Nemi Chand Saraogi, of Ajmer . . . . Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Inder Chand, of Ajmer	300	0	0
2. Ganga Ram Sheo Naran, Ajmer	225	0	0
3. Gheesoolal, of Ajmer	400	0	0
4. Johri Lal Nahar, Ajmer	89	10	0
5. Mool Chand, of Ajmer	80	0	0
6. Dhannalal Patni, Ajmer	80	0	0
7. Mangilal Mohanlal, Ajmer	80	0	0
8. Balu Ram, of Ajmer	30	0	0
9. Sukhji Maganji, Ajmer	80	0	0
10. Godha Halwai, Ajmer	38	0	0
11. Nathoo Bazzaz, Ajmer	40	0	0
12. Chatar Bhuj, Ajmer	20	0	0
13. Harilal Brahman, Ajmer			
14. Hassan Dyer	86	0	0
15. Basdeo Pershad, Ajmer	30	0	0
16. M. Nand Kishore, owner of shop of D. H. Brothers, Ajmer	215	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
17. Ghaffore, Ajmer	400	0	0
18. M. Abdul Rahim, Ajmer	200	0	0
19. Baij Nath Attar, Ajmer	8	0	0
20. Ganeshilal, Ajmer	8	0	0
21. Ajmer	7	0	0
22. Mehtaji, Ajmer	34	0	0
23. Baloo, Ajmer	50	0	0
24. Chouthmal Ajmer	40	0	0
25. Ram Chander, Ajmer	20	0	0
26. Chand, Ajmer	30	0	0

Whereas the applicant Chand Mal has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by this Court at 11 A.M. on the 10th December 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 5th day of November 1914.

No. 48 OF 1914.

Mr. B. Weldon, Department No. 22, Carriage Shop, Ajmer . . Insolvent

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. B. Chiranjilal, of Ajmer	850	0	0
2. R. B. Mool Chand, Paymaster, Ajmer	300	0	0
3. B. Hari Ram, Ajmer	270	0	0
4. Messrs. Allah Rakha & Sons, Ajmer	28	0	0
5. Messrs. Sajan & Son, Ajmer	21	0	0
6. Seth Kesri Mal, Ajmer	130	0	0
Ghulam Singh, Ajmer	50	0	0
	1,649	0	0

Whereas the applicant Mr. B. Weldon has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by this Court at 11 A.M. on 30th November 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 5th day of November 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 3411-*E*.—Mr. T. E. Luxa, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months in continuation of the leave sanctioned in this Department's Notification No. 319s-E., dated the 13th May 1914, with effect from the 11th October 1914.

The 13th November 1914.

No. 3457-*E*.—With reference to Indian Telegraph Department Notification No. 952c-G., dated the 14th July 1913, the leave on urgent private affairs for four months and twenty-five days sanctioned to Mr. W. E. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, General, in combination with privilege leave for one month and five days with effect from the 26th June 1913, is hereby commuted to leave on medical certificate combined with privilege leave for the same periods as previously notified and with effect from the same date.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1914.

No. 1796-*Ap.*—Mr. O. H. G. Rulach, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, and Officiating Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th November 1914.

The following officiating appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. O. H. G. Rulach, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. G. Hamilton, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, pay Rs. 400—500, to act as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800.

Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act as Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, pay Rs. 400—500, from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

Babu Suresh Chandra Dutt, clerk, office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, pay Rs. 80—100, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

The 9th November 1914

No. 1812-*Ap.*—Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st November 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1816-*Ap.*—Mr. L. P. Kulkarni, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 23 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 5 months and 7 days with effect from the 21st October 1914.

Mr. J. E. Reporter, Inspector of post offices, 1st grade, Thana Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. L. P. Kulkarni, or until further orders.

The 10th November 1914.

No. 1822-*Ap.*—Khan Sahib B. B. Gariba, Postmaster, Poona, pay Rs. 400—500, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 16th October 1914.

The following officiating appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Sahib B. B. Gariba, or until further orders :—

Mr. R. N. Tantra, Deputy Postmaster, Poona, to act as Postmaster, Poona, from the 16th October 1914 to the 26th October 1914 inclusive.

Mr. H. J. W. High, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, to act as Postmaster, Poona, from the 27th October 1914.

Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, on his own pay, from the 25th October 1914.

Mr. Shamrao Balkrishna, 4th Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, from the 25th October 1914.

No. 1828-*Ap.*—Mr. E. C. Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for one year with effect from the 8th November 1914, in continuation of furlough for two years already notified.

The 12th November 1914.

No. 1866-*Ap.*—Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 10th November 1914 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Revati Raman Shome, Inspector of post offices, Dacca Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1914.

No 4403-*T.*—Mr. J. G. Smith, Deputy Superintendent, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, from the 1st April to the 11th July 1914 *vice* Mr. W. R. Howson, on leave, and is appointed provisionally to the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch, with effect from the 12th July 1914, *vice* Mr. W. R. Howson on deputation to the Foreign and Political Department as His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lingah.

This cancels this Department Notification No. 115-S. T., dated the 29th April 1914, so far as Mr. J. G. Smith is concerned.

The 13th November 1914.

No. 4144-*T.*—Mr. R. J. Keys, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, and Mr. J. W. Ritchie, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, reverted to the grade of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and Telegraph Master, respectively, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1914.

No. 3322-*E.*—Mr. J. G. P. Cameron, Assistant Electrician, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months, with effect from the 6th November 1914.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 3408-*E.*—The following officiating promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. W. J. D'Rozario . .	Inspecting Telegraphist .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	19th September 1914 to 7th November 1914.
„ S. A. Bower . .	Telegraphist, Technical .	Ditto. .	25th September 1914.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1914.

No. 3414-*E.*—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. C. O. Shortt . .	Inspecting Telegraph Master.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	17th October to 16th November 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csomo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.
Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.
Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.
Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.
Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.
Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.
Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.
Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.
Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.
Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.
Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.
Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.
Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.
Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.
Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.
Sivaparinaya. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14. As. 10
Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 8.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 157830 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarasibala Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SARAT CHANDRA MULLICK .

Residence—Makaldi, P. O., Itachona, Dt. Hooghly.

THE IMPERIAL BANK, LIMITED, DELHI.

I. The 5th Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held on 22nd September 1914 at the Registered Office of the Company at 5 P.M. to consider the following resolution of the Board of Directors :—

"To consider whether the Bank be taken into voluntary liquidation and if so decided to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to settle his or their remuneration."

Present:

Mr. S. K. Raina.
„ Dwarka Nath Topa.
„ Narain Das.
„ Kishan Narain.
„ Badri Pershad.
„ Sri Ram.

As a quorum was not formed the Meeting was adjourned to Thursday the 1st October 1914 to 5 P.M.

II. The Adjourned Extraordinary Meeting was held on Thursday the 1st October 1914 at 5 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46. } **CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.**

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1914 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERC

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUL

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Rag
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
rma*—															
naserim—															
Mergui	...	...	37·87	44·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·02	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	41·03	40	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	38·79	37·87	48·12	48·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·36	41·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39·75	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	32·99	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
per Burma—															
Mandalay	...	..	32·99	39·75	40	38·79	...	...	...	...	20·06	23·27	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	41·83	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	22·38	...	...	...
akan—															
Akyab	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
am*—															
rma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	32·5	30	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hmaputra—															
Goálpára	31·25	25	52·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	27·5	23·12	50	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gal*—															
stern—															
Chittagong	26·25	25	...	47·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	60	5562 to 5625	45	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
ltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	57·5	60	43·75	42·5	...	...	32·5	30	32·5	35	...	...	...
stern—															
Burdwan	...	...	51·25	51·25	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Midnapur	...	.	46·56	47·5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
thern—															
Pabna	:5	32·5	57·5	53·75	35	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Rangpur	31·25	28·75	62·5	60	47·5	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
ar and issa*—															
dr, north—															
Bhágalpur	..	..	56·87	52·5		35	...	...	28·75	25·62	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	.	66·56	57·19	44·37	38·12	...	...	...	25	...	...		...	...
dr, south—															
Patna	...	..	...	50	36·25	34·84	...	...	30·62	23·44	30·62	25	...	28·59	...
sa—															
Cuttack	..	..	47·13	45·62	...	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ted Provinces—															
GRA—															
stern—															
Benares	28·23	25·31	57·24	59·02	41·77	35 31	45·83	39·32	31·93	24·53	...	...	...	...	...
ntral—															
Cawnpore	35	27·5	50	...	41·25	36·25	50	40	31·87	25·62	...	25	...	26·25	.
Jhánsi	...	...	57·19	55·16	...	33·41	40	...	35·31	23·28	30·69	24·58	...	...	...
stern—															
Meerut	.	...	58·28	56 87	...	34·06	43·28	38·12	28 59	25	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	52·97	55·31	61·51	57·24	40 99	36·35	49·53	46·04	34·01	26·67	38·07	26·67	40·99	26·67	...
montane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	38·12	30	...	80	...	33·44	45·62	37·5	28·59	25	...	...	...	...	...
UDH—															
thern—															
Lucknow	...	...	50	44·13	42·08	35·52	47·03	43·28	30·73	24·22	...	...	...	...	...
thern—															
[illegible]	34·69	26·72	55·16	50·62	40·99	33·96	...	...	30·78	23·12	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICT
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
															Moulmein &
...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)-
...	...	..	40·51	34·11	59·26	48·12	53·78	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	..	Rangoon
...	...	...	48·12	37·43	48·12	38·79	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	45·39	42·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)-
...	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma-
...	18·71	18·71	34·97	34·97	59·81	51·61	59·81	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	57·14	44·44	61·54	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet (Bala
															Brahmaputra-
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	56·25	55	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	57·5	51·25	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	70	55	...	..	...	...	99	60	65	6	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	72·5	47·5	..	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	70	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	37·5	32	37·5	32·5	52·5	45	32·5	32·5	...	...	60	52·5	67·5	63·75	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	30	60	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	57·5	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	55	47·5	75 and 82·5	65 and 72·5	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	65	47·5	...	...	...	...	55	43·75	65	66·25	*Northern—* Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orl
															Bihar, north—
...	31·25	31·56	35·62	27·5	...	41·87	31·25	27·5	...	...	57·5	53·75	52·5 to 60	46·56 to 60	Bhágalpur
...	36·25	30·78	...	26·56	...	40	30·78	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	30·62	...	36·25	23·44	53·12	33·28	...	...	...		60	56·56	62·5	57·5	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	35·94	35·94	60·83	47·03	43·54	32·81	...	...	...	...	67·97	75	Cuttack
															United Provinc
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
..	...		37·97	24·84	51·2	36·51	...	...	...	...	55·16	56·41	55·16	51·2	Benares
															Central—
...	25		38·75	26·25	...	...	43·75	35	26·25	25	55	53·12	58·75	61·25	Cawnpore
...	...		37·66	25·94	...	...	...	...	26·67	...	...	43·75	...	50	Jhánsi
															Western—
.	...		35·47	26·72	...	33·28	...	32·03	...	...	...	55·16	66·56	...	Meerut
	33·33	23·54	38·07	26·67	...	38·07	50	42·08	25	25	61·51	50	69·01	57·24	Agra
															Submontane, we
	...	...	...	25·62	...	40	...	...	...	27·5	50	50	58·75	54·37	Shahjahanpur
															(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
	...	...	38·07	24·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	47·03	69·53	59·06	Lucknow
															Northern—
	...	...	39·37	25·62	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	50	45·62	...	51·25	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
...a—														
...sserim—														
...ergui	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	17·16	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...avoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
...oulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	15·76	16·89	...	...	..	...	...	...
...a (deltaic)—														
...angoon	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	17·88	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...aubin	...	..	539·33	581·82	...	...	21·77	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
...assein	..	...	581·82	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	.
...a (inland)—														
...ensada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	..	...	...
...yungoo	...	...	...	...	...	..	24·81	24·81	...	..	...	...	...	...
...er Burma—														
...andalay	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...kôkku	...	...	711·11	711·11	...	..	22·54	22·54	...	...	..	..	...	...
...an—														
...yab	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
...—														
...a—														
...het (Balagan)	..	...	530	530	60	60	17·19	18·44	...	...	...	...	...	..
...maputra—														
...ilpára	...	...	470	490	62·5	62·5	20	20	...	...	...	..	...	...
...ahati	...	...	490	510	60	75	22·5	22·5	...	...	...	..	...	...
...—														
...m—														
...ttagong	...	..	600	550	55	55	16·25	15·62	...	...	..	...	..	...
...ca	...	...	510	570	85	80	22·5	22·5	...	...	...	..	...	...
...c—														
...utta	70	68·75	480	530	55	55	16·87	16·87	55	68·75	...	..	12·5	
...n—														
...liwan	...	..	480	530	65	56·25	20	19·37	...	...	...	...	...	.
...napur	...	...	520 to 550	550 to 600	80	60	18·75	20	130 to 155	120 to 125	...		...	...
...rm—														
...a	...	...	520	540	57·5	47·5	21·25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...pur	...	...	600	550	70	70	25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...nd Orissa—														
...north—														
...alpur	80	80	460	500	50	40	19·69	20	105	100	...	...	...	...
...affarpur	...	...	426·25	492·5	36·25	36·25	20	20·94	266·56	266·25	...	...	...	...
...outh—														
...a	65	64·06	410	490	40	40	20	21·25	26	27·5	...	...	...	...
...ok	67·97	77·5	609·37	609·37	60·94	53·75	15·62	16·25	92·34	92·34	...	...	5	5
...Provinces—														
...s														
...s														
...ss	69·84	66·67	488·91	533·33	51·2	44·43	25·31	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...s														
...ore	76·25	...	480	500	47·5	35	17·81	17·5	130	150 and 160	70	80	...	...
...i	80	64·06	426·25	457·19	50	50	20	23·59	...	...	...		80	5·78
...s														
...s	...	...	456·56	544·84	44·37	47·08	17·34	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	84·17	94·11	412·5	495·21	68·96	57·18	17·76	18·59	110	110	95	105	13·33	6·67
...ns, west—														
...hânpur	72·5	72·5	420	510	57·5	50	20	20	180	180	70 and 100	120 and 130	...	...
...—														
...s														
...w	...	...	440	525	...	...	20·94	20	...	...	90	80	5	2·5
...s														
...d	...	...	460	530	40	30·62	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

e figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
14	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	32·86	...	...	...	...	3	3·37	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
	...	...	...	...	...	..	11·43	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
	..	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
	...	...	...	...	...	34·97	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—* Henzada
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Toungoo
	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	28·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Pakôkku
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	*Arakan—* Akyab
														Assam—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	1·95	*Surma—* Sylhet (Balaganj)
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·56	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·84	1·81	*Eastern—* Chittagong
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·5	2·25	Dacca
	12·5	...	...	...	...	25	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·02	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
	7·5	...	...	...	...	28·75	21·25	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·2	*Western—* Burdwan
	6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·12	2·12	Midnapur
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·19	3·12	*Northern—* Pabna
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·37	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
	..	..	...	...	...	27·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·97	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
	...	...	...	6·56	5	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·06	Muzaffarpur
	...	...	...	10	7.5	25	20	...	...	...	...	1·87	2	*Bihar, south—* Patna
	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·06	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
	...	...	...	...	7·97	26·67	23·54	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	*Eastern—* Benares
	..	..	...	16·87	8·91	24·37	20	60 and 70	60 and 70	...	...	2·41	2·37	*Central—* Cawnpore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·2	Jhánsi
	...	...	...	15·94	7·97	25	22·81	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	*Western—* Meerut
	5	...	...	13·33	5·68	30·16	24·22	...	...	80	80	2·5	2·5	Agra
	...	...	...	15	10	27·5	30·62	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
	...	...	...	20	6·25	26·25	23·75	40	40	...	...	2·44	2·47	*Southern—* Lucknow
	...	...	...	12·5	5·62	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·31	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ra
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	191
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	47·81	40·73	..	...	35·47	29·63	37·5	29·63	43·75	31·98	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozpur	.	...	...	51·56	...	33·28	40	36·41	26·56	25	..	27·5	...	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	38·12	32·5	59·06	56·25	34·69	35	37·19	41·87	...	24·37	44·22	27·5	40	32·03	...
South-eastern—															
Delhi	47·5	30	66·25	66·87	38·75	36·25	43·75	42·19	30	25·94	55	25	45	25·62	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	35	33·28	59·22	57·19	32·03	30·94	35	34·06	...	...	...	23·28	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	...	..	56·25	56·25	33·12	36·25	38·12	40	23·44	25	31·25	...	32·5	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	.	..	52·5	52·5	31·87	31·87	36·25	35·62	25	23·75	.	28·75	..	...	...
Multan	30	28·91	50	43·75	33·12	33·75	37·5	38·12	28·12	...	36·87	26·25	40	33·75	...
N.W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	.	..	55·62	59·79	34·06	37·66	38·54	42·34	20·52	24·11	30·78	31·51	38·33	38·18	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	..	...	...	33·65		...	..	...	...	31·98	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	57·5	50·47	37·5	38·12	...	...	...	33·91	31·09	...	38·44	31·56	...
Shikárpur	26·72	29·22	..	64·06	35	35·31	...	...	28·44	28·28	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	.	..	..	...	38·75 to 41·25	40 to 42·5	62·5	62·5	30·62	29·63	28·75	31·25	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar	..	..	.	.	37·76	36·93	...	...	...	...	27·13	29·37	...	...	
Sholapur	..	...	...	56·94	4·7	43·54	...	..	...	..	28·23	26·41	32·66	30·05	...
Poona	..	..	...	48·8	49·84	...	...	...	37·13	36·04	...	34·74	40·26	38·54	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmadnagar	..	..	..	55·1	...	...	...	...	..	...	30·31	36·85	34·17	33·07	...
Dhulia	...	...		...	...	43·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·8	35·62	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	41·09	...	...	...		...	36·77	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	60	56·25	45	38·75	...	...	31·25	27·5	36·25	30	45	35	...
Central Provinces *—															
Eastern—															
Nagpur	...	...	48·06	42·25	40·69	34·37	53·31	47	...	...	33·69	32·62	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	42·12	43·25	32	53·37	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Raipur	...	...	46	38	39	34	45	45	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	47	45·25	45·5	41·5	...	...	...	...	29	27	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	47·12	44·75	46·44	35·75	...	...	...	...	32·5	28·75	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	40·2	36·5	41·5	...
Salem	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·2
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	30	...	...	...
Cuddapah	31·8	40·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	..	...
Karnul	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—															
Madras	32·7	34·7	55	53·6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	33·3	31·7	...	53·9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	...	46·2	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	27	26	64	66	57	60	51·93	51·98	...	...	34	28	...	...	34
Bangalore	26	32	72	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	48	...	...	..	39

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

61	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
13	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Rajputana—
.	36·72	29·63	38·75	29·06	...	...	61·56	...	...	....	94·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
	...	...	32·5	25·62	59·28	40	.	..	28·75	29·53	66·72	66·72	72·66	55·16	*Southern—* Ferozpur
	36·25	25.62	32·19	25·62	63·91	41·25	40	30	29·06	29·06	57·19	60	64·06	56·25	*Central—* Lahore
	30·62	22·5	35	25·94	55	35	...	...	27·5	25·94	60	85	62·5	55	*South-eastern—* Delhi
	...	...	32·08	26·25	...	...	...	...	30	30	50	...	65	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
	...	26·25	29·53	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·44	...	50	...	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
	...	...	29·37	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	58·75	57·5	*Western—* Lyallpur
	30·62	25	30	27·81	...	...	...	..	...	28 41	...	...	...	58 75	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
	33·33	30·05	28·59	26·41	51·2	33·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	...	Peshawar
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
	...	...	...	30·94	...	...	...	...	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
	...	...	32·81	30	63·75	43·75	...	...	26·56	26 87	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
	42·5	31·87	...	...	65 to 79·22	57·5	56·87	41·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	*Deccan and Karnata* Dharwar
	...	...	40·99	...	59·79	54·17	...	...	22·5	...	52 86	47 81	...	...	Sholapur
	...		43·96	31·61	66·27	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and Deccan—
	...	...	45·62	31·82	...	52·4	...	...	23·33	...	..	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
	...	...	...	31·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
	...	...	37·5	30	55	45	...	...	26·25	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces—
	...	...	48·12	32·62	52·06	51	...	...	23·75	22·5	64·06	55 87	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
	...	...	41	23·5	53·37	44·5	44·19	35	25	26·62	55 19	50	...	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	...	...	36	28	45	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
	...	...	36	33	54	46	...	...	21·75	20	67	...	...	...	Akola
	...	...	41·87	26·25	47·56	36·62	...	...	20·69	20·62	70·75	61·5	...	...	Amraoti
															Madras—
	...	...	51·6	51·6	...	...	...	...	38·5	35·2	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
	...	...	...	...	34·9	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
	...	...	36·9	36·9	35·3	35·3	...	...	23·9	23·1	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
	...	...	...	...	35·7	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
	...	...	44·6	34·6	...	...	54·9	48 1	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	..	58·4	53·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
	...	...	...	.	...	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
	...	...	48	38	66	60	68·59	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
	...	...	46	32	66	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*concluded.*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	88·75	80	400	455·94	57·19	53·33	...	..	...	...	...	...	17·66	6·9
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	80	80	455	568·91	50	53·28	16·87	16·72	88·75	80	66·72	133·12	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	88·91	85·62	492·34	556·25	51·56	48·12	15·94	14·84	85	66·25	92·66	112·5	...	...
South-eastern—														
Delhi	90	80	510	550	46·25	45	17·5	17·5	77·5	70	80	100	11·41	11·4
Submontane—														
Amritsar	86·25	85	435	530	53·28	44·37	14·37	14·37	...	...	65	75	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	400	530	43·75	40	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	427·5	510	42·5	40	15	15	80	80	...	...	...	10
Multan	72·5	76·87	422·5	526·25	46·25	40	16·41	16·25	...	...	...	113·12	...	...
N.W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	434·22	474·16	49·22	51·2	15·1	15·1	123·07	127·71	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	87·5	415	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	400	547·5	...	...	...	...	52·5	42·5	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	430 to 495	540 to 580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	467·19	...	75·83	75·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	526·3	508·75	71·04	74·58	...	...	217·55	245·62	...	76·3	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	525	68·33	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	89·37	389·17	562·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...		350	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	86·62	550	666·62	...	...	22·81	23·37	83·31	83·37	120	120	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	69·56	76·25	410	510	...	...	22·19	22·25	100	114·25	76·19	106·62	11·44	8
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	430	530	...	...	21	20	180	190	70	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	78	...	533·25	625	...	...	18·25	19	109·5	114	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	90·87	83·37	400	550	...	...	19	20	133·31	221·75	...	...	9·56	8
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	98·3	93·1	579·3	487·9	64·1	51·2	24·7	20·5	..	...	57·7	70·4	...	...
Salem	...	...	445·2	445·2	...	...	...	...	188·4	188·4	85·7	85·7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	66·2	508	634·9	55·6	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	400·5	526·3	...	...	...	..	...	...	49·5	52·7	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	133·3	65·8	65·8	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	453·3	533·3	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	74·1	79·1	559·6	526·6	41·8	51·9	12·8	12·8	131·7	131·7	49	51	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	466·6	533·3	...	...	18·1	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	608·2	574·4	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	80	607·13	600	68·54	68·54	...	...	200*	205·68*	120	120	5·16	3·65
Bangalore	76	88	685·68	737·13	68·54	51·41	...	...	240*	240*	137·13	154·27	7·84	5·88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

ıe figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
7·81	6·15	14·53	6·67	...	...	30·78	30·78	110	...	80	80 to 90	2·5	2·31	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
...	...	...	...	7·34	6·72	...	...	250	90	175	150	2·56	2·5	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	9·37	7·19	28·75	25	140	150	170	170	2·61	2·56	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	30·62	11·41	20	...	25	20	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	...	...	...	7·81	6·87	23·75	21·25	120	100	...	...	2·72	2·66	*Submontane—* Amritsar
..	..	...	..	6·56	13·75	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·31	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
..	..	...	...	6·25	6·25	26·87	23·75	100	100	140	140	2·75	2·62	*Western—* Lyallpur
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·81	...	...	...	...	2·67	2·64	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province
.	...	...	...	5·16	6·35	16·87	19·79	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·78	Peshâwar
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·87	2·87	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
;	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·22	2·16	Karáchi
;	..	...	..	5	4·37	25·62	...	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·44	Shikárpur
;	...	...	...	6·61	5·62	33·12	23·44	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	..	2·5	2·39	Quetta
														Bombay—
	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·5	2·41	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·39	2·37	Sholapur
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2·37	2·34	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan
	...	...	...	...	...	34·27	28·59	...	...	...	.	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·44	2·37	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			2·22	Surat
		...	...	...	...	25	23·75	...	...	...	.	2·62	2·37	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
	...		...	..	...	...	...	50	50	80	100	1·87	1·87	*Western—* Nagpur
	...	...	...	...		33·31	25	60	60	70	70	1·75	1·87	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
	...	12	15	...	...	...	...	94	92	52	53	2·12	2	Akola
	...	17·19	9·87	...	...	...	...	80	60	100	80	2·19	2·25	Amráoti
														Madras—
	...	8·1	3·2	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	..	60	60	2·44	2·44	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...		2·22	2·22	Salem
	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·38	2·25	*Central—* Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·06	2·25	Cuddapah
	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	2·68	Karnul
	3·6	.	...		..	...		...	...	...	...	1·79	1·78	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
	...	...	...	...	..	35·3	26	135†	123·76†	...	...	1·79	1·79	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	13·5	130†	135†	...	...	2·15	2·1	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	..	35·3	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·48	2·44	Trichinopoly
	15	...	...	.	..	20·4	20·4	...	...	40	40	2·25	2	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
	3·65	5·16	4·74		..	36·72	36·72	80	80	100	100	2·62	2·62	Mysore
	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, November 12, 1914

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 9	10 6	9 12	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	9 6	8 12	8 12	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 3	8 14	...	...	8 13	8 5	11 10	10 13	17 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 5	9 5	17 14	17 14	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 10	11 10	19 13	19 13	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	12 —	12 —	...	...	17 —	18 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	9 —	8 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	7 8	7 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 —	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 14	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 2	9 2	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi *(Eleusine coracana)*		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet *(Setaria italica)*		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga *(Cicer arietinum)*		Maize *(Zea Mays)*		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 12	17 12	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 9	18 9	*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Manbin
												Bassein
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	*Pegu (inland)—*
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	17 —	17 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	16 —	16 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	18 4	18 4	5 13	5 13	14 —	14 —	Toungoo
												Thayetmyo
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	19 12	19 12	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	*Upper Burma—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	23 5	23 5	11 5	11 5	14 —	14 —	Pakôkku
												Meiktila
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	*Arakan—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	12 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	Kyaukpyu
												Akyab
												Assam—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	17 8	20 —	*Surma—*
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
												Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 6	5 14	8 6	8 6	5 2	5 5	10 8	10 —	Khási and Jáintia
...	...	...		5 8	5 8	...		4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Hills
..	...	...	..	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Manipur
...	...	...		5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
												Lushai Hills
..	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 12	17 —	17 —	*Brahmaputra—*
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...		6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...		7 8	7 8		...	5 —	6 8	13 —	16 —	Darrang
...	...	...		8 —	8 —			6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...		5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Sibságar
												Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 —	20 —	*Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...		5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18 —	18 —	Maimensingh
..	...	..		8 8	8 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	...	..	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	*Deltaic—*
	...	..	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Khulna
...	...	9 2	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 4	7 4	20 —	20 —	24-Parganas
...	..	..	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 6	20 —	20 —	Howrah
	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 2	6 6	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	21 —	Hooghly
		...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh
												Jessore
												Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 9	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 8	10 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 6	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 9	6 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 —	10 6	...	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 3	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	.	
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 12	...	...	..	..
Bhágalpur	10 —	10 8	13 12	14	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	.
Darbhanga	19 14	11 —	14 6	14 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	..	..
Sáran	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	...	..	.
Champáran	10 4	10 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	8 8	8 —	12 —	11 8	...	..	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	10 2	10 11	13 10	14 10	...	..	7 8	7 12	...	...	..	.
Gaya	9 12	10 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	10 8	...
Patna	11 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	.	...
Shahabad	10 4	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 8	9 —	...	..	..	..	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	..
Mánbhum	8 8	9 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...		...	..
Ránchi	9 4	8 8	10 —	10 —	..	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	
Palámau	10 6	10 2	12 15	12 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	.	
Hazáribágh	9 —	8 12	...	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 4		...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	8 8	..	...		...	8 8	8 8	..	.	..	...
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	.		8 7	8 13	...	...	...	
Balasore	8 —	8 8	.	...	.	...	9 2	8 8	...	...	...	.
Sambalpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	..	9 4	9 4	..	..	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 8
Benares	9 3	9 3	11 15	11 15	6 —	6 4	6 4	6 4	..	...	...	...
Ghazipur	9 —	9 11	12 6	12 9	4 13	4 13	6 15	7 7	...	...	9 5	10 2
Jaunpur	9 9	9 4	12 3	11 9	3 8	3 8	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 12	8 15	11 8	11 10	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 —	...	10 6	...	9 12
Central—												
Bánda	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...
Fatehpur	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 12	...	...
Cawnpore	9 8	9 4	12 4	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4
Jhansi	9 —	9 —	11 1	11 1	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 10	9 13	10 4	...	...
Etáwah	9 6	9 3	11 2	11 10	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Farrukhabad	9 2	9 2	12 —	12 —	4 1	4 1	8 3	8 3	9 15	10 8	...	...
Mainpuri	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 4	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	10 4	11 —	10 —	10 —
Etah	9 12	9 8	11 4	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	..
Agra	9 12	9 8	11 8	11 12	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 —	9 8	10 —
Muttra	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 12	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	10 4	10 8	13 —	13 4	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —
Bulandshahr	10 10	10 12	12 12	13 —	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 5	10 6	12 8	13 —	5 3	5 3	7 5	7 2	...	...	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 7	9 7	13 15	13 15	6 5	6 5	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Basti	10 4	10 —	15 —	15 —	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

[**The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee**]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
				9 4	9 8	.	..	6 8	7 —	21 —	21 —	*Western*— Bankura
				10 —	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	20 —	20 —	Burdwan
				10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12		18 —	18 —	Birbhum
				9 8	9 8			4	6	8	21 8	Midnapur
				11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8		9 —	Murshidabad
				...	...			6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	*Northern*—
				9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6	16 —	15 —	Pabna
				13 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	19 —	19 —	Rajshahi
				...	...	...	...	7 8	8	19 14	19 14	Malda
					..			8	8	18 —	18 —	Bogra
				9 4	9			6 10	6 10	17 —	17 —	Jalpaiguri
				7 12	6			6 4	6 4	15 —	15 —	Dinajpur
												Rangpur
9 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5	14 —	13 —	*Hills*— Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	10 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	*Bihar, north*— Purnea
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	12 8	11 4	7 4	7 8	18 12	18 12	Bhágalpur
12 —	12 1	...	...	9 14	11 —	11 —	11 —	6 10	6 9	18 11	18 11	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Muzaffarpur
...	..	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Champáran
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	11 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	*Bihar, south*— Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 8	7 1	7 6	19 15	19 15	Monghyr
...	...	5 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	13 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	18 —	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	13 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Patna
	...	...	...	11 —	10 4		...	7 —	7 —	20 —	18 8	Shahabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	*Chota Nagpur*— Singbhum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Mánbhum
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	4 — to 6 8	4 — to 6 —	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
				10 6	10 4	11 4	11 4	8 7	9 —	18 9	19 3	Palámau
12 4	12 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	11 —	10 12	6 8	6 8	16 —	17 —	Hazáribágh
				10 8	10 8	...		7 3	6 9	20 —	24 —	*Orissa*— Puri
			...	11 2	11 2	...	..	6 9	6 9	25 9	25 9	Cuttack
			...	9 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	...	...	5 12	6 4	20 —	20 —	Balasore
				9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8 to 7 —	6 8 to 7 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
...	...	8 8	10 —	9 —	9 8	...	.	6 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	*Eastern*— Mirzapur
...	...	11 6	12 7	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 12	7 1	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	...	6 8	9 13	9 13	...	.	7 6	8 6	17 —	16 10	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 8	...	...	7 7	7 7	17 7	17 7	Jaunpur
..	...	...	...	9 6	9 14	.	.	6 8	6 10	19 —	19 —	Allahabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	17 —	18 —	*Central*— Bánda
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	.	8 7	8 7	...	9 8	6 12	7 —	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 8	.	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
6 2	6 2	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 6	10 8	6 3	6 —	19 8	19 8	Jhansi
...	...			9 11	9 11	...		9 4	9 4	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
	...	...	...	9 8½	10 —	12 6	12 6	6 14	6 14	19 11	20 10	Farrukhabad
	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	5 12	6 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Etah
	9 4	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 8	23 —	*Western*— Meerut
	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 12	12 —	7 8	7 —	23 —	23 —	Agra
	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	..	6 —	6 —	21 12	21 12	Muttra
	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 4	11 —	12 4	6 4	6 4	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
				10 6	10 10	10 —	10 8	6 8	6 8	20 —	20	Bulandshahr
				10 10	10 6	11 9	...	8 6	8 7	16 4	16 4	*Submontane, east*— Ballia
				10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
				10 5	10 5		...	8 6	8 6	17 6	17 6	Gorakhpur
				10 4	10 —	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	2 12	2 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...
Pulaun	9 10	9 10	11 12	11 12	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 10	9 —	9 8	8 —	9 8
Pilibit	10 12	10 6	13 —	13 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 12	9 —	8 12	...	...
Bareli	10 5	10 5	13 12	13 12	3 12	3 12	6 9	6 9	10 —	11 8		...
Moradabad	10 4	10 —	12 4	12 4	3 2	3 2	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 14	10 4	10 4
Bijnor	10 2	10 2	13 4	13 4	3 8	3 —	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	11 —	10 12	14 5	14 5	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	9 14	8 4	7 11	7 2
Sahárunpur	10 10	11 2	14 14	14 14	3 4	3 4	6 6	6 6	8 8	9 —	...	...
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 8	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	2 12	2 12	6 —	5 —	...	...	8 —	7 —
Almora	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	3 8	3 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	8 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 8	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 8	9 4	12 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	10 —	10 4	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 6	9 2	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 12	...	...	8 —	8 —
Unao	8 14	8 14	11 10	11 10	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	9 8	9 4	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	10 —	9 12	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	..
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 8	9 10	12 8	12 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	9 13	10 1½	12 9	13 2½	4 5	5 —	7 10	7 9½	9 9	10 1½	8 8	7 8
Gonda	10 2	10 4	13 12	13 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	8 —	7 12	8 4	...	...
Bahraich	10 4	10 4	14 4	14 4	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	9 14	10 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Kheri	10 8	10 4	14 8	14 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 9	9 15	15 5	15 14½	5 13	5 13	6 8	6 8	18 1	18 1	9 12	10 2
Ajmer	8 4	8 8	11 2	11 8	..	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 4	11 8	8 12	9 8
Kishangarh	8 12	9 —	11 4	11 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	9 —
Tonk	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	4 8	4 —	5 10	5 —	8 8	9 —	...	...
Jaipur	9 7	9 —	12 5	12 1	5 —	4 14	5 12	5 11	10 8	10 5	9 3	8 12
Karauli	8 7	8 7	10 —	10 —	5 10	5 10	6 14	6 14	10 —	10 —	8 7	7 13
Dholpur	9 8	9 7	11 8½	11 14½	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 10½	8 14	9 7½
Bharatpur	9 —	9 4	11 2	11 14	4 5	4 4	4 9	4 13	10 —	10 12	9 4	9 12
Alwar	9 11½	9 13½	12 3½	12 7	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 8	9 8	10 1½	10 —	10 —
Nasirabad	9 —	9 —	...		6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	9 —	10 —
Western—												
Bikaner	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Jaisalmer	7 11	8 —	...	...	4 2	4 6	5 4	5 8	9 6	9 5	8 6	8 8
Jodhpur	8 4 and 9 4	8 6 and 9 8	11 —	11 8	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 4 and 12 —	9 4 and 9 12	9 8 and 10 —
Central India—												
Indore	9 9	9 10	12 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	17 1	18 12	11 —	12 8
Nimach	9 8	9 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 12	8 —	8 —
Gwalior	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	10 —
Ferozpur	11 8	11 —	14 8	14 8	...	..	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	11 4	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	6 8	6 12	8 12	10 12	9 12	9 12
Gujranwala	12 6	12 6	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 8	..	...
Gujrat	12 —	12 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 —
Jhelum	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 8	..	...	6 8	7 8	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	6 —	6 —	10 6	10 10	7 4	12 —	6 —	6 2	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 11	...	...	7 10	7 14	20 8	20 8	Bareli
...	...	7 2	...	10 12	10 12	11 14	11 14	7 4	7 10	20 13	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 —	6 12	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 —	8 13	7 11	5 8	5 8	19 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	10 10	11 —	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	...	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	21 —	22 —	Sultanpur
8 —	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	6 14	6 12	19 —	18 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	7 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	8 4	9 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 6	18 12	18 12	Fyzabad
11 —	10 8	9 —	8 —	9 14	10 2⅔	9 9	10 5⅓	6 12	7 2⅔	18 10	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 2	11 —	11 —	7 2	7 2	16 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	.	10 2	10 7½	11 9	11 9	18 1	18 12½	5 13	5 12½	17 11½	17 11	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 8	10 10	12 —	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	.	...	*	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —		...	24 8	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	.	...	...	8 4	8 8	9 —		..	17 —	17 —	Tonk
...	..	7 4	7 4	8 6 and 10 8	8 4 and 10 9	12 —	11 13	12 —	11 4	23 12	23 6	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 9	9 6	10 —	...	...	20 10	21 4	Karauli
...	.	8 8	9 —	10 3	10 7	...	...	6 12	6 10	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	11 2	10 4	9 12	12 2	6 4	6 4	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	..	9 8	9 8	11 2	11 6½	12 4	12 2	13 6	11 12	25 —	25 —	Alwar
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	7 11	8 5	...	...	...	.	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
..	..	...	...	9 12 to 10 8	10 — to 10 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	24 —	25 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
.	..	...	...	10 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...		...	...	11 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 12	...	...	...	7 4	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	..	12 8	11 12	12 4	12 12	10 12	10 12	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lahore
..	..	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
..	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 —	12 —	...	..	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	..	..	..	13 8	13 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	7 8	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Delhi	9 12	9 12	12 8	13 —	3 —	3 —	5 14	5 12	7 —	9 —	8 8	9 8
Rohtak	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Karnál	10 4	10 12	14 —	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 12	10 12	14 8	14 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 12	9 12	8 12	8 12
Ludhiána	11 8	11 4	15 —	15 4	...	...	6 —	6 8	6 —	8 —	6 8	8 8
Jullundur	12 8	12 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	...	...
Amritsar	12 4	12 4	15 8	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 10	7 12	9 8	10 —	10 —
Siálkot	12 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	8	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	9 4	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 8	9 4	7 —	6 12
Kángra	12 8	12 8	17 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	13 4	12 4	12 —
Attock	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	13 4	13 —	17 8	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 4	12 —	11 —
Jhang	12 4	12 —	15 4	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —
Lyallpur	12 —	11 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	11 12	11 12	13 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	12 12	9 8	11 12
Montgomery	12 1	12 1		11 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	9 —	11 8	9 8	10
Muzaffargarh	11 12	11 8	1	15	...	...	6 —	6	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 12	11 12	1	15	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 12	13 —	1 4	13 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	10 —	10 —	1 —	15 —	3 9	3 9	6 4	6 4	...	...	9 8	9 8
Pesháwar	11 6	11 —	1 2	19 —	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 13	12 10	12 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	11 7	11 7	1 12	16 12	3 15	4 4	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7
Bannu	13 12	13 12	2 4	20 —	4 11	4 11	8 7	8 7	15 —	15 —	10 15	10 15
Dera Ismael Khan	11 14	11 14	1	15 —	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	12 8	13 —	10 10	10 10
Tochi	13 8	13 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	8 —		...	...	...
Kurram	11 8	11 8	1 8	18 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	9 4	9 5	10 5	10 5	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 8	9 8	...		5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 12	10 8
Shikárpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	10 4	10 4	...	...	5 —	5 8	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	11 —	12 —
Quetta	9 11 to 10	9 9 to 10 3	12 5	12 5	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 13	12 13	9 3	9 3
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 —	5 12	7 14	7 14	10 9	10 9	8 12	8 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4
Alibág	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 3	9 3	9 4	9 4
Thanna	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 15	9 15
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 14	6 14	14 4	14 11	12	12 —
Belgaum	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 1	12 13	12 1	12 7	12 7
Satara	7 1	7 1	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 6	6 6	11 5	11	11 6	11 6
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 —	7 15	7 7	13 15	13 1	11 6	11 6
Bijapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 6	5 2	7 8	7 —	12 4	13 2	12 3	
Poona	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 15	6 15	11 14	11 4	9 10	9 10
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2			6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	12 6	13 1	11 3	11 14
Násik	9 9	9 9			5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 6	10 4	10 4
Dhulia	8 10	8 10			6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2
Jalgaon	8 6	8 9			5 15	6	6 14	6 14	12 3	12 3	11 —	11 5
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6			5 5	5 5	7 3	7 3	9 11	9 11	7 14	7 14
Broach	8 —	8 —			6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —			4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Baroda	8	8 —			6 8	6 8	7 4	7 —	10	10 —	8 —	8
Ahmadabad	8 8	8 8			5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Godhra	7 12	7 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —
Disa	9 2	9 —			4 8	4 12	5 —	5 4	10 4	9 4	9 12	9 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 4	9 —			4 8	4 4	6 —	5 8	12 —	11 4	8 4	8 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 —	9			4 8	4 8	6 11	6 11	11 2	11 2		
Hoshangabad	9 11	9 11	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 6	7 1	9 13	9 13		
Betul	9 1	9 1	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 14	6 14	11 1	11 1		
Chhindwara	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 3	7 3	9 8	9 8		
Nagpur	9 9	9 9	...	...	4 14	5 3	7 13	7 13	11 8	10 6		
Wardha	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 2	...	7 11	7 5	10 6	11 15		

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
				10 12	10 12	9 8	9 8	6 8	6 8	20 —	20	*South-eastern*— Gurgáon
				11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
				12 8	12 8			7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	
				11 4	11 8				6 8	20 8	20 —	Rohtak
11 12	12 12	9 12	9 12	12 4	11 8	12 12	12 12	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Karnál
	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	13 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	*Submontane*— Ambala
	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Ludhiána
	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	14 —	14 —	6 4	6 8	25 —	25 —	Jullundur
	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
		12 —	11 —	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
		...	...	12 —	12 4	...	...	...		26 —	26 —	Amritsar
										25 —	25 —	Siálkot
				9 4	9 7	10 —	10 4	5 8	5 8	18 —	18 —	*Hills*— Simla
		...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	8 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kángra
		13 —	13 —	13 8	13 2			7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
				13 4	13 4	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
18 —	18 —			14 8	14 —	14 —	13 8	...	6 8	24 —	24 —	*Western*— Sháhpur
		17 —	17 —	13 8	13 8	14 —	14 —			21 —	21 —	Jhang
		...	...	12 12	12 12			8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
		13 —	13 —	12 12	12 12	12 12	13 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Multan
		...	...	12 4	12 8	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	22	22 —	Montgomery
				12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
				12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	21 —	22 —	Dera Ghasi Khan
				11 1	11 1	11 13	11 8	...	...	20 10	20 10	**W. F. Province**— Hazára
		16 3	11 —	13 10	13 —	11 11	11 —	7 8	7 8	26 —	26 —	Peshawar
		...	...	13 15	13 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	... 1	28 1	Kohát
				16 4	16 1	13 9	13 12			31 4	30 10	Bannu
				15 5	16 —	10 —	10 —			27 —	27 —	Dera Ismael Khan
				...	...	14 —	17 —			20 —	20 —	Tochi
				10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —			19 —	19 —	Kurram
				11 6	11 6	14 —	14 —			18 —	18 —	Malakand
												Wano
				10 8	10 8			6 —	6 —	32 —	29 —	**Sind and Baluchistan**— Karáchi
				10 8	10 —					24 —	23 —	Hyderabad
				11 8	11 8			...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Párkar (Mirpur Khas)
				10 4	10 4			6 4	6 4	22 —	...	Shikárpur
								5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
				10 —	9 14	8 14	10 —	4 12 to 5 12	4 12 to 5 12	16 —	16 —	Quetta
		...		8 1	8 1			6 3	6 3	20 10	20 10	**Bombay**— *Konkan*— Karwar
		...		8 4	8 4			6 12	6 12	20 —		Ratnagiri
		...		8 2	8 2			7 3	7 3	24 —	24 —	Alibág
		...		9 1	9 6			6 11	7 —	18 6	18 14	Bombay
		...		9 9	9 9			6 15	6 15	21 —	21 —	Thanna
14 5	14 5	...		8 9	8 9			6 11	6 11	20 2	20 2	*Deccan and Karnátak*— Dharwar
		...		8 13	8 13			6 12	7 3	20 1	20 1	Belgaum
		...		7 13	7 13			7 7	7 7	19 —	19 —	Satara
		...		9 5	9 5			6 7	7 2	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
		...		8 10	9 1			6 2	7 —	19 10	20 8	Bijapur
		...		8 4	8 4			5 14	6 3	21 4	21 4	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—
14 9	14 9	...		8 8	8 8			7	7 —	16 2	16 2	Ahmadnagar
		...		9 7	9 7			8 —	8 —	20 10	20 10	Násik
		...		9 14	9 14			6 5	6 5	19 3	19 3	Dhulia
		...		9 10	9 10			6 14	6 14	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
		...		7 14	7 14			6 4	6 4	26 13	26 13	*Gujarat*— Surat
13 —	12 —	...		8 8	8 8			7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
		...		9 —	9 8			7 —	7 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
		...		9 2	9 2			6 8	7 —	21	21 —	Baroda
		...		10 —	10 —			6 8	6 8	... 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
		...		11 —	11 —			7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Godhra
		...		9 2	8 12			6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Diss
		...		9 8	9 8			7 —	6 8	80 —	80 —	*Kathiawar*— Rajkot
				9 11	9 11			6 13	6 13	18 11	18 11	**Central Provinces**— *Western*— Nimar
				10 15	10 11			6 8	6 3	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
				9 14	9 14			5 2	5 2	14 —	14 —	Betul
				9 8	8 5			6 2	6 2	14 —	14 —	Chhindwara
				8 15	8 15			7 6	7 6	15 —	16 —	Nagpur
				8 8	8 8			7 11	7 11	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 7	8 7	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Sangor	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 8	6 —	10 4	10 —	...	...
Damoh	8 12	8 5	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 10	9 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 3	8 5	...	...	4 12	5 6	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 4	8 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 11	7 11	11 14	11 14	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 10	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 11	12 1	13 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 14	9 14	..	...	6 6	7 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	...	...
Akola	8 1	8 1	...	...	3 14	3 14	7 1	7 1	12 8	14 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 2	12 —	12 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 12	6 14	11 10	11 10	4 1	4 1	7 4	7 7	12 13	12 9	11 1	11 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 3	10 3	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 12	11 12	8 9	8 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	13 8	12 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 2	13 15	11 15	11 15
Karnul	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	8 4	13 5	14 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	13 15	13 15
Godávari	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	15 13	15 15	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 1	14 1	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	13 9	13 9	13 —	12 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 7	13 8	13 —	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	7 7	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	..	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 4	10 4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 15	9 9	10 4
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 5	13 12	13 8	11 9	11 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	5 —	5 4	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	..	...
Aden	6 12	7 —	...	...	5 9	4 10	6 8	5 1	9 2	8 15	8 10	8 10

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
...		...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 —	7 1	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 14	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	..	...	8 12	8 5	...	...	6 —	6 5	14 15	14 10	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 11	14 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	.	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 10	7 —	16 —	17 12	Buldána
...	...	...	...	9 14	8 5	..	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 3	8 3	18 1	18 1	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 3	8 9	...	...	10 8	11 3	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Malabar
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	21 10	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	16 —	Nilgiris
12 5	[illegible]	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 12	Salem
												Central—
10 11	10 11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
12 14	12 14	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	17 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Ganjam
14 10	14 10	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Vizagapatam
14 10	15 8	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	27 15	27 6	Madras
10 —	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	25 10	Chingleput
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22 10	22 10	N. Arcot
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	S. Arcot
12 9	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	23 13	22 7	Tanjore
13 5	13 11	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
13 9	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 —	25 8	Tinnevelly
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
11 8	11 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mysore
10 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 12	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
12 8	12 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 7	8 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government

Calcutta, November 12, 1914

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATION IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN AUGUST 1914.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during August 1914, and April to August 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

The imports into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and also the Madras ports show the commercial disorganisation brought about by the war, and the influence of hampering conditions on the products which are exported from upland districts to world markets. The imports in August as against the corresponding month of 1913 by rail, river, and sea show (in round numbers) a fall of :—

82 per cent in jute
79 „ „ „ linseed.
53 gram and pulse.
47 rape and mustard seed.
25 raw cotton.
23 tea.
7 „ „ wheat.

There was an increase in the imports of rice (29 per cent) due mainly to large importations from Burma into the Madras ports.

The statistics for the five months ending 31st August 1914 are summarised in the following table :-

TABLE I.

(1) Articles.	(2) August 1914.	(3) April to August 1914.	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) as compared with August 1913.	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (3) as compared with five months, April to August 1913.
	cwts.	cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	168,438	6,061,134	—24·6	+31·9
Wheat	1,805,368	13,056,724	—6·9	—47·5
Rice (including paddy) . .	2,207,198	11,729,863	+29·2	+23·7
Gram and Pulse . . .	388,347	3,139,814	—52·5	—35·2
Linseed	195,837	4,734,595	—78·9	—28·5
Rape and Mustard seed .	160,207	1,854,924	—47·3	—26·5
Jute	480,669	2,465,145	—81·9	—46·3
Tea	213,293	715,285	—23·4	+ 9·6

Many influences have been at work to reduce the volume of these imports into Indian ports since the outbreak of war. The closing of markets on the cessation of commercial relations with the enemy countries; the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium, especially in oilseeds; the scarcity of tonnage; the restriction of the free movement of trading vessels; the restriction of trade with neutral nations—these are, perhaps, the important influences. The commerce, however, of the last few weeks is now, it seems, rapidly moving in the direction of normal conditions.

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in August										
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—										
Assam	405	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	575
Bengal	8,913	5,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,913	5,061
Bihar and Orissa	911	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	205
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	367	54	4,293	1,430	...	...	...	...	4,660	1,484
Panjab	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	142	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	462	...	...	...	462	...
Raj. and C. India	323	...	10,170	2,092	...	...	...	1	10,493	2,093
Bombay	265	...	29,876	18,186	...	...	348	1,813	30,489	19,999
Central Provinces and Berar	5,943	...	6,008	15,073	...	...	...	...	11,951	15,073
Nizam's Territory	..	243	4,895	297	...	...	2,738	...	7,633	540
Madras	1	...	547	2,385	...	...	75,139	27,306	75,687	29,691
Mysore	...	...	...	1,578	...	...	1,054	...	1,054	1,578
Total	17,128	6,138	55,789	41,041	604	..	79,279	29,120	152,800	76,299
By Sea—										
Bengal	2,459	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	1,124
Bihar and Orissa	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Bombay	5,286	...	...	...	5	12,377	2,100	6,125	7,391	18,502
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	1,320	10,974	...	...	...	...	1,320	10,974
Madras	2,864	714	12,405	41,687	...	...	...	...	15,269	42,401
Burma	2,169	809	...	347	...	...	...	...	2,169	1,156
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	34,273	17,564	...	...	...	...	34,273	17,564
Foreign countries	...	...	6,349	351	...	...	1,260	36	7,609	387
Total	12,778	2,678	54,347	70,923	5	12,377	3,360	6,161	70,490	92,139
Total Imports	29,906	8,816	110,136	111,964	609	12,377	82,639	35,281	223,290	168,438
Imports from April to end of August										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	8,487	6,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,487	6,279
Bengal	77,176	69,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,176	69,205
Bihar and Orissa	9,175	9,375	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,175	9,376
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7,010	8,696	21,779	19,424	3	2,372	...	...	28,792	30,492
Panjab	5,470	1,168	12,598	13,523	109,099	292,018	...	...	127,167	306,709
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	163,478	192,955	...	...	163,478	192,955
Raj. and C. India	1,861	1,595	229,443	375,770	...	14,184	...	1	231,304	391,550
Bombay	934	998	1,303,187	1,765,861	...	...	11,322	6,473	1,315,443	1,773,332
Cent. Provs. and Berar	48,414	89,841	614,248	635,868	...	...	...	...	662,662	725,709
Nizam's Territory	466	1,643	141,166	340,447	...	...	18,217	16,362	159,849	358,452
Madras	607	2,134	32,760	94,739	...	...	691,364	778,187	724,731	875,060
Mysore	...	...	915	11,879	...	...	12,898	2,621	13,813	14,500
Total	159,600	190,934	2,356,096	3,257,512	272,580	501,529	733,801	803,644	3,522,077	4,753,619
By Sea—										
Bengal	20,377	24,134	2,006	225	...	...	...	...	22,383	24,359
Bihar and Orissa	65	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	31
Bombay	12,131	4,842	2,438	11,709	367	13,267	25,014	19,854	39,950	49,672
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,057	...	56,333	39,152	...	...	...	...	57,390	39,152
Madras	16,591	31,361	85,984	79,009	...	...	3	...	102,578	110,370
Burma	37,006	31,504	10,791	740	...	...	10	422	47,807	32,666
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	763,057	1,043,984	...	...	...	...	763,057	1,043,984
Foreign countries	4	...	37,084	5,933	...	...	2,150	1,348	39,188	7,281
Total	87,231	91,872	957,643	1,180,752	367	13,267	27,177	21,624	1,072,418	1,307,515
Total Imports	246,831	282,806	3,313,739	4,438,264	272,947	514,796	760,978	825,268	4,594,495	6,061,134

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara.

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in August								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam			...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,139	8,450	...	...	...	...	2,139	8,450
Bihar and Orissa	13,562	61,082	...	...	...	...	13,562	61,082
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	377,903	100,014	20,172	7	15,166	11,185	413,241	111,206
Panjab	2,772	340,911	...	91,556	663,039	942,240	665,811	1,374,707
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		...		74,232	85,542	74,232	85,542
Raj. and C. India	20,390		194,484	12,949	291	...	215,165	12,951
Bombay	209		6,451	629	...	...	6,660	629
Cent. Provs. and Berar	65,119	28,429	477,916	337	...	...	543,035	28,766
Nizam's Territory	...							
Madras	...							
Mysore	...							
Kashmir	...							
Total	482,094	538,886	699,023	105,478	752,728	1,038,967	1,933,845	1,683,333
By Sea—								
Bengal	...							
Bihar and Orissa	...				...	...	...	...
Bombay	...			15	34	...	34	15
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...			118,220	...	...	...	118,220
Madras	...			...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...		4,612	620	...	...	4,612	620
Foreign countries	...		46	3,111	11	...	57	3,111
Total		69	4,658	121,966	45		4,703	122,035
Total Imports	482,094	538,957	703,681	227,444	752,773	1,038,967	1,938,548	1,805,368
Imports from April to end of August								
By Rail and River—								
Assam			... 3	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	23,211	32,149		...	...	...	23,214	32,149
Bihar and Orissa	132,780	349,221	...	...	...	...	132,780	349,221
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,568,313	637,316	421,599	87,835	3,094,237	68,612	6,084,149	793,763
Panjab	2,772	549,936	25,166	382,386	12,742,345	9,626,898	12,770,283	10,559,220
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...				473,551	457,599	473,551	457,599
Raj. and C. India	84,811	2,075	2,232,454	163,676	10,012	331	2,327,277	166,082
Bombay	212	...	222,862	34,432	...	...	223,074	34,432
Cent. Provs. and Berar	484,779	121,817	1,983,307	41,249	1,548	..	2,469,634	163,066
Nizam's Territory		...	162	390	...	...	162	390
Madras		1,957	...	...	...	...	...	1,957
Mysore		...	...	...				
Kashmir								
Total	3,296,878	1,694,471	4,885,553	709,968	16,321,693	10,153,440	24,504,124	12,557,879
By Sea—								
Bengal			112			...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa			...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay		104	4,454	829	59	135	4,513	1,068
Sind and Br. Baluchistan				319,287	...	9	...	319,296
Madras			766				766	
Burma		69	...					69
Non-Br. Ports in India			321,684	171,712	20,443	3,479	342,127	175,191
Foreign countries		79	47	3,112	11	30	58	3,231
Total			327,063	494,940	20,513	3,653	347,576	498,845
Total Imports	3,296,878	1,694,723	5,212,616	1,204,908	16,342,206	10,157,093	24,851,700	13,056,724

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in August							
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4	148	...	...	...	...	4	148
Bengal	342,969	228,775	...	...	1,596	1,035	344,565	229,810
Bihar and Orissa	75,793	35,262	...	...	879	2,969	76,672	38,231
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,154	19	...	...	...	..	1,154	19
Panjab	526	96	4,157	5,938	...	...	4,683	6,034
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	125,738	35,505	...	...	125,738	35,505
Raj. and C. India	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	65	17	65	17
Central Provinces and Berar	10,314	1,094	...	...	138	...	10,452	1,094
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	458	72	458	72
Madras	4,886	1,627	...	...	307,548	316,547	312,434	318,174
Mysore	...	...	...	...	12	28	12	28
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	435,646	267,021	129,895	41,443	310,696	320,668	876,237	629,132
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	10,685	18,014	10,685	18,014
Bihar and Orissa	9,595	1,668	...	...	1,166	...	10,761	1,668
Bombay	...	...	84	707	129	190	213	897
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	1,736	440	75,009	44,008	76,745	44,448
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	732	...	732
Burma	503,148	488,205	22	...	230,605	1,012,400	733,775	1,500,605
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	9	10,652	53	3	620	1,347	682	12,002
TOTAL	512,752	500,525	1,895	1,150	318,214	1,076,691	832,861	1,578,366
TOTAL IMPORTS	948,398	767,546	131,790	42,593	628,910	1,397,359	1,709,098	2,207,498
	Imports from April to end of August							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4,050	203	...	...	...	...	4,050	203
Bengal	2,306,054	1,891,622	...	..	33,140	7,094	2,339,194	1,898,716
Bihar and Orissa	460,323	246,369	...	...	103,742	5,528	564,065	251,897
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,873	774	383	80	...	...	3,256	854
Panjab	1,830	2,180	42,916	19,266	3	...	44,249	21,446
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	4	684,802	427,306	...	...	684,802	427,310
Raj. and C. India	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	1	2	...	1	137	345	138	348
Cent. Provs. and Berar	28,131	8,844	...	...	8,509	40	36,640	8,884
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	1,447	1,432	1,447	1,432
Madras	10,405	12,902	...	...	1,565,723	1,821,828	1,576,128	1,834,730
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,103	400	1,103	400
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	2,813,167	2,162,903	728,101	446,653	1,713,909	1,836,667	5,255,177	4,446,223
By Sea—								
Bengal	1,568	520	22	22	190,927	114,419	192,517	114,961
Bihar and Orissa	100,556	31,679	...	...	8,792	...	109,348	31,679
Bombay	...	50	1,578	2,755	18,870	42,293	20,448	45,098
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	18,614	3,250	174,279	163,906	192,893	167,156
Madras	...	922	3	...	30,118	30,326	30,121	31,248
Burma	1,414,085	4,127,551	458	...	2,267,437	2,671,437	3,681,980	6,798,988
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
Foreign countries	1,803	89,227	58	3	963	5,262	2,824	94,492
TOTAL	1,518,012	4,249,949	20,733	6,030	2,691,386	3,027,661	4,230,131	7,283,640
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,331,179	6,412,852	748,834	452,683	4,405,295	4,864,328	9,485,308	11,729,863

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in August								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	1	40					1	40
Bengal	96,035	72,077	...	...			96,035	72,077
Bihar and Orissa	109,868	69,697	...	...	...	...	109,868	69,697
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	242,234	39,456	35,960	1,461	8,531	117	286,725	41,034
Panjab	759	22,493	18	41,968	107,650	45,631	108,457	110,092
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	14	13	...	...	5,701	1,501	5,715	1,514
Raj. and C. India	1,100	1	26,189	705	1,596		28,885	706
Bombay	1	...	33,162	20,805			33,163	20,805
Cent. Provs. and Berar	59,639	11,103	81,831	23,716			141,470	34,819
Nizam's Territory	...		186	82			186	82
Madras	2,815	4	32	...			2,847	4
Mysore	...							
Kashmir	...							
Total	512,466	214,884	177,408	88,737	123,478	47,249	813,352	350,870
By Sea—								
Bengal								
Bihar and Orissa	...	657			...		..	657
Bombay	2	...	57	...	590	1,489	649	1,489
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	899	5,455	...	53	899	5,508
Madras	568	...					568	...
Burma	45	1,755	275	1,057			320	2,812
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,096	194			1,096	197
Foreign countries	19	1,731	1,100	25,079		4	1,119	26,814
Total	634	4,143	3,427	31,785	590	1,549	4,651	37,477
Total Imports	513,100	219,027	180,835	120,522	124,068	48,798	818,003	388,347
Imports from April to end of August								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	201	360			...	...	201	360
Bengal	682,567	549,499	...	222	...	...	682,567	549,721
Bihar and Orissa	554,727	650,193	..	2,819		...	554,727	653,012
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,415,235	288,007	242,308	7,938	43,967	8,800	1,701,510	304,745
Panjab	1,572	46,456	142,087	228,520	819,080	462,019	962,739	736,995
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	14	13	...	...	85,956	72,338	85,970	72,351
Raj. and C. India	14,287	785	105,163	28,743	40,299	2,433	159,749	31,961
Bombay	3	144	145,581	213,421	...	13	145,584	213,578
Cent. Provs. and Berar	152,031	154,211	340,205	189,394	...	...	492,236	343,605
Nizam's Territory	306	...	384	7,341	...	...	690	7,341
Madras	17,675	27,586	76	175	...	...	17,751	27,761
Mysore		...	267	...		...	267	
Kashmir								
Total	2,838,618	1,717,254	976,071	678,573	989,302	545,603	4,803,991	2,941,430
By Sea—					...	463		463
Bengal	...	4,743			...	...	...	4,743
Bihar and Orissa	2		5,432	8,498	2,751	14,775	8,185	23,275
Bombay	...		5,719	18,623	79	852	5,798	19,475
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	6,911	8,339	10	1	...	...	6,921	8,340
Madras	6,815	27,320	2,812	37,137	...	...	9,627	64,457
Burma	...	...	6,374	8,562	118	8	6,492	8,565
Non-Br. Ports in India	817	7,579	1,930	60,825	68	662	2,815	69,066
Foreign countries								
Total	14,545	47,983	22,277	133,646	3,016	16,755	39,838	198,384
Total Imports	2,853,163	1,765,237	998,348	812,219	992,318	562,358	4,843,829	3,139,814

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in August					
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	1,590	5,211			1,590	5,211
Bengal	94,980	21,690			94,980	21,690
Bihar and Orissa	204,565	48,132	174		204,739	48,132
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	180,724	42,343	109,209	12,789	289,933	55,132
Panjab	...					
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	5,662		76,620	11,865	82,282	11,865
Raj. and C. India	...	...	20,647	1,029	20,647	1,029
Bombay	18,479	1,801	140,359	28,615	158,838	30,416
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	46,907	15,833	46,907	15,833
Nizam's Territory			866	10	866	10
Madras						
Mysore						
TOTAL	506,090	119,177	394,782	70,141	900,782	189,318
By Sea—						
Bengal		...				
Bihar and Orissa	...	...				
Bombay	...	...	474		474	
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...			
Madras						
Burma	...		28,556	6,139	28,556	6,139
Non-Br. Ports in India	35		111	380	146	380
Foreign countries						
TOTAL	35		29,141	6,519	29,176	6,519
TOTAL IMPORTS	506,035	119,177	423,923	76,660	929,958	195,837
	Imports from April to end of August					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2,211	21,307	...	...	2,211	21,307
Bengal	419,593	285,864		...	419,593	285,864
Bihar and Orissa	1,468,362	2,221,599	332	548	1,468,694	2,222,138
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,028,678	911,523	668,654	170,707	1,697,332	1,082,230
Panjab	...	...	289	86	289	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...					
Raj. and C. India	105,155		1,353,902	305,043	1,459,057	305,043
Bombay		...	81,454	79,731	81,454	79,731
Cent. Provs. and Berar	129,383	28,403	721,701	275,006	851,084	303,409
Nizam's Territory			534,308	354,155	534,308	354,155
Madras	...	1	8,051	3,470	8,051	3,471
Mysore	...					
TOTAL	3,153,382	3,468,688	3,368,691	1,188,746	6,522,073	4,657,434
By Sea—						
Bengal						
Bihar and Orissa		404				404
Bombay			69		69	
Sind and Br. Baluchistan			474	13	474	13
Madras						
Burma						
Non-Br. Ports in India			97,889	74,124	97,889	74,124
Foreign countries	36		1,254	2,620	1,290	2,620
TOTAL	36	404	99,686	76,757	99,722	77,161
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,153,418	3,469,092	3,468,377	1,265,503	6,621,795	4,734,595

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in August						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	12,806	20,264	...	...	12,806	20,264
Bengal	1,915	1,276	...	...	1,915	1,276
Bihar and Orissa	62,118	45,767	...	...	62,118	45,767
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	144,682	81,428	36,461	456	181,143	81,884
Panjab	1,449	415	...	9	1,449	424
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	12,328	4,913	9,333	295	21,661	5,208
Bombay	...	...	20,974	2,976	20,974	2,976
Cent. Provs. and Berar	393	1,612	1,841	49	2,234	1,661
Nizam's Territory	...	...	24	...	24	...
Madras	...	334	...	...	...	334
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	235,191	156,009	68,633	3,785	303,824	159,794
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	200	410	200	410
Madras	...	3	...	...	...	3
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	68	...	68	...
Foreign countries	...	....	34	...	34	...
Total	...	3	302	410	302	413
Total Imports	235,191	156,012	68,935	4,195	304,126	160,207
Imports from April to end of August						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	74,515	252,376	...	...	74,515	252,376
Bengal	10,632	16,207	...	...	10,632	16,207
Bihar and Orissa	256,324	351,783	22	...	256,346	351,783
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,340,362	754,065	383,406	110,333	1,723,768	864,398
Panjab	20,697	3,824	5,927	1,982	26,624	5,806
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	85,691	30,695	139,461	28,971	224,552	59,666
Bombay	8	968	164,306	227,227	164,314	228,195
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,095	10,760	24,106	9,798	29,201	20,358
Nizam's Territory	...	...	358	2,521	358	2,521
Madras	2,735	22,194	...	...	2,735	22,194
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,795,459	1,442,672	717,586	380,832	2,513,045	1,823,504
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,640	9	...	9	1,640
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	850	7,691	25,152	7,691	26,002
Madras	...	1,996	..	...	...	1,996
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,959	1,758	1,959	1,758
Foreign countries	2	...	34	2	36	2
Total	1,293	4,508	9,693	26,912	10,986	31,420
Total Imports	1,796,752	1,447,180	727,279	407,744	2,524,031	1,854,924

TABLE VIII —Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in August	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	51,942	5,624
Bengal	2,507,355	460,612
Bihar and Orissa	93,739	14,173
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Panjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	2,653,036	480,409
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	260
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	80	...
TOTAL	80	260
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,653,116	480,669
	Imports from April to end of August	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	85,272	33,903
Bengal	4,257,759	2,252,845
Bihar and Orissa	217,300	161,997
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Panjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	4,560,331	2,448,745
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	20,220	16,380
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,760	20
TOTAL	28,980	16,400
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,589,311	2,465,145

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in August	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	170,693	138,418
Bengal	104,540	73,929
Bihar and Orissa	347	680
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	503	41
Panjab	93	143
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	1
Bombay	...	1
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	276,177	213,214
By Sea—		
Bengal	2,320	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	...
Madras	57	22
Burma	6	48
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	46	9
TOTAL	2,430	79
TOTAL IMPORTS	278,607	213,293
	Imports from April to end of August	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	381,897	437,898
Bengal	263,755	270,658
Bihar and Orissa	1,445	1,093
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,919	3,321
Panjab	424	786
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	2	1
Bombay	3	3
Cent. Provs. and Berar	8	2
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	2
Mysore	2	...
TOTAL	649,455	713,764
By Sea—		
Bengal	2,889	1,288
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	6	77
Madras	82	50
Burma	74	68
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	192	44
TOTAL	3,244	1,521
TOTAL IMPORTS	652,699	715,285

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA :
Calcutta, November 13, 1914.

make such order for substituted or other service, or for the substitution for service of notice by advertisement or otherwise as may seem just. Every application for substituted service or for the substitution of notice for service shall be supportedby an affidavit setting forth the grounds upon which the application is made.

(*d*) *Service out of the jurisdiction.*

16. Service of a writ may, by leave of the Judge, be allowed out of the jurisdiction.

17. Application for leave to serve a writ out of the jurisdiction shall be upon affidavit, stating that in the belief of the deponent the applicant has good cause for proceeding, and showing in what place or country the person or ship to be served is or probably may be found, and the grounds upon which the application is made.

18. An order giving leave to effect service out of the jurisdiction shall limit a time after such service within which an appearance shall be entered.

19. Where the person to be served out of the jurisdiction is not a British subject, or the ship is not the property of a British subject, notice of the writ and not the writ itself shall be served. Notice in lieu of service shall be served in the manner in which a notice of a writ of summons is served according to the procedure for the time being in force in the High Court. A form of notice in lieu of service will be found in Appendix A, No. 7.

20. Where under the practice of the High Court notice of a writ is served through the diplomatic channel, the notice shall, if the writ is issued by the High Court, be transmitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in accordance with such practice, and, if the writ is issued by a Prize Court in a British Possession, be transmitted through the chief executive authority to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request for the further transmission of the same to the Government of the country in which service is to be effected.

(*e*) *General.*

21. A writ for condemnation and the fact of service thereof shall be advertised by the Registrar forthwith in one or more of such newspapers and on one or more occasions as he shall think proper.

22. Where a writ is issued on the application of an alien enemy an affidavit shortly stating the grounds of the claim must be filed in the Registry before the writ is issued.

23. Where a writ is issued in respect of a ship purporting to be neutral, notice of the institution of the cause shall be sent by the Registrar to the consular officer of the State to which the ship purports to belong.

ORDER III.

Appearance and Claim.

1. Any person, desiring to enter an appearance in a cause, shall

enter an appearance (Appendix A, Form No. 8) in the Registry within eight days after service of the writ, or may by leave of the Court do so at any time before final adjudication. He shall thereupon become a party to the cause.

2. A person, on entering an appearance, shall give notice thereof to the party issuing the writ.

3. Where a person has no usual residence or place of business within the jurisdiction, appearance may be entered for him by the master of the ship or by an agent duly authorised.

4. A party who has entered an appearance may make a claim in one of the forms marked No. 9 (i) to (vii) in Appendix A, with such variations as the circumstances may require.

5. An alien enemy shall, before entering an appearance, file in the registry an affidavit stating the grounds of his claim.

6. Where no appearance has been entered the party issuing the writ may proceed in the cause subject to the filing of an affidavit of service of the writ. *See* Appendix A, Form No. 10.

ORDER IV.

Affidavit as to Ship Papers.

1. An affidavit as to ship papers shall, unless previously sworn or otherwise ordered by the Judge, be sworn within ten days after the ship is brought in for adjudication or is seized in port.

2. The affidavit shall, with the ship papers exhibited thereto, be filed in the Registry within three days after the same is sworn as aforesaid, or, if sworn before the ship is brought in for adjudication, within three days after the ship is brought in for adjudication.

3. If a captured ship is destroyed or lost, the affidavit as to ship papers shall, with the ship papers exhibited thereto, be filed within three days of the institution of the cause.

4. Where ship papers are in the custody or under the control of any person within the jurisdiction of the Court, the Judge may, on the application of the captor or of a claimant, order the person having such custody or control to bring the papers into Court; and thereupon such person shall bring in all ship papers as exhibits to an affidavit in the form marked No. 11 (iv) in Appendix A.

5. The ship papers shall be exhibited to the affidavit and shall be numbered consecutively; and the person before whom the affidavit is sworn shall initial each of the documents.

6. Every affidavit as to ship papers shall be sworn before a Commissioner appointed to administer oaths, or before any other person lawfully authorized to administer oaths in prize matters, or before the Registrar. The person in charge of the ship, or a person desiring to make an affidavit shall produce to the person

before whom the affidavit is sworn all the ship papers (if any) delivered up or found on board the ship.

7. Where ship papers are delivered up or found in ordinary course at the time of capture, the affidavit as to ship papers shall be in the form marked No. 11 (i) in Appendix A.

Where any ship papers have, after being delivered up or found, been lost, mislaid, injured or altered, or where any ship papers are found hidden or concealed, the affidavit shall be in the form marked No. 11 (ii) in Appendix A, with such variations as the facts may require.

Where no ship papers are delivered up or found on board the ship, the affidavit shall be in the form marked No. 11 (iii) in Appendix A.

Provided that no affidavit shall be invalidated by reason only of a defect in form.

ORDER V.

Proceedings in case of failure to proceed by Captors.

1. Where a ship has been captured as prize, and still remains detained, and no cause is instituted against it within one month from the time it is so taken or seized, a claimant may, after issuing a writ as provided by Order II, apply for an order for the release of the ship and its restoration to him, and the Judge upon such application may make such order as to the restoration of the ship and as to damages or costs or as to proceeding to judgment as he may think fit.

2. Where a ship has been captured as prize, but has been subsequently released by the captors, or has, by loss, destruction, or otherwise, ceased to be detained by them without proceedings for condemnation having been taken any person interested in the ship wishing to make a claim for costs and damages in respect thereof, shall issue a writ as provided by Order II.

3. Where, after a cause has been instituted, the captors fail to take any of the steps within the respective times provided by these Rules, or, in the opinion of the Judge, fail to prosecute with effect the proceedings for adjudication, the Judge may, upon the application of a claimant who has entered an appearance as provided by Order III, order the ship to be released and to be restored to the claimant, and may make such order as to damages or costs as he may think fit.

4. Any person interested in a ship may, without issuing a writ, under the circumstances stated in Rule 1, provided he does not intend to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an order that the captors proceed to adjudication, and the Judge may, on the hearing on such summons, order the captors to proceed to adjudication or make such other order as he may think fit.

ORDER VI.

Discontinuance.

Proceedings may be discontinued by leave of the Judge, and not otherwise; such discontinuance may be in respect of all or any part of the subject matter of the cause. No order for discontinuance shall be made or taken to prejudice the right (if any) of a claimant to costs and damages. Notice of discontinuance (Appendix A, Form No. 12) shall be served on the other parties.

ORDER VII.

Pleadings.

1. A party instituting a cause or making a claim shall, if ordered by the Judge, file a petition in the Registry, and serve a copy on the other parties to the cause. Any party served with a copy of the petition may within seven days file an answer thereto and forthwith serve the same, and there shall be no further pleadings except by order of the Judge.

2. The petition and answer shall be divided into short paragraphs numbered consecutively which shall state concisely the facts, and the effect of the documents, if any, on which the party relies, and shall be signed by the party or his solicitor or counsel.

3. A pleading may at any time be amended by consent of the parties, or by order of the Judge. If a party unreasonably refuses to give his consent he shall be liable to be condemned in the costs occasioned by such refusal.

4. A party may apply to the Judge to decide before the trial of the cause any question of law raised by any pleading, and the Judge shall thereupon make such order as he shall think fit.

5. Any person becoming a party after the filing of a petition, shall, after making a claim, or by leave of the Judge, be entitled to a copy of the petition, and shall within seven days of the receipt thereof plead thereto as in Rules 1 and 2 stated.

Forms of pleadings will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 13 (i) to (iv).

ORDER VIII.

Particulars.

In any cause the Judge may, on the application of any

party by summons, order particulars in writing to be delivered by a party upon such terms as he may think just.

Forms of order and of particulars will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 14 and 15.

ORDER IX.

Discovery, Inspection, and Admission of Documents and Facts.

1. Any party to a cause or matter may, upon filing an affidavit, apply to the Judge for an order directing any other party to make discovery on oath of the documents which are or have been in his possession or power, relating to any matter in question therein, and the Judge shall make such order, either generally or limited to certain classes of documents, as he may think fit. Provided that discovery shall not be ordered unless the Judge shall be of opinion that it is necessary either for disposing fairly of the cause or for saving costs.

2. The affidavit of discovery (Appendix A, Form No. 16) shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the party objects to produce, and the grounds of his objection.

3. Any party to a cause may, for the purposes of the hearing of a cause, serve a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 17) on any other party to produce, for inspection or for the purpose of being copied, any document in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the cause.

4. If the party served with notice to produce omits or refuses to do so within the time specified in the notice, the adverse party may apply to the Judge for an order to produce, and the Judge may, if he thinks fit, make such order.

5. Notice to produce documents at the hearing or at an examination of witnesses shall be in the Form No. 18 of Appendix A, with such variations as the circumstances may require.

6. The captor or any party who has entered a claim, or, by leave of the Judge, any other party may inspect in the Registry and take copies of the ship papers filed in the cause.

7. A party may, for the purposes of any hearing of a cause, serve a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 19) on any other party to admit any document or fact, saving all just exceptions, and a party not admitting it after such notice shall be liable for the costs of proving the document or fact; unless at the hearing the Judge shall certify that the refusal or omission to admit was reasonable.

Form of admission of facts will be found in Appendix A, No. 20.

ORDER VI.

Discontinuance.

Proceedings may be discontinued by leave of the Judge, and not otherwise; such discontinuance may be in respect of all or any part of the subject matter of the cause. No order for discontinuance shall be made or taken to prejudice the right (if any) of a claimant to costs and damages. Notice of discontinuance (Appendix A, Form No. 12) shall be served on the other parties.

ORDER VII.

Pleadings.

1. A party instituting a cause or making a claim shall, if ordered by the Judge, file a petition in the Registry, and serve a copy on the other parties to the cause. Any party served with a copy of the petition may within seven days file an answer thereto and forthwith serve the same, and there shall be no further pleadings except by order of the Judge.

2. The petition and answer shall be divided into short paragraphs numbered consecutively which shall state concisely the facts, and the effect of the documents, if any, on which the party relies, and shall be signed by the party or his solicitor or counsel.

3. A pleading may at any time be amended by consent of the parties, or by order of the Judge. If a party unreasonably refuses to give his consent he shall be liable to be condemned in the costs occasioned by such refusal.

4. A party may apply to the Judge to decide before the trial of the cause any question of law raised by any pleading, and the Judge shall thereupon make such order as he shall think fit.

5. Any person becoming a party after the filing of a petition, shall, after making a claim, or by leave of the Judge, be entitled to a copy of the petition, and shall within seven days of the receipt thereof plead thereto as in Rules 1 and 2 stated.

Forms of pleadings will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 13 (i) to (iv).

ORDER VIII.

Particulars.

In any cause the Judge may, on the application of any

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Forms of order and of particulars will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 14 and 15.

ORDER IX.

Discovery, Inspection, and Admission of Documents and Facts.

1. Any party to a cause or matter may, upon filing an affidavit, apply to the Judge for an order directing any other party to make discovery on oath of the documents which are or have been in his possession or power, relating to any matter in question therein, and the Judge shall make such order, either generally or limited to certain classes of documents, as he may think fit. Provided that discovery shall not be ordered unless the Judge shall be of opinion that it is necessary either for disposing fairly of the cause or for saving costs.

2. The affidavit of discovery (Appendix A, Form No. 16) shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the party objects to produce, and the grounds of his objection.

3. Any party to a cause may, for the purposes of the hearing of a cause, serve a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 17) on any other party to produce, for inspection or for the purpose of being copied, any document in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the cause.

4. If the party served with notice to produce omits or refuses to do so within the time specified in the notice, the adverse party may apply to the Judge for an order to produce, and the Judge may, if he thinks fit, make such order.

5. Notice to produce documents at the hearing or at an examination of witnesses shall be in the Form No. 18 of Appendix A, with such variations as the circumstances may require.

6. The captor or any party who has entered a claim, or, by leave of the Judge, any other party may inspect in the Registry and take copies of the ship papers filed in the cause.

7. A party may, for the purposes of any hearing of a cause, serve a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 19) on any other party to admit any document or fact, saving all just exceptions, and a party not admitting it after such notice shall be liable for the costs of proving the document or fact; unless at the hearing the Judge shall certify that the refusal or omission to admit was reasonable.

Form of admission of facts will be found in Appendix A, No. 20.

ORDER X.

Arrest of Prize—Warrant.

1. Where a ship is taken as prize and brought into port within the jurisdiction of the Court, or seized as prize in port within such jurisdiction, or having been taken or seized as prize comes or is howsoever within the jurisdiction of the Court, but is not delivered up to the marshal of the Court, the Judge may, after claim made, and upon the application of the claimant, order a warrant for the arrest of the ship to be issued.

2. Where, in any proceeding, it shall be made to appear to the Judge by the Crown or any party to a cause other than a claimant that property taken or seized as prize is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that it is necessary or desirable that such property should be within the custody of the Court, the Judge may, on the application of the Crown or such party, order a warrant for the arrest of such property to be issued.

3. A warrant (Appendix A, Form No. 21) for the arrest of property shall be issued only on the order of the Judge.

No warrants shall be issued for the arrest of property until an affidavit has been filed by the party applying for the warrant as herein-after prescribed.

4. The affidavit shall state the grounds upon which the application is made and that the aid of the Court is required. Form of affidavit to lead warrant will be found in Appendix A, No. 22.

5. The warrant shall be issued out of the Registry, and lodged by the party applying for the same with the marshal, and it shall be served by the marshal in the manner following :—

(1) upon ship, freight, or goods on board, by attaching the warrant for a short time to some conspicuous part of the ship, and by leaving a copy of the warrant attached thereto ;

(2) upon goods or freight where the goods have been landed or transhipped or are not on board a ship, by attaching the warrant for a short time to such goods, and by leaving a copy of the warrant attached thereto ; or, if the person having the custody of the goods refuses access thereto, by showing the warrant to such person and by leaving with him a copy thereof ;

(3) upon freight or proceeds of prize in the hands of any person other than a person holding the same on behalf of the Court, by showing the warrant to him, and by leaving with him a copy thereof ;

(4) upon freight or proceeds in Court, by showing the warrant to the Registrar, and by leaving with him a copy thereof;

A warrant served as in paragraph (3) provided, shall be deemed to be an order for payment into Court forthwith of the freight or proceeds in respect of which the warrant is issued: Provided that, instead of such warrant, the Judge may, if he sees fit, order the person holding or having received such freight or proceeds to pay the same into Court.

6. In urgent cases, the marshal may, after a warrant is placed in his hands for execution, authorise his substitute by telegram or telephone to detain such property until the service of the warrant can be duly effected as herein provided.

7. Warrants may be served on any day, including Sunday and any public holiday.

8. Warrants shall be filed by the marshal within one week after service thereof has been completed, with a certificate of service endorsed thereon.

9. This order shall not apply to ships of war.

ORDER XI.

Sale, Appraisement, Safe Custody and Inspection of Prize.

1. The Judge may, at any time on the application of the marshal or any party, make such order as to the removal, safe custody or preservation of a ship as he may think fit, and may at any time on account of the condition of a ship, or on the application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation, order the ship to be appraised, if not already appraised, and sold.

2. The appraisement and sale of a ship, the removal and survey thereof, and the unlading and warehousing of goods shall be effected by the marshal under the authority of a commission.

Forms of commission and bills of sale by the marshal will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 23 and 25.

3. Where a ship is ordered to be sold, such sale shall be by public auction unless the Judge shall for good cause otherwise order, and the gross proceeds thereof shall be paid into Court by the marshal.

Form showing usual conditions of sale will be found in Appendix A, No. 26.

4. Where the Judge orders any act or acts in Rule 2 mentioned to be done, the party who has obtained the order shall thereupon obtain out of the Registry a commission and shall lodge the same with the marshal for execution.

5. Every commission issued under Rule 2 shall, as soon as possible after its execution, be filed in the Registry by the marshal with a return, setting forth the manner in which it has been executed. The marshal shall, with the commission, file his accounts and the vouchers in support thereof.

Forms of marshal's certificate and accounts will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 24 and 27.

6. The Registrar shall on the application of any party review the marshal's accounts, and shall report the amount which he considers should be allowed; and any party to the cause may be heard before the Registrar on the review.

7. The Judge on the application of any party by summons may review the Registrar's decision.

8. The amount found due to the marshal shall be paid out to him on an order signed by the Judge.

9. All costs and expenses of and incidental to orders issued under Rule 2 shall in the first instance be borne and paid by the party on whose application the order is issued.

10. Where the Judge directs that goods be unladen, inventoried, and warehoused, they shall, unless the Judge otherwise orders, remain in the custody of the marshal until sale or restitution thereof.

11. The Judge may, if he thinks fit, upon the application of any party to a prize proceeding, order any property under the arrest of the Court or being the subject-matter of a prize proceeding to be inspected by any party thereto or by any person appointed by the Court.

ORDER XII.

Bail.

1. Bail shall be given by filing a bail bond, which shall be signed by two sureties, unless the judge shall order that one surety shall suffice, and it shall be taken before a commissioner authorized to administer oaths in the Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, or before the Registrar, or by his direction before a clerk in the Registry, and in every case the sureties shall justify by affidavit.

Forms of bail bond and of affidavit of justification will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 28 and 29.

2. A bail bond shall not, unless by consent, be filed until after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time when a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 30) containing the names and addresses of the sureties and of the commissioner before whom the bail was taken shall have been served upon the adverse solicitor, and a copy of the notice verified by affidavit shall be filed with the bail bond.

3. No commissioner shall take bail on behalf of any person for whom he or any person in partnership with him is acting as solicitor or agent.

4. A commission or fee paid to a person becoming surety to a bail bond or otherwise giving security may be recovered on taxation, provided that the amount of such commission or fee shall not

in the aggregate exceed one pound per centum on the amount in which bail is given.

5. If the adverse party is not satisfied with the sufficiency of a surety, he may file a notice of objection to such surety (Appendix A, Form No. 31). The surety shall thereupon be produced for cross-examination on his affidavit before the Registrar, who shall report on his sufficiency. If the Registrar reports against the sufficiency of the surety, a new bail bond shall be prepared.

6. Where bail is given in a cause for condemnation it shall be deemed to be given and to be answerable not merely to the actual captors, but to all parties having any rights in or against the property, including the Crown, and in respect of the decree of the Court or of any court authorised to hear appeals therefrom.

ORDER XIII.

Releases.

1. Property in the custody of the Court whether under arrest or otherwise shall only be released under the authority of an instrument issued from the Registry (Appendix A, Form No. 32), to be called a release.

2. A release shall be issued at any time before adjudication upon the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

3. A release may be issued without an order of the Judge unless there is a caveat outstanding against the release of the property—

(1) where the property has been ordered by the Judge to be delivered on bail, and one or more bail bonds have been filed for the appraised value of the property ; or

(2) where the property has been arrested at the instance of the Crown and a consent for a release signed by the proper officer of the Crown is filed ; or

(3) where the property is the subject of proceedings for condemnation and a consent to restitution signed by the captors is filed ; or

(4) where proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Crown are discontinued ; or

(5) Where in proceedings for the recovery of prize salvage the parties claiming salvage discontinue their proceedings, or their claim is dismissed ; or

(6) Where in proceedings for the recovery of prize salvage one or more bail bonds have been filed, or other satisfactory security given, for the amount of salvage claimed and costs.

4. No release shall affect the right (if any) of the owners of the property captured to costs and damages against the captor, unless so ordered by the Judge.

5. Where property has been arrested for prize salvage, the release shall not be issued under the foregoing Rules, except on

(*c*) the depositions of the witnesses, if any, examined before the hearing, whether such witnesses belong to the captured ship or are tendered on behalf of the captors or of any other party;

(*d*) the evidence given at the hearing of any witnesses, whether on behalf of the captors or of any other party; and

(*e*) such further evidence, if any, as may be admitted by the Judge.

3. At any time after the institution of a cause, whether for condemnation or otherwise, the captors or any other party may apply for the examination of any witnesses before the hearing. The examination (if any), before the hearing, of the witnesses from the captured ship shall be conducted by the proper officer of the Crown, or such other person as the Court shall appoint, in such manner as the Court shall direct for the purpose of ascertaining all information necessary for the assistance of the Court.

4. On application made under the last preceding rule or otherwise the Judge may make such order as he shall think fit as to the examination of witnesses, the hearing of the cause, the bringing in of claims, pleadings, discovery by interrogatories, discovery and inspection of documents, or as to any other matter upon such terms as the nature of the case may require.

5. After a day has been fixed for the hearing of a cause the Registrar shall send notice to all parties that the cause will be heard on the appointed day.

6. At the hearing of a cause the party by whom it has been instituted shall begin, unless the Judge shall otherwise order. If there are several claimants the Judge shall direct which of them shall begin. At the hearing of claims on joint capture the persons claiming to be joint captors shall begin.

7. No ship shall be condemned at the hearing in the absence of an appearance or claim until six months have elapsed from the service of the writ, which shall be verified by an affidavit of service (Appendix A, Form No. 10), unless there be on the ship papers and on the evidence, if any, of the witnesses from the captured ship sufficient proof that such ship belongs to the enemy, or is otherwise liable to condemnation.

8. Where in two or more causes claims have been made by or on behalf of the same persons, and the ship papers in such causes are on the file and in the control of the Court, any party may, by leave of the Judge at the hearing, invoke and give in evidence in any one of such causes the ship papers brought in and filed in any other of such causes, and may, by leave of the Judge, invoke and give in evidence in the cause before the Court any ship papers found on board any ship and any deposition made in any other of such causes.

9. Where a witness is to be examined before the hearing of a cause, the Judge may order that such witness shall be examined before the Judge, or the Registrar, or before some person authorised or appointed for the purpose by the Court (hereinafter called an examiner).

10. If the witness is out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Judge may order that he shall be examined before an examiner specially appointed for the purpose, or may order, in lieu of a commission, the issue of a request to examine such witness.

Forms of a commission to examine witnesses, and of a request, and of a return to a commission to examine witnesses, will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 41, 42, and 43.

11. The evidence of every witness taken before the hearing shall be taken down in writing by the Judge, Registrar, or examiner, before whom such witness is examined, or by a shorthand writer, appointed by the Judge, Registrar, or examiner, or agreed upon by the parties, and such written evidence, or a transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, shall be certified as correct by the Judge, Registrar, examiner, or shorthand writer.

12. The certified evidence taken before the hearing shall be lodged in the Registry by the party on whose behalf the witness has been examined, or, if taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall forthwith be transmitted by the examiner to the Registry, together with his commission.

13. As soon as the evidence taken before the hearing has been filed or received in the Registry, it may be used as evidence in the cause, saving all just exceptions.

14. When evidence is given at the hearing by the oral examination of witnesses such evidence may be taken by a shorthand writer, appointed by the Judge, and a transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, certified by him to be correct, shall be admitted to prove the oral evidence of a witness.

15. Any examination of a witness may be adjourned, if necessary, from time to time, and from place to place, as the Judge, Registrar, or examiner before whom such examination is taken shall direct.

16. The Judge may order any person within the jurisdiction of the Court who has made an affidavit in a cause to attend for cross-examination thereon before the Judge.

17. Where witnesses are examined orally, whether before the Judge, the Registrar, or an examiner, the parties, the counsel, solicitors, or agents may attend the examination, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in such order as the Judge, Registrar, or examiner may direct; and questions may be put to any witness by the Judge, Registrar, or examiner as the case may be.

18. The Judge may disallow any questions put in cross-examination of any party or witness which may appear to him to be vexatious or not relevant to any matter proper to be inquired into in the cause.

19. Any person wilfully disobeying any order or subpœna requiring his attendance for the purpose of being examined, or cross-examined, or producing any document, or, on attending, refusing to answer any proper question, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court and may be dealt with accordingly.

20. Where any ship papers or other documents have to be translated for use in a cause, such translation shall be made by an

interpreter, appointed by the party who desires to use such translation, or, if necessary, by a person appointed for the purpose by the Judge. The parties to any proceeding may agree, or, if there is no party other than the Crown or the captor, the proper officer of the Crown may direct, which and what parts, if any, of the ship papers and documents shall be translated.

ORDER XVI.

Assessors.

One or more Trinity Masters or other assessors may, on the application of any party, or without such application if the Judge sees fit, be called in to advise the Court upon any matters requiring nautical or other professional knowledge. Such application shall be made by letter or notice lodged in the Registry six days at least before the attendance of the Trinity Masters or other assessors is required.

The fees of the Trinity Masters or other assessors shall be paid in the first instance by the party on whose demand they are summoned.

ORDER XVII.

References.

1. The Judge may refer the assessment of damages, the taking of any accounts, or any other matter which he may think fit, to the Registrar either alone or assisted by one or more merchants or other assessors.

2. Within 21 days from the day when the order for the reference is made, or an agreement for a reference is filed, the claimant shall file the claim and vouchers and affidavits, if any, and serve copies thereof on the opposite party.

3. The claimant shall, after the filing of the claim and vouchers, obtain a day for the reference either by summons or by agreement, and when such day has been obtained he shall lodge in the Registry a notice praying to have the reference placed in the list for hearing with the stamps for the reference affixed thereto.

4. At the time appointed for the reference, if any party be present, the reference may be proceeded with, but the Registrar

may adjourn the reference from time to time as he may deem proper.

5. Evidence may be given *viva voce* or by affidavit or by documents, and the evidence shall, on the application of either party, but at the expense in the first instance of the party on whose behalf the application is made, be taken down by a shorthand writer appointed by the Court, and a transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, certified by him to be correct, shall be admitted to prove the oral evidence of the witnesses on an objection to the Registrar's report.

6. When a reference has been heard, the Registrar shall draw up a report in writing of the result of the reference, showing any further particulars and reasons that may be necessary. The Registrar shall report whether any and what part of the costs of the reference should be allowed and to whom.

The report shall be in the Form No. 44 of Appendix A, or in such other form as the circumstances of the case may require.

7. The claimant, who has received notice from the Registry that the report is ready, shall, within six days from the time when he has received such notice, file the report and serve a notice of such filing on the opposite party, and shall forthwith apply for an order (Appendix A, Form No. 45) confirming the report.

8. If the claimant shall not take the steps prescribed in the last preceding rule, the adverse party may take up and file the report, and apply for its confirmation, or may apply to the Judge to have the claim dismissed.

9. A party intending to object to the Registrar's report shall, within 14 days from the filing of the report, file in the Registry a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 46) that he objects to the report, and a copy thereof shall be served on the adverse party.

10. An objection to a report shall be brought before the Judge by motion, or on pleadings consisting of a petition in objection to the report and an answer thereto. A notice of motion in objection to a report shall be filed within ten days from the filing of the notice of objection and a copy shall be served on the adverse party, and a petition shall be filed within the same period, and a copy served on the adverse party, and the answer thereto shall be filed within ten days from the service of the petition, and a copy served on the adverse party.

Forms of notice of motion and of pleadings respectively will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 47 and 13 (iv).

ORDER XVIII.

Costs and Security for Costs.

1. The costs of and incident to all prize proceedings shall

except when otherwise provided by any agreement, or by statute, be in the discretion of the Judge.

2. Any person instituting a proceeding, other than a cause for condemnation, or making a claim, and being ordinarily resident out of the jurisdiction of the Court, may be ordered to give security for costs, though he may be temporarily resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the proceedings may be stayed until such security is given.

3. In any cause in which security for costs is required, the security shall be of such amount, and be given at such times and in such manner or form, as by bond, payment into Court or otherwise, as the Judge shall direct.

ORDER XIX.

Taxation of Costs.

1. A party desiring to have a bill of costs taxed either between party and party or between solicitor and client, shall file the bill in the Registry.

2. In all cases of taxation the Registrar shall be the taxing officer and the taxation shall proceed in the High Court in accordance with the law and practice governing the taxation of costs in the High Court in the exercise of its Admiralty Instance jurisdiction, and in a Court in any British Possession in accordance with the law and practice governing the taxation of costs in such Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

ORDER XX.

Interlocutory Applications.

1. Any application to the Judge at any time other than at the hearing of a cause shall, if made in Court, be made by motion, or, if made in chambers, by summons (Appendix A, Form No. 48).

2. Every application to the Judge other than applications which are by these Rules directed to be made by motion, may be made in chambers by summons, but a summons may be adjourned by the Judge into Court.

3. Every notice of motion (Appendix A, Form No. 47) or summons shall be served upon the adverse party at least 24 hours before the date of the return thereof, unless by consent of the adverse party, or by order of the Judge, the time for such service is shortened.

4. Every notice of motion or summons shall state the nature of the order desired, and the day on which the application is to be made.

5. When the motion or summons comes on for hearing the Judge may, after hearing the parties, or in the absence of any of them, on proof that the notice of motion or summons has been duly served, make such order as he shall deem right.

6. Save as herein-after provided no motion or summons shall be heard without previous notice to or service on the parties affected thereby, but the Judge, if satisfied that the delay caused by proceeding in the ordinary way would, or might, entail irreparable or serious mischief, may make any order *ex parte* upon such terms as to costs or otherwise, and subject to such undertaking, if any, as the Judge may think just; and any party affected by such order may move to set it aside.

7. Any application made in chambers *ex parte* shall, if the Judge think fit so to require, be made by summons.

8. The Registrar may transact all such business and exercise all such authority and jurisdiction in respect of the same as under these Rules may be transacted or exercised by the Judge in chambers, except in respect of the following proceedings and matters, that is to say—

(1) all matters relating to the liberty of the subject or attachments;

(2) awarding of costs other than the costs of or relating to any proceeding before the Registrar and costs which, by these Rules or by the order of the Judge, the Registrar is authorised to award;

Provided, that the Registrar shall only transact such business and exercise such authority and jurisdiction where he has power to transact the like business and exercise the like authority and jurisdiction in matters arising out of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

Provided, further, that any application in chambers may, if required by any party thereto, be heard by the Judge.

9. Any party affected by any order or decision of the Registrar may appeal to the Judge by summons, and such appeal shall be made within three days after the order appealed from.

10. The Judge may on due cause shown vary or rescind any order or decision previously made on motion or summons other than an order made in Court on an appeal from chambers.

11. An appeal from the decision of the Registrar in chambers shall be no stay of proceedings unless so ordered by the Judge or Registrar.

except when otherwise provided by any agreement, or by statute, be in the discretion of the Judge.

2. Any person instituting a proceeding, other than a cause for condemnation, or making a claim, and being ordinarily resident out of the jurisdiction of the Court, may be ordered to give security for costs, though he may be temporarily resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the proceedings may be stayed until such security is given.

3. In any cause in which security for costs is required, the security shall be of such amount, and be given at such times and in such manner or form, as by bond, payment into Court or otherwise, as the Judge shall direct.

ORDER XIX.

Taxation of Costs.

1. A party desiring to have a bill of costs taxed either between party and party or between solicitor and client, shall file the bill in the Registry.

2. In all cases of taxation the Registrar shall be the taxing officer and the taxation shall proceed in the High Court in accordance with the law and practice governing the taxation of costs in the High Court in the exercise of its Admiralty Instance jurisdiction, and in a Court in any British Possession in accordance with the law and practice governing the taxation of costs in such Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

ORDER XX.

Interlocutory Applications.

1. Any application to the Judge at any time other than at the hearing of a cause shall, if made in Court, be made by motion, or, if made in chambers, by summons (Appendix A, Form No. 48).

2. Every application to the Judge other than applications which are by these Rules directed to be made by motion, may be made in chambers by summons, but a summons may be adjourned by the Judge into Court.

3. Every notice of motion (Appendix A, Form No. 47) or summons shall be served upon the adverse party at least 24 hours before the date of the return thereof, unless by consent of the adverse party, or by order of the Judge, the time for such service is shortened.

4. Every notice of motion or summons shall state the nature of the order desired, and the day on which the application is to be made.

5. When the motion or summons comes on for hearing the Judge may, after hearing the parties, or in the absence of any of them, on proof that the notice of motion or summons has been duly served, make such order as he shall deem right.

6. Save as herein-after provided no motion or summons shall be heard without previous notice to or service on the parties affected thereby, but the Judge, if satisfied that the delay caused by proceeding in the ordinary way would, or might, entail irreparable or serious mischief, may make any order *ex parte* upon such terms as to costs or otherwise, and subject to such undertaking, if any, as the Judge may think just; and any party affected by such order may move to set it aside.

7. Any application made in chambers *ex parte* shall, if the Judge think fit so to require, be made by summons.

8. The Registrar may transact all such business and exercise all such authority and jurisdiction in respect of the same as under these Rules may be transacted or exercised by the Judge in chambers, except in respect of the following proceedings and matters, that is to say—

(1) all matters relating to the liberty of the subject or attachments;

(2) awarding of costs other than the costs of or relating to any proceeding before the Registrar and costs which, by these Rules or by the order of the Judge, the Registrar is authorised to award;

Provided, that the Registrar shall only transact such business and exercise such authority and jurisdiction where he has power to transact the like business and exercise the like authority and jurisdiction in matters arising out of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

Provided, further, that any application in chambers may, if required by any party thereto, be heard by the Judge.

9. Any party affected by any order or decision of the Registrar may appeal to the Judge by summons, and such appeal shall be made within three days after the order appealed from.

10. The Judge may on due cause shown vary or rescind any order or decision previously made on motion or summons other than an order made in Court on an appeal from chambers.

11. An appeal from the decision of the Registrar in chambers shall be no stay of proceedings unless so ordered by the Judge or Registrar.

ORDER XXI.

Affidavits.

1. Every affidavit shall be intituled in the cause or matter in which it is sworn, or, if sworn before the commencement of a cause, it shall be headed with the name of the captured ship, and shall be divided into short paragraphs numbered consecutively, and shall be in the first person, and signed by the deponent.

2. The name, address, and description of every person, making an affidavit shall be inserted therein.

Where an affidavit is made by two or more persons the names of all such persons, and the dates when, and the places where, it is sworn, shall be inserted in the jurat.

Form of heading and jurat to an affidavit will be found in **Appendix A, No. 49.**

3. When an affidavit is made by any person who is blind, or who, from his signature or otherwise, appears to be illiterate the person before whom the affidavit is sworn shall certify that the affidavit was read over to the deponent, and that the deponent appeared to understand the same, and made his mark or wrote his signature thereto in the presence of the person before whom the affidavit was sworn.

4. When an affidavit is made by a person who does not speak the English language, the affidavit shall be taken down and read over to the deponent by interpretation of a person previously sworn faithfully to interpret the affidavit.

5. Affidavits sworn within the jurisdiction shall be sworn before the Judge, Registrar, commissioner, or officer empowered under these Rules to administer oaths.

6. Affidavits sworn out of the jurisdiction may be sworn before the following persons :—

(1.) If sworn in any place being a part of His Majesty's Dominions before any person authorised to administer oaths in such place.

(2.) If sworn in any place not being a part of His Majesty's Dominions, before any person authorised to administer oaths under the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, Sections 4 and 6, or under the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1891, Section 2, or under the Commissioners for Oaths (Prize Proceedings) Act, 1907, or before a notary public, or before a Judge or magistrate, the signature of such notary public, Judge, or magistrate being authenticated by the official seal of the Court to which he is attached, or by the official seal of the Supreme Court of the country where the affidavit is sworn, or by the Certificate of a consular officer.

7. The reception of any affidavit as evidence may be objected to, if the affidavit has been sworn before the solicitor for the party on whose behalf it is offered, or before a partner or clerk of such solicitor

8. Every affidavit shall, before being used as evidence, be filed in the Registry, and a copy thereof served on the other parties to the cause.

ORDER XXII.

Oaths.

1. The Registrar, and any commissioner for oaths or other person directed or empowered to administer oaths in prize proceedings may administer oaths therein.

2. The Judge may appoint any person to administer oaths in prize proceedings either generally or in any particular proceeding.

3. Any person to whom an oath is administered shall swear in the manner provided by the Oaths Act, 1909, or in such manner as is provided by the law regulating the manner of taking oaths in the Court.

4. If any person tendered for the purpose of giving evidence whether orally or by affidavit, objects to take an oath or is not a Christian, or is objected to as incompetent to take an oath, or is by reason of any defect of religious knowledge or belief incapable of comprehending the nature of an oath, the Judge or person authorised to administer the oath, shall, if satisfied that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience, permit him, in lieu of an oath, to make a declaration.

5. Forms of oaths and declarations in lieu of oaths will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 50 and 51.

ORDER XXIII.

Consents and Agreements.

Any consent or agreement in writing, signed by the parties or by their solicitors, may, if the Registrar think it reasonable, be filed, and shall thereupon become an order of the Court, and have the same effect as if such order had been made by the Judge.

ORDER XXIV.

Subpœnas.

1. Any party desiring to compel the attendance of a witness for the purpose either of giving evidence or of producing any document may serve him with a subpœna, which shall be prepared by the party and issued under the seal of the Court.

Forms of subpœna shall be such as are for the time being in force in the High Court, or in the case of a Court in a British Possession such as are for the time being in force in that court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

2. A subpœna may contain the names of any number of witnesses, or may be issued with the names of the witnesses in blank.

3. Service of the subpœna must be personal, and may be made by the party or his agent, and shall, if necessary, be proved by affidavit.

4. Refusal or neglect to attend on subpœna issued as aforesaid, or to give evidence on attendance thereunder, shall be deemed to be contempt of Court and may be dealt with accordingly.

ORDER XXV.

Copies. Printing. Office Copies.

1. Depositions, pleadings, affidavits, and all other documents and copies thereof may be either written, typed, or printed as may be most convenient, except transcripts of the evidence of a witness taken before a hearing, which shall be printed, unless the Registrar shall otherwise order. Any dispute between the parties as to whether a document should be written, typed or printed shall be decided by the Registrar on the application, without a summons, of any party.

2. Where a document is printed the rules as to printing for the time being in force in the High Court, or in the case of a Court in a British Possession the rules as to printing for the time being in force in that court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction shall have effect as if such rules were part of these rules.

3. Any person entitled to inspect any document in a cause, shall on payment of the proper charges for the same be entitled to an office copy thereof.

ORDER XXVI.

Payments into and out of Court.

1. In causes instituted in the United Kingdom all funds and moneys to be paid into Court in prize matters, and all securities to be placed to the credit of any such matters, shall be dealt with in the manner in which moneys or securities paid or transferred into Court are usually dealt with in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of that Court.

2. In causes instituted in a British Possession all funds and moneys to be paid into Court in prize matters, and all securities to be placed to the credit of any such matters, shall be transferred, paid, or placed to the account or credit of the proper

officer of the Court, which is authorised to act as a Prize Court, to whom moneys paid into Court are usually paid, and shall be placed in the books of the said officer to the credit of "Prize Moneys," and of the particular ship in respect of which the same shall be transferred, paid, or placed. If there is no such officer as above, the payments shall be made to the Registrar who shall open an account in a bank to be approved by the Judge in respect of the particular ship, in respect of which the said moneys shall be transferred, paid, or placed.

3. No money shall be paid out of Court except in pursuance of a decree or order of the Judge.

ORDER XXVII.

Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders.

1. Where the Judge condemns property as prize the decree of condemnation may be enforced :—

(1) If the property is still under arrest, by sale of such property.

(2) If the property has been sold before condemnation and the proceeds have not already been paid into Court, by order to the persons holding the same to pay the same into Court.

(3) In respect of freight found due for the carriage of goods in a ship condemned as prize, by arrest of the goods so carried until payment into Court of such freight or by order against the owner of the goods, or other persons holding, or responsible for, such freight, to pay the same into Court.

(4) So far as a decree deals with costs and expenses (other than costs and expenses ordered to be paid out of proceeds), by order against the parties ordered to pay the same or their bail.

(5) If the property has been released on bail before condemnation, by order against the bail.

2. Where the Judge decrees property taken or seized as prize to be restored to the owner thereof the decree shall be carried out by means of a release as prescribed in Order XIII Provided, that the Judge may order such release upon such terms as to the payment of costs and expenses and freight (if any is due), or otherwise, as to the Judge may seem just, and if such terms are not complied with or such payments are not made within a time to be named in the order, may direct the appraisement and sale of such property and the payment into Court of the proceeds of sale, and the payment thereout of such costs and expenses or freight.

3. Where in a decree restoring a ship it is pronounced that freight is due in respect of cargo carried therein and payment of such freight is ordered, the decree may be enforced as regards the payment of freight against the cargo or the owners thereof :—

(1) If the cargo has been condemned, by payment out of the proceeds of the sale of such cargo.

(2) If the cargo has been unladen and sold before adjudication and the proceeds of the sale are still in Court, by payment out of the proceeds of sale.

(3) If the cargo has been unladen, but still remains under the arrest of the Court, by sale of such cargo and payment out of the proceeds of sale.

(4) If the cargo has been unladen and has been restored to the owner on bail, by order against the bail to pay the freight into Court.

(5) If the cargo has been unladen and has been restored to the owner without bail, by order against the owner or person to whom the same has been restored, or against any person having received or being in possession of such cargo or freight, to pay such freight into Court.

4. Any decree or order other than a decree of condemnation or restitution and not expressly provided for by the Naval Prize Acts or by these Rules, may be enforced by order against the parties against whom such decree or order is made, or may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment, decree or order of the High Court in the exercise of its Admiralty jurisdiction, or, in the case of a court in a British Possession, in the same manner as a judgment, decree or order of that court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction may be enforced.

5. Forms of order and decrees will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 52 and 53 (i) to (xxviii).

6. The Rules of this Order shall apply to the enforcement by the Court of decrees or orders of any other Prize Court or of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

ORDER XXVIII.

Detention.

1. Where it is held in a suit for condemnation that the ship is an enemy ship but in pursuance of some International convention or otherwise is only liable to detention and not to condemnation, the decree (Appendix A, Form 53, ii and iv) shall direct the marshal to retain the ship in his custody until further orders.

2. Where a decree of detention has been made under Rule 1 the ship shall be kept at such port or place as the Court may from time to time direct.

3. * * * * * *

Rescinded by Order in Council of 30th September, 1914.'

ORDER XXIX.

Requisition by Admiralty.

1. If in a cause for the condemnation of a ship in respect of which no final decree has been made it is made to appear to the Judge * on behalf of the Crown that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the ship and that there is no reason to believe that the ship is entitled to be released, he shall order that the ship shall be appraised, and that upon payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the ship the said ship shall forthwith be released and delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty.

* Rescinded by Order in Council of 30th September, 1914.

Provided that no order shall be made by the Judge under this rule in respect of a ship which he considers there is good reason to believe to be neutral property.

2. Where a ship has been condemned as prize and has not yet been sold, or where a decree for the detention thereof has been made in accordance with Order XXVIII, the proper officer of the Crown may file a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 55) that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the same, and thereupon a commission (Appendix A, Form No. 56) to the marshal directing him to appraise the ship shall issue. On payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value the ship shall be released and delivered to Lords of the Admiralty.

Service of this notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper officer of the Crown as soon thereafter as possible.

3. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge * on behalf of the Crown that the ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith, the Judge may order the same to be forthwith released and delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty without appraisement.

4. In any case where a ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this Order and whether or not an appraisement has been made any party may apply to the Court * to fix the amount to be paid by the Crown in respect of the value of the ship and the sum so fixed, so far as not already paid into Court, shall be paid into Court on behalf of the Crown.

4A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the Court shall on the request of the proper Officer of the Crown accept in lieu of payment into Court an undertaking in writing signed by the proper Officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by Order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

4B. Where in any case of requisition under this order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an Order of Release, make an Order for the temporary delivery of the ship to the Lords of the Admiralty, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this Order shall apply to such a requisition; provided that, in the event of the return of the ship to the custody of the Court, the Court may make such Order as it thinks fit for the return to the Crown of the money paid into Court, or some or any part thereof, or the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII. r. 1 relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requision shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the ship has suffered during such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

* Rescinded by Order in Council of 30th September, 1914.

5. The proceedings in respect of a ship requisitioned under this order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition.

ORDER XXX.

Prize Salvage.

1. A ship brought into port for adjudication after recapture from the enemy, but liable to restoration on payment of salvage, shall (except as hereinafter provided) be proceeded against by writ, and, if so ordered by the Judge, on pleadings, in the same form and manner as all other ships captured as prize.

Forms of writ and of pleadings in prize salvage will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 5 and 13 (ii).

2.—(*a*). Where a ship, on recapture from the enemy by any of His Majesty's ships, or by any persons other than her own crew, which, if brought into port by the recaptors, would have been liable to restoration on payment of salvage, is with the consent of the recaptors allowed to prosecute her voyage, or otherwise parts company with or ceases to be in the possession of the recaptors; or

(*b*) Where a ship captured by the enemy is recaptured by the crew of such ship.

In either case the recaptors may take proceedings to recover the salvage due in respect of recapture (if any), either *in rem* or *in personam*.

3. Within 12 days after a writ has been served, the owner shall file an affidavit setting out the value of the property claimed or alleged to have been salved, or an agreement with the recaptors as to such value.

Forms of affidavit and of agreement of value will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 57 and 58.

4 Where no claim is made by an owner or no appearance is entered, or default is made in filing an affidavit or agreement of value, or where the recaptors are dissatisfied with the value deposed to, the Judge may, on the application of the recaptors, direct the property to be appraised by the marshal or otherwise valued.

5. If no appearance is entered the recaptors may, subject to the filing of an affidavit of service (Appendix A, Form 10), set the case down for hearing by default; in all other cases the recaptors may at any time after appearance entered, apply for a day for the hearing.

6. Where at the time of a decree or order awarding prize salvage the ship is under arrest, the decree or order of the Court may be enforced by sale of the ship and payment of the amount due out of the proceeds of sale.

7. Where a ship under arrest has been released on security being given, the decree or order awarding prize salvage may be enforced;

(1) if money has been paid into court, by order for payment out;

(2) if bail has been given, by order for payment against the bail, and execution against the bail in default to payment.

8 Where the proceedings for prize salvage have been taken *in personam*, the decree or order may be enforced against the owner, and execution issued against him. If the owner makes default in payment, the Judge may direct a warrant to issue for the arrest of the ship on such ship coming within the jurisdiction of the Court, and may order a sale of the ship and payment of the award to be made out of the proceeds of such sale.

9. Where any salvage is awarded to any persons other than officers and crews of His Majesty's ships of war, either alone or conjointly with such officers and crews, the Judge may make an order apportioning such salvage between such persons, or between such persons and such officers and crews, in such proportions as to the Judge shall seem fit.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to authorise the distribution of salvage among such officers and crews or to affect any Proclamation of His Majesty as to the distribution of Prize Money.

Forms of decrees in prize salvage will be found marked No. 53 (xiii) to (xvii) in Appendix A.

10. No decree or order for the payment of salvage to salvors shall be made unless and until the Judge is satisfied that no persons other than the said salvors are entitled to share in such salvage.

ORDER XXXI.

Land Expeditions and Conjunct Capture with Ally.

A ship taken by land expedition within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, sect. 34, or by a conjunct capture with an ally within the meaning of sect. 35 of the said Act, shall be proceeded against and dealt with, as far as possible, in the same manner as herein-before provided in the case of any other ship captured as prize.

ORDER XXXII.

Joint Capture, Flag Officers' Claims, and other Conflicting Claims between Captors.

1. Any person claiming to share as joint captor (hereinafter called "the petitioner") may, at any time after the institution of a cause relating to a ship in respect of which he claims a share, proceed as hereinafter provided:

(1) A writ (Appendix A. Form No. 6) shall be issued by the petitioner in the Registry, instituting a cause of joint capture.

(2) If the cause is instituted before condemnation of the ship in respect of which the petitioner claims to share,

or in prize salvage before adjudication, the petitioner shall, except in the case of a flag officer claiming to share by virtue of his flag, within six days after issuing his writ give security to the satisfaction of the Court to contribute to the actual captors a just proportion of any costs, charges, expenses or damages that may be incurred by or awarded against the actual captors on account of the capture and detention of the prize. Within 10 days after such security is given the petitioner shall file in the Registry a petition setting out the material facts on which he relies to establish his claim to share as aforesaid.

(3) If the cause is instituted after condemnation of the ship in respect of which the petitioner claims to share, or in prize salvage after adjudication, the judge shall, upon sufficient cause being shown by affidavit why the application was not presented before condemnation or adjudication, and upon payment being made and security being given (as hereinbefore provided), allow the writ to be served upon the party to whom the ship has been condemned (hereinafter called "the respondent"), or in prize salvage on the captors, who shall show cause why the petitioner should not be pronounced to be a joint captor of the said ship.

(4) Where the cause is instituted after condemnation, the petitioner shall, within 10 days after such payment has been made and such security has been given, file a petition setting out all the material facts on which he relies to establish his claim to share as aforesaid, and serve the same as herein—before provided.

(5) The respondent shall appear to the writ by entering an appearance (Appendix A, Form No. 8) in the Registry within the time named in the writ.

2 The respondent, if he desires to contest the right of the petitioner to share, shall file an answer.

If the respondent admits the right of the petitioner to share, he shall file an admission in the Registry.

A copy of every pleading shall be served on the opposite party.

Forms of the above pleadings will be found in Appendix A, No. 13 (iii).

3 Upon the answer, and the reply thereto (if any), or admission being filed, the petition shall be heard in Court, on an early day to be appointed by the Registrar, upon the application of either party, upon such evidence as the Judge shall think fit.

4. If in a cause instituted against a ship for condemnation as prize, or in a cause for prize salvage, a cause of joint capture is instituted before condemnatoin or adjudication, the Judge may, at the hearing of the principal cause, upon condemnation of the ship as lawful prize to the Crown, determine the title of the petitioner to share as aforesaid.

Forms of decree in joint capture will be found in Appendix A, No. 53 (xviii) to (xxi).

5. The costs of and occasioned by the petition shall, as the Judge shall direct, be borne by the petitioner or respondent or be paid out of the proceeds of the ship if condemned.

6. Except by special leave of the Judge no party shall be admitted to claim to share as a joint captor in a prize, or in prize salvage, unless he shall institute his cause and file his petition within six months from the date on which the Judge shall have pronounced any other party entitled to such prize, or prize salvage.

7. A claim by a flag officer to share in prize, or prize salvage, by virtue of his flag shall not be made until after condemnation, and shall then be made in the same form and manner and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as in cases of asserted joint capture :

Provided, that such flag officer shall not be required to pay costs or give security for costs.

8. Where in any proceedings instituted for condemnation, or for prize salvage, the title or interest of the party instituting such proceedings is denied by any other party who asserts that he has as captor the sole title or interest in the prize, or prize salvage, proceedings may be taken for the purpose of determining such title or interest in the form and manner herein provided for determining the title and interest in a claim of joint capture : Provided, that the petitioner shall not be required to give any security or pay any costs before so proceeding unless so ordered by the Judge, and that the form of proceedings shall assert such sole title and interest instead of a joint title and interest and that the petition shall be filed within 10 days after the cause is instituted by the petitioner instead of after security given.

9. All other applications to share in prize proceeds, or prize salvage, shall, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct, be made by motion.

ORDER XXXIII.

Prize Bounty.

In claims for prize bounty the procedure shall be as follows:—

(1) Where the ship is brought in for adjudication the application for a decree under the Naval Prize Act, 1864, Section 43, shall be made in Court at the hearing of the principal cause, or as soon thereafter as possible

(2) Where the ship has been destroyed, or having been taken, has not been brought in for adjudication, the application for a decree as aforesaid shall be made by motion in Court.

(3) Not less than four clear days before such application, notice thereof shall be served upon the proper officer of the Crown.

(4) The witnesses in support of the application shall be examined before the Judge in Court, or their evidence may be given by affidavit.

(5) If the Judge makes a decree in favour of the application and there are no parties other than the original applicants claiming to share in the bounty, the Judge may upon the hearing of the application, or at a later date if he shall see fit, make a decree declaring the title of the applicants to the prize bounty, and stating the amount thereof. If there are other persons claiming to share in the bounty, the judge may make a decree that bounty is due, stating the amount thereof, but reserving the question to whom the said bounty is due.

Forms of decree will be found in Appendix A, No. 53 (XXV) to (XXVIII).

(6) All claims to share as joint captors in prize bounty shall be, as far as possible, subject to the same procedure and rules, and be heard and determined in the same manner, as herein-before provided in the case of claims to share as joint captors in prize.

ORDER XXXIV.

Distribution and Naval Agency (a).

In questions concerning the distribution or investment of prize moneys, whether the proceeds of prize, prize salvage, or prize bounty, distributable under the provisions of the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864, or otherwise, and in questions concerning the remuneration of ships' agents under the said Act, the procedure shall be as follows:—

(1) Any application for distribution or investment of such money shall be by motion.

(2) No motion shall be heard unless four days' previous notice thereof, *intituled* in the cause to the credit of which such money stands or in which such money has been pronounced due, has been served by the applicant upon all parties interested, including (if they are not applicants) the Lords of the Admiralty.

(3) The Judge may, if he thinks fit, direct any application for distribution or investment to be heard on pleadings.

(4) Evidence on such applications shall be by affidavit, but the Judge may direct any witness to be examined or cross-examined.

(5) In the taxation of the costs, charges, and expenses of the officers and crew of any of His Majesty's ships or of any ships' agent under Section 13 of the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864, the same procedure shall be followed as is herein-before provided for the taxation of costs.

(6) Where any difference within the meaning of Section 20 of the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864,

(a) *Attention should be called to Section 22 of the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864.*

arises between ships' agents as to the apportionment of their percentage, any such agent may take out a summons intituled in the cause in which the question arises calling upon all other persons interested to show cause why the matter should not be referred to the Registrar, and upon such summons and proof of due service thereof on such persons an order may be made referring such difference to the Registrar. Upon report made by the Registrar any party may object to the same. Order XVII shall apply, as far as possible, to references under this Order.

ORDER XXXV.

Instruments and other Documents, and the Service thereof.

1. Every warrant, release, commission, and other instrument to be executed by any officer of, or commissioner acting under the authority of, the Court, shall be prepared in the Registry, and shall be issued under the seal of the Court.

2. The seal of the Court to be used for the purposes of these Rules shall be such as the President shall from time to time direct.

3. Every document issued under the seal of the Court shall bear date on the day of sealing, and shall be deemed to be issued at the time of the sealing thereof.

4. Every instrument to be executed by the marshal shall be left with the marshal by the party at whose instance it is issued, with written instructions for the execution thereof.

5. Except in the case of an order for committal, it shall not be necessary to the regular service of an order that the original order be shown if an office copy be exhibited.

6. All notices, pleadings, summonses, orders, and other documents, proceedings, and written communications in respect of which personal service is not required shall be sufficiently delivered or served if left within the prescribed hours at the address for service of the person to be served with any person resident at or belonging to such place. The prescribed hours shall be such as are appointed by the President by general order a copy of which shall be affixed in some prominent place in the Court or Registry.

7. Where no appearance has been entered for a party, or where a party has omitted to give an address for service, all notices, pleadings, summonses, orders and other documents, proceedings, and written communications in respect of which personal service is not required may be served by filing them in the Registry.

8. All orders (except as in these Rules otherwise provided), disobedience to which would render a party liable to committal, shall be served personally.

9. Where personal service of any order, notice, pleading, summons, or other document, proceeding, or written communication

is required by these Rules or otherwise, the service shall be effected by showing it to the party to be served and by leaving with him a copy thereof.

10. Where personal service of any notice, pleading, summons, order or other document, proceeding, or written communication, is required by these Rules or otherwise, and it is made to appear to the Judge that the person to be served is under disability or that prompt personal service cannot be effected, the Judge may order upon whom, or in what manner, substituted or other service is to be made, or may order notice by letter, advertisement or otherwise to be given in lieu of service.

11. The service of every warrant or other instrument by the marshal shall be verified by his certificate.

Form of certificate of service will be found in Appendix A, No. 59.

12. The Judge may direct that any summons, order, notice, or other instrument shall be served on any party or person in a foreign country, and the procedure prescribed by Order II., Rules 16 to 19 inclusive, with reference to service of notice of a writ shall apply to the service of any summons, order, notice, or other instrument so directed to be served.

ORDER XXXVI.

Notices from the Registry.

Any notice from the Registry may be either left at, or sent by post to, the address for service of the party to whom notice is to be given; and the time at which the notice if posted would be delivered in the ordinary course shall be considered the time of service thereof.

ORDER XXXVII.

Filing.

1. Documents shall be filed by leaving the same in the Registry, with a minute stating the nature of the document, and the date of filing it.

A form of minute on filing documents will be found in Appendix A, No. 60.

2. Any number of documents in the same cause may be filed with one and the same minute.

3. Save as otherwise provided by these Rules, before any document, except affidavits as to ship papers, bail bonds, documents issued from the Registry and minutes, is filed, a copy thereof shall be delivered to or served on the adverse party, if any, and no document, except as aforesaid, shall be filed without a certificate endorsed thereon, signed by the party filing the same, that a copy thereof has been so delivered or served upon such adverse party, if any.

ORDER XXXVIII.

Time: Enlargement and Abridgment.

1. In all matters in regard to the time for doing any act or taking any proceeding, the ordinary procedure in regard to time in force in the High Court or in the case of a Court in a British Possession the procedure in regard to time in force in that Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction shall prevail.

2. The Judge may, on the application of either party, enlarge or abridge the time prescribed by these Rules or forms, or by any order made under them, for doing any act or taking any proceeding, upon such terms as to him shall seem fit, and any such enlargement may be ordered, although the application for the same is not made until after the expiration of the time prescribed.

ORDER XXXIX.

Marshal.

1. The Marshal shall execute by himself or his substitute all instruments issued from the Court which are addressed to him, and shall make returns thereof.

2. Whenever, by reason of distance or other sufficient cause, the marshal cannot conveniently execute any instrument in person, he shall employ some competent person as his substitute to execute the same.

3. Whenever in any port in His Majesty's Dominions, there is no person appointed or employed to act as substitute of the marshal, the principal officer of customs of the port shall be deemed to be the substitute of the marshal for the purposes of the execution and service of warrants and other instruments, the custody of prize, and for such other purposes as the President shall direct, and for such purposes shall be an officer of the Court.

4. Persons may be appointed or employed to act as substitutes of the marshal for the purposes mentioned in Rule 3 in the ports of any ally in war of His Majesty, or for the purpose of the services of any process out of the jurisdiction.

ORDER XL.

Hours and Holidays.

The Registry and the marshal's office shall be open for the transaction of prize matters at such times as they are open for the transaction of the business of the Court when exercising its

ordinary jurisdiction. Provided, that the Registrar shall make arrangements for the issue of process in all urgent cases when the offices are closed.

ORDER XLI.

Records of the Court.

1. There shall be kept in the Registry a book to be called the minute book. in which shall be entered in order of date under the head of each cause, and on a page numbered with the number of the cause, a record of the institution of the cause, of all appearances entered, of all documents issued or filed, of all witnesses examined, and of all acts done, and in which shall in the like order be entered in full all orders and decrees of the Court, whether made by the Judge, or by the Registrar, or by consent of the parties in the cause.

Form of minutes of examination of witnesses will be found in Appendix A, No. 61.

2. A copy of any order or decree certified by the Registrar as correct shall be deemed to be a true copy of such order or decree for all purposes.

3. There shall be kept in the Registry a caveat warrant book, a caveat release book, and a caveat payment book, in which all such caveats respectively and the withdrawal thereof shall be entered.

ORDER XLII.

Certificates of Sale, Condemnation, and Restitution.

1. Where property taken or seized as prize is sold by order or decree of the Court, any person to whom such property is sold may, within one month from the date of the sale or condemnation of the property, whichever last happens, and after notice to the proper officer of the Crown, apply to the Judge for an order directing the issue of a certificate of condemnation and sale, or of sale only ; and upon such application the Judge shall unless good cause is shown to the contrary, direct a certificate to be issued, and the same shall be issued in one of the forms in Appendix A, Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65.

2 Where such certificate is issued in respect of a ship, the applicant shall be entitled to have a certificate endorsed on the bill of sale by which the ship is sold to him, on production of the bill of sale to the Registrar.

Where such certificate is issued in respect of goods or cargo, the applicant shall be entitled to have the certificate endorsed on the contract or sold note (if any) under which such goods or cargo were sold to him on production of such contract or sold note to the Registrar.

3. Where the property taken or seized as prize is restored to the owner thereof by order or decree of the Court, the owner may within one month from the date of the order or decree, and after notice to the proper officer of the Crown, apply to the Judge for an order directing the issue of a certificate of restitution, and the Judge shall, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, direct a certificate to be issued in one of the forms in Appendix A, Nos. 66 or 67.

ORDER XLIII

Forms and Fees.

1. The forms in Appendix A shall be followed with such variations as the circumstances may require.

2. The fees to be taken in the Court in prize matters by the Court and the officers thereof, and the costs, charges and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein, shall be the fees set out in Appendix B, and the costs, charges, and expenses set out in Appendix C respectively, or so near thereto as the currency in use in any place in which the Court is situate will permit. All fees to be taken as aforesaid shall be taken by means of stamps.

3. No document shall be filed, no process issued, no decree or order made, nor act done, by the Court or registrar, until the fees due and payable in respect of such filing, issue, decree, order, or act respectively, shall have been paid into the Registry, unless it is otherwise ordered by the Judge.

ORDER XLIV.

Appeals.

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires :—

" Appeal " means " Appeal to His Majesty in Council."

" Judgment " includes decree, order or decision.

" Record " means the aggregate of papers relating to an appeal (including the pleadings, proceedings, evidence, and judgment) proper to be laid before His Majesty in Council on the hearing of the appeal.

2. Applications to the Court for the admission of an appeal as of right, or for leave to appeal, shall, if not made at the time that the judgment appealed from is delivered by the Court, be made by motion within seven days from the date of such judgment, and the applicant shall give to the opposite party notice of his intended application.

3. An appeal shall only be admitted, or leave to appeal granted, by the Court—

(*a*) upon the appellant, within a period to be fixed by the Court, entering into sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Court, if so required, for the due prosecution of the appeal and the payment of all such costs as may become payable to the respondent in the event of the appeal being dismissed for non-prosecution or of His Majesty in Council ordering the appellant to pay the respondent's costs of the appeal ; and

(*b*) upon such conditions, if any, as to the time or times within which the appellant shall take the necessary steps for the purpose of procuring the preparation of the record and the despatch thereof to the Privy Council as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may think it reasonable to impose.

4. The Court shall have power, when admitting the appeal or granting leave to appeal, either to direct that the said judgment shall be carried into execution or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the appeal, and, in case the Court shall direct the said judgment to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it was given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Court, for the due performance of such order as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to make thereon.

5. As soon as an appeal has been admitted, whether by an order of the Court or by an order of His Majesty in Council granting special leave to appeal, the appellant shall without delay take all necessary steps to have the record prepared forthwith.

6. The preparation of the record shall be subject to the supervision of the Court, and the parties may submit any disputed question arising in connection therewith to the Court.

7. The Registrar as well as the parties shall endeavour to exclude from the record all documents (more particularly such as are merely formal) that are not relevant to the subject matter of the appeal, and generally to reduce the bulk of the record as far as practicable.

8. Records in appeals to His Majesty in Council shall be printed in the form known as demy quarto and may be printed either in or out of England. The number of lines in each page shall be forty-seven or thereabouts and every tenth line shall be numbered in the margin.

Where the record is printed out of England, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council forty printed copies of such record, one of which copies he shall certify to be correct by affixing thereto the seal of the Court.

Where the record relates to an appeal from a Court out of England and is to be printed in England, or where the record relates to an appeal from the High Court in England, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council one certified copy of such record, together with an index of all the papers and exhibits in the case,

9. Where there are two or more appeals arising out of the same matter the Court may direct the appeals to be consolidated.

10. An appellant may, at any time before the record is transmitted to the Privy Council, withdraw his appeal on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court may direct.

11. Where an appellant fails to show due diligence in the prosecution of his appeal before the transmission of the record to the Privy Council, the Court may, on an application made by the respondent, dismiss the appeal or make such order as to costs or otherwise as the Court shall think fit.

12. Where at any time before the hearing of the appeal the record becomes defective by reason of the death or change of status of a party to the appeal, the Court shall, on an application made by any person interested, grant a certificate showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted on the record in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died or undergone a change of status.

13. Where His Majesty in Council directs a party to bear the costs of an appeal incurred in the Court below, such costs shall be taxed by the proper officer of the Court in accordance with Order XIX., r. 2.

14. The Court shall enforce any order or judgment of His Majesty in Council in like manner as any judgment or order of the Court.

15. An appellant whose appeal has been admitted shall prosecute his appeal in accordance with the rules for the time being regulating the general practice and procedure in appeals to His Majesty in Council, so far as such rules may be applicable.

ORDER XLV.

Cases not provided for.

In all cases not provided for by these Rules, the practice of the late High Court of Admiralty of England in prize proceedings shall be followed, or such other practice as the President may direct.

ORDER XLVI.

Short Title and Commencement.

These Rules may be cited as The Prize Court Rules, 1914, and shall come into operation immediately on the making thereof; except that, so far as they apply to any Court in a British Possession outside the United Kingdom, they shall not come into operation until they are proclaimed in the Possession by the Governor thereof.

APPENDIX A.

FORMS.

O. XLIII. [Note. *Every document issued from the Court or Registry must bear the Seal of the Court.*]

No. 1.

HEADING AND TITLES OF CAUSES.

O. II. r. 2.

(i.) *In Rem.*

19 . (*Here put number*).

In the High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.
[*or other Court having prize jurisdiction*].
In Prize.

(*If the cause is instituted against a ship only, or against a ship and cargo or against a ship, cargo, and freight, the title should be the name of the ship only and the name of her master*:)

The ;

(*or, if the cause is instituted against cargo only*:)

Cargo *ex* ;

(*or if the cause is instituted against goods other than cargo*:)

Goods taken at ;

(*or, if the cause is instituted against the proceeds realised by the sale of ship or cargo or goods*:)

The proceeds of the ship ;

(*or*)

The proceeds of the cargo *ex* ;

(*or*)

The proceeds of the goods taken at .

(ii.) *In Personam.*

No.

[*Heading as above.*]

Between *A.B.*, plaintiff,

and

C.D. and *E F.*, the owners of the ship , defendants,

or

C.D. and *E.F.*, the owners of the cargo *ex* ship , defendants.

No. 2.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN A CAUSE (*General Form*).

O. II. r. 5.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

To the owners and parties interested in the ship of the port of and the goods laden therein (*if the cause is instituted against the ship or cargo only, these words must be adapted accordingly*). (*if the cause is instituted against goods other than cargo, say*, To the owners and parties interested in the goods taken at hereinafter specified), seized and taken as prize by our ship of war , Commander (*or* by our Officers of Customs at the port of , *as the case may be*).

We command you that within eight days after the service of this writ (*in a cause in personam add* on you), inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause appearances (*or* an appearance) to be entered for you in the Registry of our said Court in a cause instituted on our behalf by our Procurator General or other the proper officer of the Crown (*if the proceeding is against a droit of Admiralty, add* in Our Office of Admiralty) against the said ship and goods for the condemnation thereof as good and lawful prize (*if claimed as droit of Admiralty, add*, and as droits and perquisites of Us in Our Office of Admiralty).

And take notice that in default of your so doing our said Court (*or, in a cause in personam,* the plaintiff) may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

Witness, &c. (*in accordance with the form generally in use in the Court*).

Memorandum to be subscribed on the Writ.

N. B.—This writ is to be served within twelve calendar months from the date thereof, or, if renewed, within six calendar months from the date of the last renewal, including the day of such date, and not afterwards.

Appearance hereto may be entered either personally or by solicitor at the Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts of Justice, London (*or as the case may be*).

Indorsements to be made on the Writ before issue thereof.

This writ was issued by the said , who resides at , *or*, this writ was issued by of , whose address for sevice is , solicitor for the said , who resides at *or*, this writ was issued by of , whose address for service is , agent for , of , solicitor for the said , who resides at .

(*If writ is issued by an Officer of the Crown, state his name, title and address for service.*)

[*Note.—The address for service must be within three miles of the Registry.*]

Indorsement to be made on the writ after service thereof, and signed by the person serving the same.

This writ was served by me by (*state mode in which service was effected, whether on the ship, cargo or freight, or otherwise, according to Order 11; or, if in personam, state the name of the person served and the place of service*) on day, the day of , 19 .

Indorsed the day of , 19 .

(Signed)

(Address)

No. 3. O. 11. rr. 6, 13.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN A CAUSE FOR CONDEMNATION WHERE THE SHIP OR GOODS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR LOST.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1 (i).)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

To the owners and parties interested in the ship or vessel, &c. (*as in* No. 2), seized and taken as prize by our ship of war , Commander (*or* by our Officers of Customs at the port of), the said ship and goods having been destroyed (*or* lost) (*state generally the circumstances of the destruction or loss*) (*if the goods have been removed and brought in for adjudication without the ship, add,* and the said goods having been removed from the said ship and being now in custody of our said Court).

We command you, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

(*Remainder of form, indorsements, &c., as in* No. 2.)

[Note.—*If ship or goods only have been destroyed or lost, the above form must be altered accordingly.*]

No. 4.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN A CAUSE INSTITUTED AGAINST A CAPTOR.

O. II, rr. 7, 14. (*Heading and Title as in* No. 1 (ii).)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
To , Commander of our ship of war,
We command you that within eight days after the service of this writ on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Registry of our said Court in an action at the suit of , a subject of (state nationality of petitioner), claiming restitution of the ship , taken and seized as prize by our said ship of war, and damages for her detention (*or* damages for the loss or destruction of the said ship).
And take notice, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
(*Indorsements, &c., as in* No. 2.)

No. 5.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN PRIZE SALVAGE.

O. II. rr. 8, 14.
O. XXX, r. 1. (*Heading and Title as in* No. 1 (ii).)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
To C.D., the owner (*or as the case may be*) of the ship,
We command you that within eight days after the service of this writ, inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Admiralty Registry of our said Court in a cause of prize salvage instituted against you on behalf of
And take notice, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
(*Indorsements, &c., as in* No. 2).

No. 6.

WRIT OF SUMMONS IN JOINT CAPTURE OR RECAPTURE.

O. II. r. 9.
O. XXXII. r. 1 (1). (*Heading and Title as in* No. 1 (ii).)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
To (*the persons originally claiming as captors or recaptors*).
We command you that within eight days after the service of this writ on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Registry of our said Court in a cause of joint capture (*or* recapture) instituted against you on behalf of (*insert names of persons claiming as, e.g.*, A. B., the Commander, and the crew of our ship of war) asserting a claim to be pronounced joint captors (*or* recaptors) with you of the said ship , and the goods, wares and merchandise laden on board of her (*or*, of the goods, wares and merchandise *ex* the said ship), and to share in the proceeds thereof (*or*, in the salvage payable in respect thereof).
And take notice, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2).
(*Indorsements, &c., as in* No. 2.)

No. 7.

NOTICE IN LIEU OF SERVICE OF A WRIT OUT OF THE JURISDICTION.

, (*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

O.II.r.19. O.XXXV. r.12.

To , of .

Take notice, that , of , has instituted a cause against you, in the (*here insert the name of the Prize Court*), by writ of that Court, dated the day of . A. D. 19 , for (*copy the words of the writ showing the object for which the cause is instituted*), and you are required within days after the receipt of this notice, inclusive of the day of such receipt, to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Registry of the said Court to the said cause; and in default of your so doing the said Court may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

You may appear to the said writ by entering an appearance personally or by your solicitor at the (*here insert the Registry of the Court.*)

(Signed) of , &c.,
or of &c.,
Solicitor for .

N. B.—This notice is to be used where the person to be served out of the jurisdiction is not a British subject, or the ship or goods are not the property of a British subject.

No. 8.

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1)

O.III.r.1. O.XXX. O.XXXII. r. 5.

Enter an appearance for , owner of the ship abdove-mentioned *or as the case may be*).

Dated the day of , 19

(Signed) , of .

* Address for service .

Solicitor for the above-named , or agent for , of , Solicitor for the above-named .

* An address for service within three miles of the Registry must be given.

No. 9.

CLAIMS IN CAUSES FOR CONDEMNATION.

(*Headings and Titles as in* No. 1.)

(i) *Claim by Master.*

O.III. r. 3.

The claim of , the master of the , a subject of His Majesty the King of (or a citizen of , *as the case may be*), on behalf of (*fill in name of owner of ship*), of (*residence of owner*), also a subject of His Majesty the King of (*or as above*), the true, lawful, and sole owner of the said ship, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, at the time she was taken and seized as prize by His Majesty's ship , , Commander, and brought into , (*and, if the ship owners are also owners of the cargo or of part thereof*) and of (*describe the cargo, giving numbers, weight, and description*) laden on board the said ship at the time of the capture thereof aforesaid (*and if claim is made on behalf of cargo owners*):

Also on behalf of , of , merchants, subjects (*or* citizens, &c., *as above*) of , the true, lawful, and sole owners of (*describe goods as above*), also laden on board the said ship at the time of the capture aforesaid (*and, if he has a private adventure*):

And also for his private adventure consisting of for the said ship, goods, and private adventure as true, lawful, sole, and

entire property of (subjects *or* citizens), of
as aforesaid, and for freight, demurrage, and all such loss, costs, charges, damages, and expenses, as have arisen and been incurred, or may arise and be incurred, by reason of the capture and detention aforesaid.

(Signed) *C. D.*,
Claimant.

(ii) *Claim by Agent.*

The claim of , of merchant (*or as the case may be*), on behalf of Messrs' and , of , merchants, the true, lawful, and sole owners of (*enumerate and describe goods*) which were laden and on board the said ship, at the time of the capture thereof by His Majesty's ship , Commander, and brought into ; for the said goods as the property of neutral subjects, and for all such costs, losses, damages, and expenses which have arisen, or shall or may arise, by reason of the capture and detention thereof as aforesaid.

(Signed) *C. D.*,
Claimant.

(iii) *Claim by Managing Owner.*

The claim of , of , shipowner, on behalf of himself and others, as the true and lawful owners of the above-named ship , her tackle, apparel, and furniture, at the time she was taken and seized as prize by His Majesty's ship , Commander, and brought into (*or*, at the time of her seizure by the officers of His Majesty's Customs at the port of), for the said ship and for all losses, costs charges, damages, demurrage, and expenses which have arisen, or shall or may arise, by reason of the seizure and detention of the said ship as prize

(Signed) *C. D.*,
Claimant.

(iv) *Claim by Master and Sole Owner.*

The claim of , the master of the said ship , a subject of His Majesty the King of for and on behalf of himself, the true, lawful, and sole owner of the said ship, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, at the time she was taken and seized, as prize by His Majesty's ship Commander, and brought into , (*or*, at the time she was taken and seized as prize whilst lying at the port of by the officers of His Majesty's Customs at that port); for the said ship and for freight, demurrage, and all such loss, costs, and charges, damages and expenses as have arisen and been incurred, or shall or may arise and be incurred by reason of the capture and detention aforesaid.

(Signed) *C. D.*,
Claimant.

(v) *Claim by authority of Neutral Government.*

The claim of , of merchant, by authority of His Excellency the (Ambassador, Minister for Foreign Affairs, *or as the case may be*) of the (Emperor, King, &c., *as the case may be*) of on behalf of His Majesty the of , for the said ship whereof was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and for all and singular the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board the same, at the time when the said ship and cargo were taken and seized as prize whilst in the ports or roads of , or in waters within three miles of the coast of (*or wherever the capture took place*), of , by the , Commander, and carried to , for the said ship and cargo, as having been seized within the territories and jurisdiction of His Majesty aforesaid, the , of , and contrary to, and in violation of the law of nations and of the rights and territories of the Crown of His Majesty aforesaid, the of , (and

contrary to and in violation of, existing treaties between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty aforesaid, the of ,) and for all freight, losses, costs, charges damages, demurrage, and expenses which have arisen, or shall or may arise, by reason of the capture and detention of the said ship and cargo.

(Signed) *C.D.*,
Claiment on behalf of the Government (*or as the case may be*) of .

) *Claim for Droit of Admiralty on Seizure in Port.*

The claim of C.D., Admiralty Proctor (*or as the case may be*), on behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King, in His office of Admiralty, for the said ship the , whereof was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and any goods laden therein, seized and taken in port, in the United Kingdom (*or as the case may be*). by His Majesty's ship the , Commander, and proceeded against in the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), as prize to the said ship.

For the said ship the , her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and any goods laden therein, seized and taken as aforesaid, and as such or otherwise subject to confiscation as prize, and as droits and perquisites of His Majesty in His office of Admiralty; and for all costs, losses, damages, and expenses that have arisen, or shall or may arise, and be due in the premises.

(Signed) *C.D.*,
Claimant on behalf of the Admiralty.

(vii). *Claim for Droit of Admiralty on Capture by Non-Commissioned Ship.*

The claim of C.D., Admiralty Proctor, (*or as the case may be*), on behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King, in His office of Admiralty, for the said ship, the Alpha whereof was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and any goods laden therein, seized and taken by the ship Beta, , Commander, and proceeded against as prize to the said ship, the Beta (*or* His Majesty, *as the case may be*).

For the said ship, the Alpha, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and any goods laden therein, seized and taken as aforesaid by a ship other than a ship of war of His Majesty, and as such or otherwise subject to confiscation as prize, and as a droit and perquisite of His Majesty in His office of Admiralty.

(Signed) *C.D.*,
Claimant on behalf of the Admiralty.

Note—Every claim must be indorsed by the claimant or his solicitor, with the grounds on which the claim is made, *as follows*:—

The grounds of the said claim are:—

1.
2.
3.

(*State grounds concisely and in general terms.*)

No. 10.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF WRIT. O. III. r. 5. O. XV. r. 8. O. XXX. r. 5.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I (*name, address, and description of deponent*) make oath and say as follows:—

I did, on the day of . 19 , serve the writ (*or* notice of the writ) herein by (*state mode of service, or, if* in personam *state name of person served and the place of service*) in accordance with the manner and form prescribed by the Rules of this Court.

(Signed)
Address.
or, Solicitor for

Sworn this day of , 19 , before me (*name and authority of person before whom the affidavit is sworn*).

O. IV. r. 7.

No. 11.

AFFIDAVITS AS TO SHIP PAPERS.

(i) *Ordinary Affidavit.*

(*Heading and Title as in Form* 49.)

The
I, *A.B.*, a , in His Majesty's navy, and of His Majesty's ship , whereof is Commander, make oath and say as follows:—

1. The papers and writings hereunto annexed, and numbered from No. to No. inclusive, are all the ship papers which were delivered up or otherwise found on board the ship called the , whereof was master or Commander, and lately taken by His Majesty's said ship, at which capture I, the said deponent, was present.

2. The said papers and writings are brought in and delivered as they were received and taken, without fraud, addition, subduction, or embezzlement, and in the same condition (save the numbering thereof) as the same were delivered up or found on board the said ship.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Sworn by the said on the day of 19 .

Before me (*name, rank and authority of person before whom the affidavit is sworn.*)

O. IV. r. 7. (ii) *Where Ship Papers injured, altered, lost, mislaid, thrown overboard, found concealed, etc.*

(*Heading and commencement as in Form* (i)).

1. The papers and writings hereunto annexed, and numbered from No. to No. inclusive, are all the ship papers which were delivered up and found on board the ship , whereof was master or Commander and lately taken by His Majesty's said ship, at which capture I, the said deponent, was present.

2. By order of the said , I took charge of the captured ship to bring her in for adjudication.

3. After I so took charge (*set out the facts as they occured*).

(*Where ship papers lost, mislaid, or thrown overboard, describe as accurately as possible each such document.*)

4. Save as aforesaid, the said papers and writings are brought in and delivered as they were received and taken, without any fraud, addition, subduction, or embezzlement, and in the same condition as received (save the numbering thereof).

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *A.B.*

[Note.—This form must be adapted in accordance with the facts.]

(iii). *Where no Ship Papers delivered up or found.*

O. IV. r. 7. (*Heading and commencement as in Form* (i)).

1. I was present at the capture of the [said ship whereof was master or Commander, and lately taken by His Majesty's said ship.

2. No ship papers of any sort were delivered up or found on board the said ship or elsewhere at the time of the seizure or afterwards.

3. (*If anything has occurred to account for the absence of papers state the facts*).

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *A.B.*

(iv). *By Person having control of Ship Papers within the Jurisdiction.*

O. IV. r. 4. (*Heading as in Form* (i)).

I, *A.B.*, merchant, of , make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am agent in this country for the owners of the said ship and consignee of her cargo.

2. The said ship arrived in the port of on the day of , , in the ordinary course of her voyage

and was about to discharge her cargo when she was seized as prize by the officers of His Majesty's Customs in the said port.

3. Prior to such seizure the several papers and writings set out below were delivered to me in the ordinary course as agent aforesaid, to enable me to enter the said ship and procure the discharge of her cargo.

4. The papers and writings hereto annexed and numbered from No. to No. , inclusive, are all the ship papers which were so delivered to me, or came into my possession or control, and are brought in and delivered as they were received and taken, without any fraud, addition, subduction, or embezzlement, and in the same condition (save the numbering thereof) as received.

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *A.B.*

No. 12.

NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE. O. VI.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

Take notice, that this cause is hereby discontinued (*or, if not against all the parties appearing,* as against the claimant *or as the case may be*). (*If the discontinuance is as to part only of the subject-matter of the cause,* so far as it relates to).

(*If by a claimant,* that the claimant hereby discontinues his claim in this cause (*or,* as against, &c., *or,* so far as it relates to, &c., *as above*).)

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed) *G.H.,* of
or Solicitor for the

No. 13.

PLEADINGS (*a*).

(i.) PLEADINGS IN PROCEEDINGS FOR CONDEMNATION. O. VII.

Petition.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

19 .

Writ issued

Petition.

J. K., solicitor for the claimants *C.D.* and *E.F.*, says as follows :—

1. The owners of the above-named ship are *C.D.* and *E.F.* The said *C.D* resides at and is a subject of . The said *E.F.* resides at and is a subject of .

2. On the day of , the said *C.D.* purchased the said ship from *G.H*, of , a subject of who assigned the said ship to the said *C.D*, by bill of sale dated the day of .

3. Prior to such assignment, the said ship was named the , and immediately thereafter the said *C.D.* changed the name of the said ship to that of the , and such change of name was duly entered at .

4. Immediately after such purchase and assignment, the said *C.D.*, by bill of sale dated the day of , assigned shares in the said ship to the said *E.F.*, and on the day of

(*a*) *Note.*—These pleadings are given as examples only, and the forms should be adapted to the facts of each particular case.

the said ship was duly registered in the names of the said *C.D.* and *E.F.* at , and a certificate of registry, dated the day of , was issued by , whereby it appears that the said *C.D.* and *E.F.* are the owners of the said ship and they were at the time of such registration, and still are, the owners thereof.

5. On the day of , the said ship loaded at a cargo of , and subsequently sailed therewith on a voyage from aforesaid bound to .

6. The said cargo consisted of (*describe the cargo, giving numbers, weight, &c.*), and was on the account and risk of , who are merchants carrying on business at , and are subjects of , and upon the account and risk of no other person whatsoever.

7. Whilst upon the voyage, aforesaid, the said ship was taken as prize by , and although all the ship papers relating to the said ship and the said cargo were shown to the captors, she was brought into the port of for adjudication.

8. There were at the time of such capture no contraband goods on board the said ship, and no subject of (*insert the name of Government at war with Great Britain*) or enemy of Great Britain had at the time of such capture, or at any other time material to the matters in this cause, any share, right, title, or interest in the said ship or cargo, or any part thereof.

9. There was no just ground for the capture and bringing in of the said ship.

The said *J.K.* prays that the Judge will decree restitution of the said ship to the said *C.D.* and *E.F.*, with damages and costs.

[*Or, if bail has been given* that the Judge will pronounce that the bail given on behalf of the said claimants to answer the value of the said ship (and goods) may be released and discharged, and that the said (*insert names of captors*) may be condemned in the damages and costs sustained by and occasioned to the said claimants by reason of such capture, and bringing in.]

(Signed) *W. X.*,

Counsel, (*or Party*).

Delivered this day of .

Answer.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

Answer.

G. H., solicitor for the commander, officers, and crew of His Majesty's ship , the captors of the said ship , in answer to the petition of the claimants, says as follows:—

1. The said ship and her cargo were taken as prize and brought in for adjudication by the captors under the circumstances hereinafter described.

2. On the day of , His Majesty's ship was cruising off , when the said ship came into sight and was signalled and duly boarded by a boat from the , and the ship papers and documents and the cargo of the were duly inspected and examined.

3. Upon one of the bulkheads, and on one of the boats of the said ship , was found a name (the), which was not the present name of the ship, and the name of the port of , which is in enemy territory, and upon enquiry of the master of the said ship, it appeared that the said ship immediately prior to the purchase by her present owners and to the existing war, had been owner by , a firm carrying on business at the said port of , in enemy territory, and that the said master had been in command of the said ship whilst she belonged to the said firm.

4. On receiving such information, the captors brought in the said ship for adjudication upon the suspicion that the sale and transfer of the said ship to the present alleged owners was not *bona fide*, and that she still belonged to her former enemy owners.

5. The transfer and assignment of the said shares in the said ship by *C. D.* to the claimant *E. F.* in the petition alleged took place as therein alleged, but at the time of such transfer the said *C. D.* was a member of the said firm of , carrying on business as aforesaid, and the transfer and assignment of the said shares was made and executed by the said *C. D.* as agent of the said firm, and was a mere colourable and fraudulent transfer to cover the enemy character of the said ship and the said ship at the time of capture remained the property, and was navigated for the account and at the risk of the said firm of , and was in fact enemy property.

(*If the cargo or any part thereof was enemy property, allege it, stating the alleged ownership thereof; or if the cargo or any part thereof was contraband, allege it.*)

6. Save as aforesaid the respondents deny all and every the allegations in the petition contained.

And the said *G. H.* prays the Judge to pronounce that the said ship (and her cargo) were at the time of capture property of enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, or otherwise liable to condemnation, and to condemn the same as lawful prize to the captors, or to pronounce for just cause of capture.

(Signed). *Y. Z.*
Counsel (*or Party*).

Delivered this day of .

(ii) PLEADINGS IN PRIZE SALVAGE.

O. VII. O. XXX. Naval Prize Act, 1864, sect. 40.

Petition alleging Special Difficulty or Danger.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Writ issued , 19 .

Petition.

G. H., solicitor for *A. B.* commander, and the officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , the recaptors of the above-named ship, the plaintiffs (*or as the case may be*), says as follows :—

1. The recaptors are the commander, officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , which is a cruiser of the second class (*or as the case may be*) armed with , and carrying a crew of hands all told, and fitted with engines of horse-power effective.

2. On the day of , at about 11 a.m., His Majesty's said ship was proceeding from to in pursuance of her instructions to cruise off the coast of and to assist and protect British vessels whilst passing such coast. At such time as aforesaid it was blowing a heavy gale from the and the weather showed no signs of improvement.

3. Whilst proceeding as aforesaid, those on board the sighted a steamship, appearing to be a British mail steamer, steaming to the on about an opposite course to the . Signals were at once made to the said steamship, which proved to be the of but no answer was made, and although a gun was fired, the altered her course and proceeded towards the coast of , apparently making for the port of in enemy's territory.

4. The recaptors having thereon reason to believe that the was in possession of the enemy, immediately altered the course of the and chased the gradually, gaining upon her.

5. After hours' chase the and the had come within 10 miles of the coast of , and the was about half-a-mile astern of the said . At this time it was seen that an enemy war ship was coming out of the said port of , and thereupon extra steam was raised on the and she succeeded in getting between the said and the entrance to the said port, and forced her to alter her course to seaward.

6. The said enemy war ship, which proved to be the of guns, and to be carrying a crew of hands came on, and with the assistance of some torpedo boats which were following her engaged the , but after a fierce engagement, lasting about half-an-hour, the said enemy war ship was beaten off and returned to the port of with the torpedo boats, whereupon the said surrendered to the recaptors, and the prize crew in charge of her having been taken on board the , and a prize crew from the having been put on board the , the two vessels in company proceeded towards and the was brought in safety into where she now lies.

7. At the time of the said engagement, His Majesty's said ship was close to the island of , and owing to the gale and the dangerous nature of the coast she ran great risk of being driven on the rocks in manœuvring during the said engagement, and the lives of the recaptors were thereby exposed to great risk and danger. In the said engagement the had men killed and men wounded, including officers.

8. By reason of the premises the and her cargo were saved from condemnation as prize to the enemy under circumstances of special difficulty and danger.

The said *G. H.* prays the Judge to award to the recaptors, one-fourth of the value of the said and her cargo, or such other sum as to the Judge shall seem just, and costs.

(Signed) *W. X.*,
Counsel (*or Party*).

Delivered this day of .

Answer.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Answer.

J. K., solicitor for *C. D.*, the owner (and claimant) of the said ship, and *E. F.* owner of the cargo thereof, defendants (*or as the case may be*), in answer to the petition of the recaptors says as follows :—

1. The defendants (*or as the case may be*) admit that the said ship and her cargo were recaptured from the enemy by the recaptors, but deny that the recapture thereof was made under circumstances of special danger or difficulty entitling the recaptors to a larger part of the value of the said ship and cargo than one-eighth part.

2. The defendants (*or as the case may be*) do not admit that His Majesty's said ship was at the time of such recapture engaged in protecting British ships as alleged. At the said time His Majesty's said ship was engaged, in conjunction with other vessels, in watching the said port of and in endeavouring to intercept and capture the said enemy's ship of war the , and for such purpose was endeavouring to entice her out of the said port and bring about an engagement with her, and the fact that the said mail steamer the made for such port in fact brought about the engagement so wished for and intended, and such engagement was not brought about and did not happen merely for the purpose of the recapture of the said ship, but took place in the ordinary course of duty and under the express instructions given to His Majesty's said ship.

The said *J. K.* prays the Judge to pronounce that the recaptors are entitled to one-eighth of the value of the said ship and her cargo, and no more, and to condemn the recaptors in the cost of and occasion by their claim for a larger sum.

(Signed) *Y. Z.*,
Counsel (*or Party*).

Delivered this day of .

(iii) PLEADINGS IN JOINT CAPTURE OR RECAPTURE.

O. VII. O. XXX. r. 2. Naval Prize Act, 1864, sect. 36.

Petition.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Writ issued. 19 .

Petition.

J. K., solicitor for the plaintiffs (*or as the case may be*), says as follows:—

1. The plaintiffs (*or as the case may be*) are the commander, officers, and crew of His Majesty's ship .

2. On the day of His Majesty's said ship sailed in company with and under the order of His Majesty's ship , and under such order and in such company was cruising off the coast of (*or describe position at the time*).

3. About (*state hour*) on the said day, a steamship was sighted bearing about , and signals were made by His Majesty's ship to chase, and His Majesty's said ships both steamed after the said steamship.

(*Set out in separate paragraphs the circumstances founding a right of joint capture or joint recapture, commencing by adapting the above paragraphs to the facts of the case, and conclude*:)

And the said *J. K.* prays that the Judge will pronounce that His Majesty's said ship is a joint captor (or recaptor) of the said ship (and her cargo), and as such entitled to share therein.

Delivered this day of .

(Signed) *W. X.*,
Counsel (*or Party*).

Answer.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Answer.

G. H., solicitor for the defendants (*or as the case may be*), in answer to the petition of the plaintiff (*or as the case may be*), says as follows:—

1. The defendants (*or as the case may be*) are the commander, officers, and crew of His Majesty's (*or* the) ship

2. About 7 a m. (*set out in short paragraphs the facts upon which the defendants* (or as the case may be) *rely to show that they were the sole captors*).

3. The defendants (*or as the case may be*) deny that the plaintiffs (*or as the case may be*) were in sight at the time of the said capture (*or* recapture) (*or*, assisted in making the said capture [*or* recapture], *or as the case may be*).

And the said *G. H.* prays that the Judge will pronounce that the prize was taken solely by the (*defendant's ship*) and that the (*plaintiffs' ship*) was not aiding, (*or* that the [*plaintiffs' ship*] was not present, or in sight of) or adding to the encouragement of the said capture (*or* recapture) or the terror of the enemy, and was not acting in concert with the (*defendants' ship*) in the said chase, or assisting in the said capture (*or* recapture).

(Signed) *Y. Z.*,
Delivered this day of Counsel (*or Party*).

Admission.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

Admission.

1. *G. H.*, solicitor for the defendants (*or as the case may be*) in the above cause, admit that His Majesty's ship , and the commander, officers, and crew thereof (*or such persons as may be entitled*) are entitled to share as joint captors (*or* recaptors) in the ship (and her cargo).

Dated this day of

(Signed) *G. H.*,
Solicitor.

O. VII.
O. XVII.
r. 10.

(iv) PETITION IN OBJECTION TO REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

, solicitors for the , in objection to the Registrar's Report filed in this action on the , 19 , say as follows:—

1.
2.
3.

(*Set out separately and concisely the objections to the Report and the grounds thereof*).

Wherefore the pray this Honourable Court to vary the Report by (*set out as shortly as possible the variation required*) and to condemn the in the costs of this appeal or to make such other or further order as to the Court may seem fit.

(Signed by Counsel *or Party*.)

Filed and delivered this day of 19 , by (*name and address of solicitors and agents, if any*) 's solicitors.

ANSWER TO PETITION IN OBJECTION TO THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

, solicitors for the , say as follows:—

1.
2.
3.

(*State briefly the reason why each ground of objection in the petition is inadequate*).

Wherefore the pray this Honourable Court to confirm the said Report and to condemn the in the costs of and incident to their objections to the said Report and that further and otherwise right and justice may be administered to the premises.

(Signed by Counsel *or Party*.)

Filed and delivered, &c.

O. VIII.

No. 14.

ORDER FOR PARTICULARS.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Upon hearing and upon reading the affidavit of filed the day of , 19 , and

It is ordered that the deliver to the (*state name of parties affected*) an account in writing of the particulars of (*state matters of which particulars are required*) alleged in (*specify the pleading or other document in which the allegations are contained*) in this cause, and that, unless such particulars be delivered within days from the date of this order, all further proceedings be stayed until the delivery thereof (*or* the said allegations be struck out, *or upon such other terms as the Court shall think fit*), and that the costs of this application be

Dated the day of , 19 .

O. VIII.

No. 15.

PARTICULARS.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

The following are the particulars of the allegations contained in the (*pleading or other document*) herein, delivered pursuant to the order of the Court dated the day of , 19 .

1.
2.
3.
Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)
or Solicitor for

To

No. 16.

O. IX. r. 2.

AFFIDAVIT OF DISCOVERY.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I, *A.B.*, the (plaintiff, claimant, *or as the case may be*), make oath and say as follows:—

1. I have in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this cause, set forth in the first and second parts of the first schedule hereto.

2. I object to produce the documents set forth in the second part of the said first schedule on the ground that [*state grounds of objection and verify the facts as far as may be.*]

3. I have had, but have not now, in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this cause set forth in the second schedule hereto.

4. The last-mentioned documents were last in my possession or power on [*state what has become of the last-mentioned documents and in whose possession they now are.*]

5. According to the best of my knowledge, information and belief I have not now, and never had, in my possession, custody, or power, or in the possession, custody, or power of my solicitor or agent, or of any other person or persons on my behalf, any deed, account, book of account, voucher, receipt, letter, memorandum, paper or writing, or any copy of or extract from any such document, or any other document whatsoever, relating to the matters in question in this cause, or any of them, or wherein any entry has been made relative to such matters, or any of them, other than and except the documents, set forth in the said first and second schedules hereto.

SCHEDULE No. I.

PART 1.

[*Set out documents.*]

PART 2.

[*Set out documents.*]

SCHEDULE No. II.

[*Set out documents.*]

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *A.B.*

No. 17.

NOTICE TO PRODUCE FOR INSPECTION OR TRANSCRIPTION.

O IX. r. 3.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that the (plaintiff, claimant, *or as the case may be*) requires you to produce for his inspection (*or*, for transcription by him), on or before the day of , the following documents:—

[*Here briefly describe the documents required to be produced.*]

Dated this day of

(Signed) *G.H.*,
Solicitor for the plaintiff (*or as the case may be.*)

To *C.D.* (*or J K.*, solicitor for the) defendant (*or as the case may be.*)

No. 18.

O. IX. r. 5. NOTICE TO PRODUCE AT HEARING OR ON EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that you are hereby required to produce and show to the Court at the hearing of (*or* at the examination of , witnesses in) this cause all books, papers, letters, copies of letters, and other writings and documents in your custody, possession or power, containing any entry, memorandum or minute relating to the matters in question in this cause, and particularly (*specify or describe documents particularly required.*)

Dated the day of , 19 .

(Signed)
or solicitor for

To

No. 19.

O. IX. r. 7. NOTICE TO ADMIT.

(i) *Documents.*

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that the plaintiff *A.B.* (*or as the case may be*) in this cause proposes to adduce in evidence the several documents hereunder specified, and that the same may be inspected by the defendant (*or as the case may be*) his solicitor or agent at , on , between the hours of and ; and the defendant is hereby required within 48 hours (*or insert such longer time as may be reasonable under the circumstances*) from the last-mentioned hour, to admit that such of the said documents as are specified to be originals were respectively written, signed, or executed, as they purport respectively to have been; that such as are specified as copies are true copies; and such documents as are stated to have been served, sent or delivered were so served, sent or delivered respectively; saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of all such documents as evidence in this cause.

Dated this day of .

(Signed) *G.H.*

Solicitor for the plaintiff (*or as the case may be.*)

To *C.D.* (*or J.K.*, solicitor for the) defendant (*or as the case may be*)

Originals.

Description of Documents.	Dates.
(*Here briefly describe documents.*)	(*Here state date of each document.*)
1.	
2.	

Copies.

Description of Documents.	Dates.	Time and mode of Service, Delivery, &c.
1.		*Sent by general post January 1, 19 .*
2.		*Served January 5th, 19 , on defendant's solicitor by F.G.,*

(ii.) *Facts.*

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that the plaintiff, *A. B.* (*or as the case may be*,) in this cause requires the defendant (*or as the case may be*) to admit, for the purposes of this cause only, the several facts respectively hereunder specified; and the defendant (*or as the case may be*) is hereby required within four days (*or such longer time as may be reasonable under the circumstances*) from the service of this notice, to admit the said several facts, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such facts as evidence in this cause.

Dated this day of

G.H.,
Solicitor for the plaintiff
(*or as the case may be*.)

To *C. D.* (*or J. K.*, solicitor for the,) defendant (*or as the case may be.*)

The facts, the admission of which is required, are :—

1. That
2. That
3. That

No. 20.

ADMISSION OF FACTS PURSUANT TO NOTICE. O. IX. r. 7.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1)

The defendant (*or as the case may be*) in this cause for the purposes of this cause only, hereby admits the several facts respectively hereunder specified, subject to the qualifications or limitations, if any, hereunder specified, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such facts, or any of them, as evidence in this cause.

Provided that this admission is made for the purposes of this cause only and is not an admission to be used against the defendant (*or as the case may be*) on any other occasion, or by anyone other than the plaintiff (*or whoever requires the admission*).

Delivered this day of

(Signed) *J.K.*
Solicitor for the defendant
(*or as the case may be.*)

To *A.B.* (*or G.H.*, solicitor for the), plaintiff
(*or as the case may be*).

Facts admitted.	Qualifications or Limitations, if any, subject to which they are admitted.
1. That, &c.	
2. That, &c.	
3.	3. But not that, &c.
4.	4. But not that, &c.
5.	

No. 21. O.X. r. 3.

WARRANT OF ARREST.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

To the Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court.*)

We hereby command you to arrest the ship
of the port of and the freight due for the transportation

of the cargo now or lately laden therein (*or, if both ship and cargo to be arrested* and the cargo now or lately laden therein together with the freight due for the transportation thereof), and to keep the same under safe arrest until you shall receive further orders from Us.

Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2).

Taken out by

O. X. r. 4.

No. 22.

AFFIDAVIT TO LEAD WARRANT OF ARREST.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I, , make oath and say as follows :—

1. I am the owner of sixty-fourth shares (*or* master, *or as the case may be*) of the ship (*or* cargo, etc.) (*or* I am the commander of His Majesty's ship , *or whatever rank, title, or position is held by the deponent.*)

2. The said ship has been taken as prize and brought into (*or* seized and is now in) the port of within the jurisdiction of this Court, but has not been delivered up to the Marshal of this Court.

(*State circumstances, if any, showing probability of ship not remaining within the jurisdiction.*)

4. The aid and process (*or* I am informed and believe that the aid and process) of this Court are required to restrain the said ship from proceeding out of the Jurisdiction of this Court (*or* to enable me to enforce my said claim *or* to obtain restitution of the said ship, *or as the case may be.*)

Sworn, &c.

(Signed)

O. XI. r. 2.

No. 23.

COMMISSION OF APPRAISEMENT AND SALE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George the Fifth, &c. (*as in* No. 2.)

To the Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court,*) Greeting.

Whereas in a cause for instituted in Our said Court on behalf of (*if in personam, add* against .)

The Judge has ordered the said (*state whether* ship, cargo *or* part of cargo, *as the case may be*) to be appraised and sold. We therefore hereby authorize and command you to reduce into writing an inventory of the said (ship, etc., *as above*) and having chosen one or more experienced person or persons, to swear him or them to appraise the same according to the true value thereof, and upon a certificate of such value having been reduced into writing, to cause the said (ship, *etc., as above*) to be sold by public auction for the highest price, not under the appraised value thereof, that can be obtained for the same. And we further command you, immediately upon the sale being completed, to pay the proceeds arising therefrom into Court, and to file the certificate of appraisement signed by you and the appraiser or appraisers, and an account of the sale signed by you, together with this Commission.

Witness, &c. (*as in* No. 2.)

Commission of appraisement and sale,

Taken out by

(*Where appraisement or sale only is ordered the words not required in the above form must be omitted.*)

(*Where the order is for removal, survey, safe custody, or otherwise, the above form must be adapted accordingly.*)

No. 24.

CERTIFICATE OF APPRAISEMENT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.) O. XI. r. 5.

I, , Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), do certify that, by virtue of a Commission of dated the day of , 19 , and issued in this cause, I have chosen of and of who are (*or* who I am informed and believe, are) two experienced persons and have sworn them to appraise the (ship, cargo, part of cargo, *&c. as the case may be*) according to the true value thereof.

And we the said and whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that by virtue of our said oaths, we have faithfully and justly appraised the said (ship, *&c. as above*) at the sum of

In witness whereof we have hereunto respectively set our hands this day of , 19 .

(Signatures of Marshal and Appraisers.)

(*Where there are more or less than two appraisers the above form must be altered accordingly.*)

No. 25. O. XI. r.

BILLS OF SALE BY MARSHAL.

(i.) *Of Foreign Ship.*

Know all men by these presents that I, Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), in obedience to and by virtue of a Commission to me directed under the seal of the said Court, bearing date the and for and in consideration of the sum of pounds of lawful money of Great Britain (*or as the case may be*) to me in hand at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents well and truly paid, the same being the highest sum which was bid by at a public auction held on the day of one thousand , and the receipt of which sum I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, and set over, unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns, the entirety of the foreign ship called the , together with the appurtenances thereto belonging as specified in the inventory herewith, now lying :

To have and hold the said foreign ship called the and the said appurtenances unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns, to , their own use and uses, and as their own proper goods and chattels, from henceforth for ever. And I, the said , Marshal of the said Court, do hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said executors, administrators, and assigns in manner following; that is to say, that at the time of ensealing and delivery hereof, I have, in and by the Commission aforesaid, good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over the hereby-bargained premises unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns in manner and form aforesaid. And that the said hereby-bargained premises, and every part thereof, now are and so from henceforth for ever shall be, remain and continue unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand.

Marshal.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said in the presence of .

(ii) *Of British Ship.*

Know all men by these presents that I, Marshal of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), in obedience to and by virtue of a Commission to me directed under the seal of the said Court, bearing date the day of and for and in consideration of the sum of pounds of lawful money of Great Britain (*or as the case may be*), to me in hand at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents well and truly paid, the same being the highest sum which was bid by at a public auction held on the day of one thousand , and the receipt of which sum I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, and set over, and by these presents do fully, freely, and absolutely grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns, sixty-four sixty-fourth parts or shares, being the entirety of the ship called the now lying , together with the appurtenances thereto belonging as specified in the inventory herewith, which said ship is more particularly mentioned and described as follows—

Official No.	Name of Ship.	Number, Date, and Port of Registry.

Number, Date and Port of previous Registry (if any).

Whether British or Foreign Built.	Whether a Sailing or Steam Ship; and if a Steam Ship, how propelled.	Where Built.	When Built.	Name and Address of Builders.

Number of decks	Head ...	Length from fore part of stem, under the bowspirit to the aft side of the head of the stern-post.	Feet.	Tenths
Number of Masts	Framework and description of vessel ...	Length at quarter of depth from top of weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel		
Rigged		Main breadth to outside of plank.		
Stern	Number of Bulk-heads ...	Depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships.		
Build	Number of water ballast tanks, and their capacity in tons.	Depth in hold from upper deck to ceiling at midships in the case of three decks and upwards.		
Galleries ...		Depth from top of beam amidships to top of keel.		
		Depth from top of deck at side amidships to bottom of keel.		
		Round of beam		
		Length of engine room, if any.		

PARTICULARS OF DISPLACEMENT.

Total to quarter the depth from weather deck at side amidships to bottom of keel tons.

Ditto per inch immersion at same depth tons.

PARTICULARS OF ENGINES (if any).

No. of Engines.	Description	Whether British or Foreign made.	When made.	Name and Address of Makers.	No. of and Diameter of Cylinders.	Length of Stroke.	N.H.P., I.H.P. Speed, of Ship.
	Engines.		Engines.	Engines.			
	Boilers. Number Iron or steel Pressure when loaded.		Boilers.	Boilers.			

PARTICULARS OF TONNAGE.

GROSS TONNAGE.	No. of Tons.	DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.	No. of Tons.
Under tonnage deck.		On account of space required for propelling power	
Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any:—		On account of spaces occupied by seamen or apprentices, and appropriated to their use, and certified under the statutory regulations. These spaces are the following, *viz.*:—	
Space or spaces between deck ...		On account of space used exclusively for accommodation of master for working of the helm, the capstan and the anchor gear or for keeping the charts, signals, and other instruments of navigation and boat swain's stores and for space occupied by donkey engine and boiler, and in case of sailing ships for space used for storage of sails.	
Poop		Cubic metres.	
Forecastle... ..			
Round house ...			
Other closed-in spaces for machinery, light and air, if any			
Gross tonnage ...			
Deductions as per contra			
Registered tonnage...		Total deductions ...	

To have and hold the said ship and the said appurtenances unto the said , executors, administrators, and assigns, to , their own use and uses, and as their own proper goods and chattels, from henceforth for ever. And I, the said Marshal of the said Court do hereby convenant, promise and agree, to and with the said executors, administrators, and assigns, in manner following; that is to say that at the time of ensealing and delivery hereof, I have, in and by the Commission aforesaid, good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over the said hereby-bargained premises unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns, in manner and form aforesaid. And that the said hereby-bargained premises, and every part thereof, now are and so from henceforth for ever shall be, remain and continue unto the said executors, administrators, and assigns. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand

Marshal.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said , in the presence of .

[*Note.—In the above Forms of bills of sale the spaces left blank for the insertion of the names of the buyer or buyers should be filled in with such names in full, followed by the word* "his," "her," *or* "their" (executors &c.) *as the case may be.*]

O. XI. r. 3.

No. 26

CONTRACT FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Commission of Sale from the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), the ship called the now lying in .

Particulars of which ship's registry are as follows, viz.—(*Set out particulars exactly as in Bill of Sale*, No. 25 (*ii*), *supra.*)

Is exposed to Sale on the Conditions following :—

I.—The buyer is to sign the agreement to purchase and to take the said ship, her tackle, apparel, furniture and stores including machinery and appurtenances, with all faults, in the condition in which they lie, without any allowance or abatement for weights, lengths, qualities, quantities, errors of description, or any defects or injuries whatsoever, and neither the age, tonnage, description of the ship, nor the description of the machinery, appurtenances, and stores, as expressed in the inventories or printed particulars, are warranted.

II.—The buyer is immediately to pay to the marshal, or to his substitute, one part of the purchase-money and the remainder thereof within days in cash to the said Marshal, and upon such payment of the remainder of the purchase-money, he will be put into possession of the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, including machinery and appurtenances as afore-mentioned. But in case of non-payment of the remainder of the purchase-money, within such time, the deposit aforesaid of one part shall be and is hereby declared to be forfeited, and the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, including machinery and appurtenances, may again be exposed to sale and sold at public or private sale, and the deficiency, if any, by such re-sale, shall be made good by the defaulter at this sale, together with the expenses attending such re-sale; and neither the Honourable the Judge, the Marshal, any other officer of the said Court, nor the auctioneers, shall be sued at

law, for the said money paid in part, and forfeited as aforesaid; but the buyer so neglecting shall be liable for all loss, costs and damages, which may arise thereby.

III.—If delivery of the property to an agent is required, such agent must produce the buyer's written authority to that effect, duly signed and addressed to the Marshal.

IV.—In order to prevent detention of the ship for non-payment of dock or other dues, the buyer must give three days' notice to the Marshal, or auctioneers, of the day on which he will complete the purchase.

V.—The buyer (if he requires it) may have the Marshal's bill of sale for the said ship.

VI.—The ship will be at the risk of the buyer immediately after he receives an order for the delivery thereof.

Lastly.—If any question arises at the auction as to who is the buyer of the said ships, the Marshal, or his aforesaid substitute, is to determine the same. Not less than pounds (*or* dollars, *or as the case may be*), to be advanced at each bidding.

I do hereby acknowledge to have bought the aforsaid vessel, her tackle, apparel, and appurtenances, under the above conditions at the sum of and have paid the sum of in part of the purchase money.

Witness my hand this day of , one thousand, nine hundred and .

Witness

No. 27.

MARSHAL'S ACCOUNTS. O. XI. r. 5.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

The Marshal's account sales of the ship lying sold by public auction at , on the day of 19 , by virtue of the annexed Commission of appraisement and sale, dated the day of , 19 :—

Received of being the Gross Proceeds of Sale	

	Disbursements and Fees on Appraisement and Sale.	Other Disbursements and Fees.	Total.
Disbursements (as on p. 2).			
Official Fees (as on p. 3).			

, 19 .

(Signed)

Marshal (*or as the case may be*).

P. 2.

	No. of Voucher.	DISBURSEMENTS.					
		On Appraisement and Sale.			Other Payments.		
Disbursements carried to st page.							

P. 3.

	FEES.					
	On Appraisement and Sale.			Other Fees.		
On Request of Payment of Proceeds into Court						
On order for payment of this Account...						
On Attending, Appointing and Swearing appraiser						
On Attending Sale of Ship ...						
Poundage on Gross Proceeds ...						
On Attending and Delivering Possession to Purchaser						
Possession of Ship from the day of , days at per day...						
Fees carried to 1st page ...						

No. 28.

BAIL BOND.

O. XII. r. 1

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Whereas a cause of has been instituted in the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), on behalf of , against the ship and her cargo (and against intervening).

Now therefore we, and , , hereby jointly and severally submit ourselves to the jurisdiction of the said Court, and consent that if he the said shall not pay what may be

adjudged against him in the said cause with costs (*or, if for costs only*, for costs), execution may issue forth against us, our heirs, executors, and administrators, goods and chattels, for a sum not exceeding
pounds

(*Signatures of Sureties.*)

This bail bond was signed by the said
and , the sureties

this day of .

Before me,
(To be signed before the Registrar or one of the clerks in the Registry or before a Commissioner for Oaths.)

No. 29.

AFFIDAVIT OF JUSTIFICATION. O. XII. r. 1.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I (*state name, address, and description*), one of the proposed sureties for (*state name, address, and description of person for whom bail is to be given*), make oath and say that I am worth more than the sum of (*state in letters the sum in which bail is to be given*) after the payment of all my debts.
Sworn, &c.

(*Signature of Surety.*)

No. 30.

NOTICE OF BAIL. O. XII. r. 2.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1).

Take notice that , solicitor for , tenders the under-mentioned persons as bail on behalf of (*state name, address, and description of the party for whom bail is to be given*), in the sum of , to answer judgment in this cause, with costs (*or, if for costs only*, for costs).

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of—

Sureties.	Referees.
1.	(*if required.*)
2.	

Dated this day of .

(Signed) *P. Q.*,
Marshal.

No. 31.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO SURETY. O. XII. r. 5.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that I object to the sufficiency of (*state name, address, and description of surety objected to*) proposed as a surety in this cause.

Dated the day of , 19 .

(Signed)

To

O. XIII. r. 1.
O. XXVII. r. 2.
O. XXIX. rr. 1, 2, 3.

No. 32.

RELEASE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

(i) *On Restitution.*

George the Fifth, &c., (*as in* No. 2).

To the Marshal of the *(here fill in the name of the Prize Court)*, Greeting.

Whereas in a cause for instituted in Our said Court on behalf of against the said ship (*or* cargo, &c., *or, if in personam name the party*).

The Judge has ordered the said (*state whether ship, cargo or part of cargo as the case may be*) to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners thereof (*or as the case may be, following the words of the order*).

Now We do hereby command you to release the said (*ship, &c. as above*) from your custody, possession, or control, and to deliver and restore the same unto the said (*insert name of claimant*) for the use of the owners thereof (*or otherwise, according to terms of order*).

Witness, &c., (*as in* No. 2).
Release
Taken out by

(ii) *From Arrest.*

(*Commencement and recital as in No.* (i) *and continue as follows* :—)

We did command you to arrest the said (*ship, cargo, part of cargo*, &c., and to keep the same under safe arrest until you should receive further order from Us.

Now we do hereby command you to release the said (*ship* &c., *as above*) from the arrest effected by virtue of Our warrant in the said cause, upon payment being made to you of all costs, charges, and expenses attending the care and custody of the property whilst under arrest in that cause.

Witness, &c., (*as in* No. 2).
Release
Taken out by

No. 33.

CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE (*to be endorsed on the Release*).

O. XIII. r. 7.

On the day of , 19 , the ship was released [from arrest] pursuant to this instrument of release.

(Signed)
Marshal.

No 34.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT WARRANT.

O. XIV. r. 1.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that I, *C.D.* (*description of applicant*) apply for a caveat against the issue of any warrant for the arrest of (*state name and nature of property*) and I hereby undertake to enter an appearance in any cause for prize salvage that may be commenced in the Court against the said ship (*or, state nature of property*), and within three days after I shall have been served with notice of the institution of the cause to give bail therein in a sum not exceeding (*state the amount for which the undertaking is given*), or to pay such sum into the Admiralty Registry.

My address for service is
Dated this day of

(Signed) *C.D.*

No. 35. O. XIV. r. 1.

CAVEAT WARRANT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of against the issue of any warant for the arrest of (*state name and nature of property*) without notice being first given to (*state name and address of person to whom, and address at which, notice is to be given*), who has undertaken to appear and to give bail in any cause for prize salvage which may have been or may be instituted against the said property in this Court

On withdrawal of caveat, add : Caveat withdrawn this day of

No. 36. O. XIV. r. 5.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT RELEASE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that I, *C. D. (description of applicant)*, in a cause instituted on behalf of (*state name, &c., of claimant, &c.*) against the (*state name and nature of property*), apply for a caveat against the release of (*state name and nature of property*).

(*If the person applying for the caveat is not a party to the cause, he must also state his address and an address for service within three miles of the Registry.*)

Dated this day of .

(Signed) *C. D.*

No. 37.

CAVEAT RELEASE. O. XIV. r. 5.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of against the release of (*state name and nature of property*), by (*state name and address of person entering caveat, and his address for service*).

On withdrawal of caveat add : Caveat withdrawn this day

No. 38.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT PAYMENT. O. XIV. r. 6.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1)

Take notice that I., *C. D.* (*description of applicant*), in the above-named cause, apply for a caveat against the payment of any money (*if for costs, add* for costs) out of the proceeds of the sale (*or* of the freight of) the ship (*or as the case may be*) now remaining in Court, without notice being first given to me.

(*If the person applying for the caveat is not a party to the cause, he must also state his address, and an address for service within three miles of the Registry.*)

Dated this day of .

(Signed) *C. D*

O. XIV. r. 6.

No. 39.

CAVEAT PAYMENT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of , against the payment of any money (*if for costs, add* for costs) out of the proceeds of the sale of the ship (*or* of the freight of) (*or as the case may be*) now remaining in Court, without notice being first given to (*state name and address of person to whom, and address at which, notice is to be given*),

On withdrawal of the caveat add : Caveat withdrawn this day of .

O. XIV. r. 10

No. 40.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF CAVEAT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that I withdraw the caveat (warrant, release, *or* payment *as the case may be*) entered by me in this cause.

Dated this day of

(Signed) *C. D.*

O. XV. r. 11.

No. 41.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE WITNESSES.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George the fifth, &c., *as in* No. 2).

To (*state name and address of examiner or commissoner appointed*). Greeting.

Whereas in a cause for commenced in Our said Court on behalf of against (*ship or cargo, &c., or as the case may be*) the Judge has ordered a commission to be issued for the examination of witnesses concerning the truth of the matters at issue in the said cause.

We therefore hereby authorize you upon the day of 19 , at , in the presence of the parties, their counsel or solicitors, or in the presence of their or either of their lawfully appointed substitutes, or otherwise notwithstanding the absence of either of them, to swear the witnesses who shall be produced before you for examination in the said cause, and cause them to be examined, and their depositions to be reduced into writing. We further authorize you to adjourn, if necessary, the said examinations from time to time and from place to place, as you may find expedient And We command you, upon the examinations being completed to transmit the depositions and the whole proceedings had and done before you together with this commission, to the Registry of Our said Court.

Witness, etc., (*as in* No. 2).

Commission to examine witnesses.

Taken out by

O. XV r. 11.

No. 42.

REQUEST.

To the President and Judges of (*or as the case may be*).

Whereas a cause is now pending in the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), in prize and the said cause is instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship and her cargo (*or as the case may be*) as prize, and the said ship and cargo (*or as the case may be*) is claimed by *C. D.*, a subject of (*or*, and the said cause is instituted for the recovery of prize salvage *or to* establish a claim of joint capture by *E. F.* against *A. B.*)

And whereas it has been represented to the said Court that it is necessary for the purposes of justice, and for the due determination of the matters in dispute in the said cause, that the following persons should be examined as witnesses upon oath touching such matters, that is to say :—

T. U., of ,

W.X., of ,

and *Y.Z.*, of

And it appearing that such witnesses are resident within the jurisdiction of your honourable Court.

Now I, , President (*or* one of the Judges, *as the case may be*) of the said (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), have the honour to request that for the reasons aforesaid and for the assistance of the Court you as the President and Judges of the said (*here fill in the name of the Court to which the request is addressed*), or some one or more of you, will be pleased to summon the said witnesses [and such other witnesses as the said *C. D.* or his agents may humbly request you in writing so to summon] to attend at such time and place as you shall appoint before some one or more of you, or such other person as according to the procedure of your Court is competent to take the examination of witnesses, and that if due notice has before such time appointed been given of such examination to the agent acting on behalf of His said Majesty (*or as the case may be*) in this matter, you will cause such witnesses to be examined upon the interrogatories which accompany this letter of request (*or viva voce*) touching the matters in question in this cause in the presence of the agents of the parties, or such of them as shall, on due notice given, attend such examination.

And I further have the honour to request that you will be pleased to cause the answers of the said witnesses to be reduced into writing, and all books, letters, papers, and documents produced upon such examination to be duly marked for indentification, and that you will be further pleased to authenticate such examination by the seal of your tribunal, or in such other way as is in accordance with your procedure, and to return the same together with such request in writing, if any, for the examination of other witnesses through His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (*or* His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, *or* the governor of) for transmission to the said (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*).

(Signed)

President (*or* Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice of Eng'and *(or as the case may be).*

[*Note.*—If the request is directed to the High Court in India it should be transmitted direct and the concluding sentence of the form altered accordingly.]

No. 43.

RETURN TO COMMISSION TO EXAMINE WITNESSES.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

O. XV. r. 18.

I, *R. S.*, the (examiner *or*) commissioner named in the commission hereto annexed, bearing date the day of , hereby certify as follows :—

(1) On the day of I opened the said commission at , and in the presence of (*state who were present, whether both parties, their counsel, or solicitors, or as the case may be*), administered an oath to and caused to be examined the under-named witnesses who were produced before me on behalf of the to give evidence in the above-named cause, *viz.* :—

(Here state names of witnesses.)

(2) On the day of proceeded with the examinations at the same place (*or if not, state where*) and in the presence of (*as above*) administered

an oath to and caused to be examined the under-named witnesses who were produced before me on behalf of , to give evidence in the said cause, *viz*:—

(*State names of witnesses.*)

(3) Annexed hereto is the evidence of all the said witnesses certified by me to be correct.

Dated this day of

(Signed) *R.S.*,
Examiner *or* Commissioner.

No. 44.

O. XVII. r. 6. REGISTRAR'S REPORT AND REASONS.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT AND REASONS.

Whereas the damages occasioned to the claimant (*or as the case may be*) by reason of the (*capture, seizure, detention, &c.*) of the ship (*or cargo, &c.*) have been pronounced for by the Court (and whereas such decree has been affirmed by His Majesty in Council), subject, however, to a reference to the Registrar (assisted by merchants) to assess the amount thereof.

Now I do hereby report that I have with the assistance of (*state names and description of assessors, if any*), examined the claim filed on behalf of and having, on the day of , heard the evidence of witnesses (and also what was urged by counsel on both sides) I find that there is due to the in respect of claim the sum and interest in the schedule hereto annexed.

The are entitled to the costs of proving their claim (*or as the case may be*).

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

Dated this day of

SCHEDULE annexed to the foregoing report.

No.		Claimed.	Allowed.
1 2 3 4 &c.	(*Here state as briefly as possible the several items of the claim with the amount claimed and allowed on each item in the columns for figures opposite the item.*)		
	Total		

With interest thereon from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum until paid.

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

No. 45.

O. XVII. r. 7. ORDER CONFIRMING REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

The President (*or* judge) having heard counsel (*or* solicitors) for (*insert the names and descriptions of the parties heard*) confirmed the Registrar's Report herein

Dated the day of 19 .

No. 46.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO REGISTRAR'S REPORT. O. XVII. r. 9.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice, that the object to the Registrar's report herein.
Dated the day of , 19 .
's Solicitors.
To ,
Solicitors for .

No. 47.

NOTICE OF MOTION. O. XVII. r. 10. O. XX. r. 3. O. XXXIV. O. XLIV. r. 2.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice, that the Court will be moved on day, the day of , 19 , at o'clock in the noon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by that .
Dated the day of , 19 .
(Signed) of
Agent for
or , Solicitor
for the .
To .

No. 48.

SUMMONS. O. XX. r. 1.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Let *A. B.* attend before the Judge (*or* Registrar) in chambers at , on the day of at o'clock in the noon, to show cause why .
Dated this day of .
This summons was taken out by ,
Solicitors for the .
To ,
Solicitors for the .

No. 49

HEADING AND JURAT TO AFFIDAVIT. O. XXI. r. 2

No. .

In the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*).
(*If sworn before a cause has been instituted the above heading must be omitted.*)
In Prize.
The .
I, , of (*describe capacity of deponent*) (*if a cause has been instituted, say* in the above-named cause), make oath and say as follows :—
1.
2.
(*a*) Sworn at this day of
(*if by interpretation add* by the interpretation of *C. D.*, who was previously sworn that he was well acquainted with the English and languages, and that he would faithfully interpret this affidavit).
Before me,
R. S. (*give name, rank, and authority of person before whom the affidavit is sworn*).
This affidavit is filed on behalf of .

(*a*) Where there are two or more deponents; *if all the deponents are not sworn at the same time then a separate jurat must be written for each occasion on which the oath is administered. If both or all are sworn at the same time, the jurat should run* Sworn by both (*or* all) the above-named deponents at, &c.

No. 50.

O. XXII. r. 3. OATHS.

(These oaths should be said, or repeated after the officer administering the oath.)

(i) *Oath to be Administered to a Witness.*

I swear by Almighty God that the evidence given by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

(ii) *Oath to be Administered to a Deponent.*

I swear by Almighty God that this is my name and handwriting, and that the contents of this affidavit are true.

(iii) *Oath to be Administered to Shorthand Writer.*

I swear by Almighty God that I will faithfully report and transcribe the evidence of the witnesses to be produced in this cause.

(iv) *Oath to be Administered to an Interpreter.*

(*a*) *General Form.*

I swear by Almighty God that I well understand the English and languages, and that I will truly interpret and explanation make to the Court and the witness of all such matters and things as shall be required of me to the best of my skill and understanding.

(*b*) *Before Swearing a Deponent.*

I swear by Almighty God that I well understand the English and languages, and that I have truly, distinctly, and audibly interpreted the contents of this affidavit to the deponent and that I will truly interpret the oath about to be administered unto him.

(*Note.*—The interpreter need not sign the affidavit.)

No. 51.

O. XXII. r. 4. DECLARATIONS IN LIEU OF OATHS.

(i) *By Witness.*

I solemnly promise and declare that the evidence given by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

(ii) *By Deponent.*

I solemnly declare that this is my name and handwriting, and that the accounts of this affidavit are true.

No. 52.

O. XXVII. ORDER (GENERAL FORM).

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

(Insert name of Judge or Registrar and whether in Court or Chambers.)

Upon hearing (counsel, solicitors or witnesses, *as the case may be*) and upon reading the affidavit of , filed the day of , 19 , and (*state all further evidence before the Court*).

It is ordered that

and that the costs of this application be

Dated the day of 19 .

No 53.

Decrees.

(i). *On Condemnation of Ship, or Cargo, or Ship and Cargo; where Claim made.* O. XXVII.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

On the day of .

Before President (*or* Judge).

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the claim of *A. B.*, claimant of the said ship (and of the cargo thereof) (*or if there is a separate claim for cargo* and of *C. D.*, claimant of the cargo of the said ship), and the evidence thereon, and counsel for (*insert the names and description of the parties heard*), and having been assisted by (*here state names and descriptions of assessors if any*), rejected the said claim (*or* claims), pronounced the said ship (and the said cargo) (*or the* said cargo) to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown and as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (*if, on condemnation of ship alone, freight is due add* as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by his Majesty's ship , commander, and ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the marshal (*or if both ship and cargo, or cargo alone*, ordered the said cargo to be unladen and appraised and sold by the marshal, (*and if the Judge should give the claimants their costs and expenses, add*) but directed the costs and expenses of the claimants to be paid out of the proceeds of such sale of ship (*or* cargo), and referred such costs and expenses to the registrar to ascertain the amount thereof.

(ii) *For Detention.* O. XXVIII.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the claim of *A. B.* claimant of the said ship (and of the cargo thereof) (*or as the case may be*), and the evidence thereon, and counsel for the Crown and (*insert the name and description of the claimant heard*), pronounced the said ship (and the said cargo) (*or as the case may be*) to have belonged at the time of seizure to enemies of the Crown and to have been seized under such circumstances as to be entitled to detention in lieu of confiscation, and ordered the said ship to be detained by the Marshal until further order is issued by the Court.

(iii) *On condemnation by Default.* O. XV. r. 8.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the (Crown *or*) captors, in default of appearance and claim of (*insert*), owners of ship, (*or as the case may be*), pronounced, &c., *adapt Form* (i)).

(iv) *For Detention or Condemnation by Default.* O. XXVIII.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the Crown, in default of appearance and claim of (*insert owners of ship or as the case may be*) pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of seizure, &c., (*as in Form* (ii)).

(v) *On Condemnation of a Ship of War.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the Crown (*or captors*), in default of appearance and claim pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure to enemies of the Crown and,

as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, as having been a ship of War, and condemned the same, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, stores, arms, and ammunition as good and lawful prize, generally reserving the question by whom taken, [and also the consideration of prize bounty] [*or* as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander, and (*if head money is given*) pronounced and declared that the officers and crew of His Majesty's said ship (*or such of them as are entitled*) are entitled to prize bounty as having been present at the taking of the said ship of war and that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said ship of war persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of].

O. XXXIII. Naval Prize Act, 1864, s. 42.

(vi) *On Condemnation of a Neutral Ship.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), &c. (*follow Form* (i) *with the necessary adaptations down to the word* "rejected," *and continue:*) the said claim (*or* claims) pronounced the said ship (and the said cargo) (*or* the said cargo) to be liable to confiscation upon the ground that (*here state the grounds of confiscation*), and condemned the same, &c. (*adapt Form* (i)).

(vii) *On Condemnation, where Ship has been destroyed.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), &c. (*follow Form* (i) *with the necessary adaptations down to the word* "commander," *and continue:*) and declared the destruction of the said ship (*or cargo*, &c.) to have been necessary (*here state the grounds on which the Court held the destruction to be justified*).

(viii) *On Restoration.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the claim of *A.B.*, claimant of the said ship , (and of the cargo thereof) (*or, if there is a separate claim for cargo*, and of *C.D.*, claimant of the cargo of the said ship) and the evidence thereon, and counsel for (*insert names and descriptions of the parties heard*), and having been assisted by (*here state names and description of assessors if any*), admitted the said claim (*or* claims), pronounced the said ship (and cargo) (*or* the said cargo) to have belonged as claimed, and decreed the said ship (*if the freight is due*, with freight and expenses to be a charge on the cargo) (together with the said cargo) to be restored to the claimants for the use of the owners thereof [on payment of the captors' expenses *or* and condemned the captors (*insert name or names*) in the costs and damages sustained by the owners of the said ship and of the said cargo (*or* of the said cargo) by reason of the capture and detention thereof by and referred the amount of such costs and damages to the Registrar to report thereon].

(ix) *Condemning Ship and Restoring Cargo.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard, &c. (*adapt Form* (i)), pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately taken therein) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by His Majesty's ship , , commander, and ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the marshal, and pronounced the said cargo to have belonged as claimed and decreed the said cargo to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners thereof (upon payment of the captors' expenses, and upon payment of the freight due for the transportation of the said cargo, and referred the amount of such freight to the Registrar to report thereon).

(x.) *Restoring Ship and Condemning Cargo.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard, &c. (*adapt Form* (i).) admitted the claim for the said ship , and pronounced the said ship to have belonged as claimed, and decreed the said ship to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners thereof (*if freight is due*, and pronounced freight and expenses to be due upon the cargo of the said ship), and rejected the said claim for the said cargo, and pronounced the same to have belonged, at the time of the capture and seizure thereof, to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (*as in Form* (i)), and ordered the said cargo to be unladen and appraised, and sold by the Marshal.

(xi.) *Restoring Neutral Ship and Condemning Cargo.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard, &c. (*adapt Form* (x) *and proceed*) and rejected the said claim for the said cargo (*if part of cargo only condemned, describe the part condemned and say* being part of the said cargo) and pronounced the same to be contraband (*or as the case may be*) and, as such or otherwise subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (*as in Form* (i)), and ordered the said cargo (*or* the said part of the said cargo) to be unladen and appraised, and sold by the Marshal.

(xii) *Condemnation as Droit of Admiralty.*

Naval Prize Act, 1864, s. 39.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard, &c. (*adapt Form* (i)) *to words* "good and lawful prize", *and proceed*) and as droits and perquisites of His Majesty, in His office of Admiralty, seized by the officers of His Majesty's Customs, at the port of (*or*, as taken by the non-commissioned ship *or* the officers and crew of the non-commissioned ship *as the case may be, and conclude as in Form* (i) *or as required*).

(xiii) *In Prize Salvage.*

O XXX. Naval Prize Act, 1864, s. 40.

Where Ship is brought in and remains under Arrest.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim and evidence thereon, and counsel on both sides, and having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*), admitted the claim of *A B.*, the claimant of the said ship (and her cargo), pronounced the said ship (and her cargo) to have belonged to subjects of His Majesty (*or* to His Majesty the King of *state style and title of the allied Government*, and his subjects) and to have been taken from them by the (*state name of enemy nation*), and retaken by His Majesty's ship of war the use commander, and decreed the same to be restored to the claimants for the use of the former owners thereof (*or* of his said Majesty, *name of allied state*, and his subjects, the former owners thereof) on payment of one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the value of the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship), to the recaptors. The President (*or* Judge further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimants (*or insert such other orders as to cost as the Judge may make*). The President (*or* Judge) further ordered and directed that the said value should be ascertained by appraisement of the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship) by the Marshal, and decreed that in default

of payment by the claimant of the said , part of the said value so ascertained as aforesaid, and the said costs) within days after the return of the said appraisement by the Marshal, the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship) should be sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court, and that the said part (and the said costs) be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds.

O. XXX r. 3. (xiv.) *In Prize Salvage.*

Where value Sworn or Agreed.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard, &c. (*follow last preceding decree down to* "on payment of" *and proceed*) the sum of , being one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the value of the said ship, as proved by the owner and accepted by the recaptors, and approved by the Court (*or* as agreed between the owner and the recaptors and approved by the Court).

The President (*or* Judge) further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimant. He further decreed that in default of payment by the claimant of the said sum of , and the said, costs within six days the said ship should be appraised and sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court, and that the said sum of and the said costs, be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds.

O. XXX. (xv.) *In Prize Salvage.*

Where Ship restored but Cargo condemned.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim, and evidence thereon, and counsel (&c., *as in Form* (i)), rejected the claim of *A. B.*, the claimant of the cargo of the said ship ,and pronounced the same to have belonged (&c. *as in Form* (i)), and condemned the same as taken by His Majesty's ship , , commander, and further pronounced that freight and expenses are due to the said ship in respect of the said cargo, and ordered that such freight and expenses should be a charge on the said cargo; admitted the claim of *C. D.*, claimant of the said ship; pronounced the said ship to have belonged, &c., (*as in Form* (xiii) *down to* " on payment of", *and proceed*) of one-eighth part (*or as the case may be*) of the value of the said ship and of the said freight (*if the value has to be ascertained, continue as in Form* (xiii), *and proceed*) and referred the question of freight to the Registrar to ascertain the amount thereof.

[*Note.—In cases where a sale of ship or cargo takes place, and the Judge directs the costs and expenses of all parties to be paid out of the value, the foregoing decrees can be adapted by inserting words to the following effect:* "On payment of one-eighth part of the value of the said ship, or cargo, after deducting therefrom the costs and expenses of all parties".]

O. XXX. (xvi.) *In Prize Salvage.*
O. XII.

Where Ship is brought in and released on Bail.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel on both sides, and, having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*) pronounced due and awarded to , the recaptors, the sum of , being one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the appraised value of the said ship (*or* of the appraised value of the estimated value of the said ship as agreed on between the claimant and owner and the recaptors, and approved by the Court) and further decreed that the costs of the captors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimant, and condemned the claimant and his bail in the said sum of , and the said costs.

(xvii.) *In Prize Salvage.*

O. XXX. 12 Naval Prize Act, 1864, s. 41.

Where the Ship has been allowed to prosecute her Voyage.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the evidence and counsel on both sides, and having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*) pronounced due and awarded to the recaptors, the sum of , being one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the value of the said ship as proved by the owners, and accepted by the recaptors, and approved by the Court (*or* of the estimated value of the said ship as agreed on between the owner and the recaptors, and approved by the Court, *or* as ascertained by appraisement of the Marshal (*as the case may be*) and further decreed that the costs of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the owner, and condemned the said ship (and cargo) in the said sum of , and the said costs; ordered and directed the said ship to be appraised (*if not already appraised*) and sold by the Marshal, and the said sum of and costs to be paid to the recaptors out of the proceeds of such sale; but ordered and directed that if the said owner should pay the said sum of and costs, within days from the date hereof, the said ship (and cargo) should be released to the said owner (*or if the ship has not been arrested,* condemned the said owner in the said sum of , and the said costs, and ordered him to pay the same, *or* ordered and directed a warrant to issue for the arrest of the said ship and cargo).

(xviii.) *In Joint Capture.*

O. XXXII.

Pronouncing on Condemnation for or against Title to Share.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel for the claimants *A.B.*, &c., and for the captors *C.D.*, &c., and for the alleged joint captors *E.F.*, &c., and having been assisted by (*here state names and descriptions of assessors, if any*) rejected the said claim; pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation; pronounced for (*or* against) the title of the said *E.F.*, &c., to share as joint captors of the said ship, and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, *if any*) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by His Majesty's ship
(*name of ship of original captors, and if the title of the joint captors is pronounced for, add,* jointly with His Majesty's ship
(*name of ship of joint captors*), (and further decreed that the costs of the said *E.F.*, &c., (*or* the said *C.D.*, &c.,) of
be paid by the said *C.D.*, &c. *or E.F.*, &c.).

The President (*or* Judge) further ordered the said ship
to be appraised and sold by the Marshal.

(xix.) *In Joint Capture.*

O. XXXII.

On Condemnation, reserving Question, by whom taken.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i))

(*Proceed as in last preceding Form down to the words* "liable to confiscation" *and continue*) and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, *if any*) as good and lawful prize, but reserved the question by whom taken. The President (*or* Judge) further ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the Marshal.

O. XXXII. (xx.) *In Joint Capture.*

Subsequent to Condemnation.

Pronouncing for or against Title to Share.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i))

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim and the evidence thereon and counsel on both sides, pronounced against (*or* for) the title of *E.F.* &c., to share as joint captors of the said ship , and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, *if any*) as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander (*or* as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander together with His Majesty's ship , commander); and he condemned *E.F.*, &c., (*or C.D.*, &c.) in the costs of .

O. XXXII. (xxi.) *In Joint Capture.*

Before or subsequent to Condemnation.

Admitting Petition to Proof, or dismissing Petition.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having read the petition of *A.B.*, and having heard counsel for the petitioner and for the respondent, admitted the said petition to proof (*or* dismissed the said petition, and condemned the said *A.B.*, in the costs of the respondent).

O. XXXII. r. 8. (xxii.) *In Joint Recapture.*

Pronouncing for Joint Title or Interest.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel for *A.B.*, &c., the claimants, *C.D.*, &c., the recaptors, and *E.F.*, &c., the alleged joint recaptors, and having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*), admitted the claim of *A.B.*, &c (*proceed as in Form* (xiii.) *to the words* "of the value of the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship)"), and pronounced the said *E.F.*, &c., to be joint recaptors of the said ship (*or* of the cargo of the said ship) and entitled to share in the said part.

The President (*or* Judge) further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimants, and that the costs of *E.F.*, &c., the said joint recaptors, should be paid by (*or such order as to costs as the Judge may make*).

The President (*or* Judge) further ordered and directed that the said value should be ascertained by appraisement of the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship) by the Marshal, and decreed that in default of payment by the claimants of the said part of the said value so ascertained as aforesaid and of the said costs within days after the return of the said appraisement by the Marshal, the said ship (*or* the cargo of the said ship) should be sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court, and that the said part and the said costs be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds, subject to the right of the joint recaptors to share in the said part.

O. XXXII. r. 8. (xxiii.) *In Joint Recapture.*

Reserving Question to whom Due.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge, &c., (*proceed as in last preceding Form to words* of the value of the said ship, *or* the cargo of the said ship, *and then proceed*), reserving the question to whom such salvage is due and further reserving all questions of costs.

O. XXXII.

(xxiv.) *Rejecting claim of alleged joint Recaptors and pronouncing for sole Title or Interest.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

(*Proceed as in Form* (xiii) *until the end of the clause decreeing restitution, and continue*) and rejected the claim of the said *E.F.*, &c., to share as joint recaptors in the said part (and condemned the said *E.F.*, &c., in the costs of the said *C.D*, &c., occasioned by the said claim of *E.F.*, &c., to share as joint recaptors).

(*The rest of this decree is as in Form* (xiii).)

O. XXXIII. Naval Prize Act 1864, ss. 42, 43.

(xxv) *In Prize Bounty.*

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge), having heard the notice of motion and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the applicants (*name and describe them*), and for (*any other parties appearing*), pronounced and declared that the said applicants being the (*or* some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , , commander, are entitled to prize bounty as being actually present at the taking (*or* destroying) of the armed ship , belonging at the time of capture (*or* destruction) thereof to an enemy of His Majesty, to wit (the King of , *or as the case may be*), and (*if head money is given*) that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said enemy's ship persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of

O. XXXIII.

(xxvi) *In Prize Bounty.*

On claim to share as Joint Captors before Title declared.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the notice of motion and the petition of , the alleged joint captors, and the answer of the applicants and respondents, and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the several parties, pronounced and declared prize bounty to be due in respect of the taking (*or* destroying) of the armed ship , belonging at the time of capture (*or* the destruction) thereof to an enemy of His Majesty, to wit (the King of , *or as the case may be*, and *if head money is given*) that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said enemy's ship persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of admitted (*or* rejected) the claim of the petitioners, and further pronounced and declared that the applicants being the (*or* some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander (*if the claim of the alleged joint captors is admitted add* together with the petitioners, being the (*or* some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander) are entitled to the said prize bounty as being actually present at the taking (*or* destroying) of the said armed ship

[*Note.*—For decree awarding bounty on condemnation of a ship of war, *see* Form (v).]

O. XXXIII.

(xxvii) *In Prize Bounty.*

On Claim to share after Decree for Prize Bounty made.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

The President (*or* Judge) having heard the petition and answer read, and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the several parties admitted (*or* rejected), the claim of the petitioners, and pronounced and declared that the petitioners being the (*or* some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , , commander, were (*or* were not) entitled to share with the officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , , commander, in the prize bounty awarded and declared due by the decree of this Court.

O. XXXIII. r. (5).

(xxviii) *In Prize Bounty.*

Reserving the Question to whom the Bounty is due.

(*Commencement as in Form* (i).)

(*Proceed as in Form* (xxvi) *down to the words* "the sum of *inclusive, or as required, and continue:*) but reserved the question as to the persons entitled to such bounty or to share therein.

No. 54.

O. XXIX.r.1. NOTICE OF MOTION FOR REQUISITION BY THE ADMIRALTY.

Rescinded by Order in Council of 30th of September 1914.

No. 55.

O. XXIX.r.2. NOTICE OF REQUISITION BY THE ADMIRALTY.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

Take notice that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition [forthwith] the property mentioned in the schedule hereto which was condemned as prize (*or* "ordered to be detained" *as the case may be*) by the Court on the day of
Dated the day of

Schedule.

No. 56.

O. XXIX.r.2. COMMISSION OF APPRAISEMENT OF PROPERTY REQUISITIONED BY THE ADMIRALTY.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

George V. &c. (*as in* No. 2).
To the Marshall of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), Greeting.
Whereas a cause for condemnation has been instituted in our said Court in respect of the undermentioned property, and whereas the said property has been condemned as prize (*or* "ordered to be detained"), and whereas the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the said property.

We therefore hereby authorize and command you to reduce into writing an inventory of the said property and, having chosen one or more experienced person or persons, to swear him or them to appraise the same according to the true value thereof, and to reduce into writing a certificate of such value. And we further command you to file in the Registry the certificate of appraisement signed by you and the appraiser or appraisers together with this commission.
Witness &c. (*as in* No. 2).
Commission of Appraisement.
Taken out by

No. 57. O. XXX. r. 3.

AFFIDAVIT OF VALUE IN A CAUSE OF PRIZE SALVAGE.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I, *C. D.*, of one of the owners of the said ship make oath and say as follows:—

That the value of the said ship is or thereabouts, and of the cargo (now or) lately laden therein , and that the gross value of the freight earned by the said ship on her voyage in which the salvage services are alleged to have been rendered to her, amounts to the sum of or thereabouts, and that the expenses of earning such freight are (*set them out*).

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) *C. D.*

No. 58.

AGREEMENT OF VALUE OF SHIP, CARGO, AND FREIGHT IN A CAUSE OF PRIZE SALVAGE. O. XXX. r. 3.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

We, the undersigned, the owners of the ship (*or as the case may be*), and the recaptors, the parties to this cause, do hereby agree the ship , and the cargo (now or) lately laden therein, and the freight due for the transportation thereof being the ship, cargo, and freight proceeded against in this cause, to have been at the time of the salvage services in question, together of the value of

(that is to say) :—

Value of ship	...	...	...	...
Value of cargo	...	...	...	...
Value of freight	...	...	...	...

Dated this day of

C. D.
(*or* Solicitors for) owners.

E. F.
(*or* Solicitors for) recaptors.

No. 59.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

I certify that a copy of the within , was duly served on *J. K.*, the solicitor for the plaintiff (*or as the case may be*), on the day of O. XXXV. r. 11.

(Signed) *L. M.*
Solicitor (*or his clerk for him*).

No. 60.

MINUTE ON FILING DOCUMENTS. O. XXXVII. r. 1.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

I, *A. B.* (plaintiff, claimant, *or as the case may be*), file the following documents, *viz.*,

(*Here describe the documents filed.*)

Dated this day of

(Signed) *A. B.*

O. XLI. r. 1.

No. 61.

MINUTE OF EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(*Heading and Title as in* No. 1.)

On the day of ,

Before , President (*or* Judge).

C. D. (claimant, *or as the case may be*) produced as witnesses (*here state names of witnesses in full*), who having been sworn (*or as the case may be*) were examined orally (*or, if by interpretation, add* by interpretation of).

O. XLII. r. 1.

No. 62.

CERTIFICATE OF CONDEMNATION AND SALE OF SHIP.

It is hereby certified that the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did by its order (*or* decree) dated the day of , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , formerly of the port of in the kingdom (*or as the case may be*) of , and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, condemn the said ship as good and lawful prize to His Britannic Majesty and order the said ship to be sold by the marshal of the said Court, and that the said ship was sold accordingly by the said marshal and was by bill of sale (*if the certificate is endorsed thereon, add* upon which the certificate is endorsed), dated the day of , sold and assigned to (*insert name of purchaser*).

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N. O.*,

Registrar.

O. XLII r. 1.

No. 63.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF SHIP.

It is hereby certified that the (*here insert the name of the Prize Court*), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its order (*or* decree) dated the of made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , formerly of the port of , in the kingdom (*or as the case may be*) of and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, order, on account of the condition of the said ship [*or* on application made on behalf of the said , the owner of the said ship (*or* with the consent of the said , the owner of the said ship)], the said ship to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said ship was sold accordingly, and was by bill of sale (*if the certificate is endorsed thereon, add* upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of , sold and assigned to *insert name of purchaser*).

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N. O.*

Registrar.

No. 64.

O. XLII. r. 1.

CERTIFICATE OF CONDEMNATION AND SALE OF GOODS OR CARGO.

It is hereby certified that the (*here insert the name of the Prize Court,*) being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize did, by its order (*or* decree) dated the day of , , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (*describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks* (*if any*) being cargo (*or* part of the cargo) which was laden on board the ship at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship (*or if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship, state where and how taken*) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, condemn the said goods as good and lawful prize to His Britannic Majesty, and order the said goods to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said goods were sold accordingly by the said marshal and were under a contract or sold note (*if the certificate is endorsed thereon add* upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of purchased by and sold to (*insert name of purchaser.*)

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

No. 65.

O. XLII. r.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF GOODS OR CARGO.

It is hereby certified that the (*here insert the name of the Prize Court,*) being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its order (*or* decree) dated the day of , , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (*describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks* (*if any*), being part of the cargo which was laden on board the ship at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship (*or, if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship, state where and how taken*) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, order, on account of the condition of the said goods [*or* on application made on behalf of the said , the owner of the said goods (*or* with the consent of the said , the owner of the said goods)], the said goods to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said goods were sold accordingly by the said marshal and were under a contract or sold note (*if the certificate is endorsed thereon, and* upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of , purchased by and sold to (*insert name of purchaser*).

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

No. 66.

O. XLII r. 3.

CERTIFICATE OF RESTITUTION OF SHIP.

It is hereby certified that the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its decree dated the day of , , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , of the port of

in the kingdom (*or as the case may be*) of , and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owners thereof, admit the said claim on behalf of the said , pronounce the said ship to have belonged as claimed, and decree the said ship to be released and to be restored to the claimant for the use of the said , the owner thereof.

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

No. 67.

CERTIFICATE OF RESTITUTION OF GOODS OR CARGO.

O. XLII. r. 3. It is thereby certified that the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*) being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its decree dated the day of , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (*describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks* (*if any*), being part of the cargo which was laden on board the ship at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship (*or if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship state where and how taken*) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owners thereof, admit the said claim on behalf of the said pronounce the said goods to have belonged as claimed, and decree the said goods to be restored to the claimant for the use of the said the owners thereof

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) *N.O.*,
Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

FEES TO BE TAKEN IN PRIZE MATTERS BY THE COURT AND ITS OFFICERS.

Summonses, Notices, Commissions, and Warrants.

	£	s.	d.
1. On sealing a writ for commencement of a cause	0	10	0
2. On sealing an amended writ for commencement of a cause ...	0	2	6
3. On sealing a subpœna for witnesses, not exceeding three persons	0	5	0
4. On sealing or issuing a summons	0	3	0
5. On filing a notice to have a reference to the Registrar placed in the list for hearing	0	10	0
6. On a notice for the issue of any instrument under the seal of the Court	0	15	0
7. On sealing or issuing a commission to take oaths or affidavits in prize matters (to be paid by the applicant), for each person appointed thereby	2	0	
8. On every other commission or letter of request	1	0	
9. On marking a copy of a petition of right for service	0	5	
10. On filing a notice to enter or withdraw a caveat	0	5	

Appearances.

11. On entering an appearance or amending the same, for each person	0	2	0

Copies.

12. On a copy of a written deposition of a witness to enable a party to print the same, for each folio	0	0	4
13. On examining a written or printed copy, and marking or sealing same as an office copy, for each folio	0	0	2
14. On making a copy and marking same as an office copy, for each folio	0	0	6
15. On a copy in a foreign language—the actual cost.			
16. On a copy of a plan, map, section, drawing, photograph, or diagram—the actual cost.			
17. On a printed copy of an order, not being an office or certified copy, for each folio	0	0	1

Attendances.

18. On any application, with or without a subpœna, for any officer to attend as a witness, or to produce records or documents to be given in evidence (in addition to the reasonable expenses of the officer), for each day or part of a day he shall necessarily be absent from his office	1	0	0
The officer may require a deposit of stamps on account of any further fees, and a deposit of money on account of any further expenses which may probably become payable beyond the amount paid for fees and expenses on the application, and the officer or his clerk taking such deposit shall thereupon make a memorandum thereof on the application.			

Oaths, &c.

19. On swearing an affidavit or making a declaration [except for the purpose of receipt of dividends from the Paymaster-General], for each person making the same	0	1	
20. And in addition thereto for each exhibit therein referred to and required to be marked	0	1	

Filing.

	£ s. d.
21. On filing a petition of right	1 0 0
22. For every instrument or document (other than an exhibit, or any instrument or document previously issued from the Registry or the marshal's office) unless otherwise provided	0 5 0
23. On an application to search for an appearance or an affidavit, and inspecting the same	0 1 0
24. On an application to search an index, and inspect a pleading, judgment, decree, order, minute, or other record, unless otherwise expressly provided for by any Act of Parliament or this order, for each hour or part of an hour occupied	0 2 6
25. Not exceeding one day	0 10 0

Examination of Witnesses.

26. On the issue of an order for an examination to be taken before the Judge, Registrar, or examiner, or for letters of request ...	0 5 0
27. For examining witnesses, except by the Judge or Registrar, *viva voce*, per day or part of a day	From 2 2 0 to 4 4 0

On an examination of witnesses by any examiner at a greater distance than three miles from the Registry, a reasonable sum for travelling and other expenses in addition ... ...

The officer may require a deposit of stamps on account of fees and a deposit of money on account of expenses which may probably become payable beyond any amount paid for fees and expenses upon the examination, and the officer, or his clerk, taking such deposit shall thereupon make a memorandum thereof and deliver the same to the party making the deposit.

The officer may also require an undertaking, in writing, to pay any further fees and expenses which may become payable beyond the amount so paid and deposited.

29. For the examination of witnesses by the Judge or Registrar, whether by interpretation or not, for each witness ...	1 0 0
30. For preparing affidavits as to ship papers for every folio	0 2 6
31. For sorting and numbering ship papers	0 10 0

Hearing.

32. On entering or setting down, or re-entering or re-setting down any cause or matter for hearing	2 0 0
33. On writing for the attendance of Trinity masters or other assessors on the hearing	0 10 0
34. On setting down any petition or a reference	0 10 0

Judgments, Decrees, and Orders.

On drawing up and entering decrees and orders—

35. If made in Court on the hearing of a cause, or on the hearing of a petition	1 0 0
36. If an order of course on a petition of right	0 10 0
37. If an order for a commission on a petition of right	1 0 0
38. On any other order including a consent or agreement filed pursuant to Order XXIII, and filing same	0 5 0
39. On a memorandum to enter an order *nunc pro tunc*.... ...	0 5 0

On references before a Registrar.

40. On any reference to the Registrar, including examination of witnesses, if any, having regard to the nature and importance of the accounts and other matters, and to the time occupied	From 1 1 0 to 15 15 0

	£ s. d.
41. If the attendance of one or more merchants is required, for each merchant the same fees as to the Registrar	From 1 1 0 to 15 15 0

In cases of great intricacy, or very large amount, occupying more than one full day, larger fees may be taken.

The fees Nos. 40-41 inclusive, shall be paid in the first instance by the party setting down the reference for hearing, as hereinafter provided:

To the notice mentioned in order XVII, Rule 3, the party setting down shall affix the stamp for the reference, and, if the Registrar shall so require, a deposit in stamps to an amount which in the opinion of the Registrar will cover the reference fees. If any further amount becomes due in respect of the proceedings, such amount shall be paid by the said party on the report of the result of the reference, or if no report is made, on the completion of the proceedings on the reference, or if not completed, a due proportion shall be paid on so much of the proceedings as shall have taken place, the amount to be fixed by the Registrar. Such further amounts shall be paid by stamps impressed upon or affixed to a memorandum stating on what account such fees are paid.

In the Marshal's Office.

42. On the execution of a warrant or on taking possession of a ship in pursuance of Section 16 of the Naval Prize Act	2	0	0
43. On the execution of an attachment, for every person attached ...	1	0	0
44. On the execution of any decree, order, commission, or other instrument, other than those herein provided for, which is required to be executed by a marshal	1	0	0
45. On attending, appointing, and swearing appraisers	1	0	0
46. On delivering up a ship or goods to a purchaser agreeably to the inventory	1	0	0
47. On attending the unlivery of cargo, or sale or removal of a ship or goods, per day	2	0	0
48. On retaining possession of a ship with or without cargo or of a ship's cargo without a ship, to include the cost of a shipkeeper if required, per day	0	5	0

*Any sum above this amount which has necessarily been incurred in the payment of a shipkeeper shall also be recoverable.

The marshal shall be entitled to his reasonable expenses for travelling, board, and maintenance, in addition to the above fees.

49. On the sale of any vessel or goods sold pursuant to a decree or order of the Court, for every £50 or fraction of £50 gross proceeds realised	0	10	0
50. On the release of any ship, goods, or person from arrest ...	1	0	0

Taxation of Costs.

51. On taxing a bill of costs where the amount allowed does not exceed £4	0	2	0
52. Where the amount exceeds £4, for every £2 allowed or a fraction thereof	0	1	0

On Proceedings in the Pay Office of the Supreme Court.

53. On a certificate of the amount and description of any money, funds, or securities including the request therefor	0	1	0
54. On a transcript of an account for each opening, including the request therefor	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
55. On a request to the paymaster, Bank of England, the Registrar, or other official for any of the following purposes: paying, lodging, transferring, or depositing money, funds, or securities in Court without an order, or money in addition to the amount directed by an order to be paid in; paying out of Court any money without an order or a certificate of a taxing officer; information in writing in respect of any money, funds, or securities, or any transaction in the pay office	0	1	0
56. On a request for information respecting any money, funds, or securities to the credit of any cause or matter contained in any list prepared by the paymaster of causes and matters to the credit of which any money, funds, or securities have not been dealt with during 15 years	0	2	6
57. On an affidavit for the purpose of paying, transferring, or depositing any money, funds, or securities in Court pursuant to the Statute 56 and 57 Vict., c. 53	0	1	0
58. On preparing a power of attorney	0	3	0

Miscellaneous.

59. On a fiat of a Judge	0	5	0
60. On signing, settling, or approving an advertisement	0	10	0
61. On taking a recognisance or bond whether one or more than one recognisor or obligor, and whether entered into by all at one time or not	0	10	0
62. On assignment of a bond	0	5	0
63. By a commissioner on taking bail	1	1	0
64. On a commitment	0	5	0
65. On registering in the Registry a power of attorney for a King's ship generally and a copy thereof for the accountant general of the Navy	1	10	0
66. On registering same specially	0	10	0
67. On taking accounts by the Registrar in naval prize matters ...	0	5	0

APPENDIX C.

FEES TO BE CHARGED BY AND ALLOWED TO PRACTITIONERS IN PRIZE MATTERS IN THE COURT.

Writs, Warrants, and Summonses.

	£	s.	d.
Writ for the commencement of any cause	0	6	8
Notice of a writ for service out of jurisdiction	0	4	0
Warrant for arrest (including attendance on the marshal)	0	10	0
Subpœna ad testificandum or *duces tecum*	0	6	8
Subpœna ad testificandum for any number of persons not exceeding three	0	6	8
And if more than four folios, for each folio beyond four	0	1	4
Any order or warrant not included in the above	0	6	8
These fees include all indorsements and copies for the officer sealing them, and attendances to issue or seal, except where otherwise provided, but not the Court fees.			
Summons to attend at Judge's chambers	0	3	0
or if special, at taxing officer's discretion, not exceeding ...	0	13	4
Copy for the Judge, or Registrar, when required	0	2	0
or per folio	0	0	4

Services, Notices, and Demands.

Service, or filing in lieu of service, of any writ, summons, warrant, petition, order, or notice on a party who has not entered an appearance, and if not authorised to be served by post	0	5	0
If served at a distance of more than two miles from the nearest place of business, or office of the solicitor serving the same, for each mile beyond such two miles therefrom	0	1	0
or such reasonable sum for out-of pocket expenses, and for the time occupied as the taxing officer shall think fit.			
Where, in consequence of the distance of the party to be served, it is proper to effect such service through an agent (other than the London agent), for correspondence in addition	0	7	0
Where more than one attendance is necessary to effect service, or to ground an application for substituted service, such further allowance may be made as the taxing officer shall think fit			
For service out of the jurisdiction such allowance is to be made as the taxing officer shall think fit.			
Service (where an appearance has been entered) on the solicitor or party	0	2	6
or, if authorised to be served by post	0	1	6
In addition to the above fees, the following allowances are to be made: -			
As to writ, if exceeding two folios, for copy for service beyond such two per folio	0	0	4
As to summons to attend at the Judge's chambers, for each copy to serve	0	1	0
or per folio	0	0	4
For preparing notice to produce for inspection, or on the hearing of a cause, or notice to admit	0	5	0
If special or necessarily long, such allowance as the taxing officer shall think proper, not exceeding per folio	0	0	8
And for each copy, not exceeding per folio	0	0	4
For preparing notice of motion	0	6	8
or per folio	0	1	0
Copy for service...	0	1	0
or per folio	0	0	4

	£	s.	d.
For preparing any necessary or proper notice, not otherwise provided for	o	1	6
or if special, and necessarily exceeding three folios, for preparing same for each folio beyond three	o	1	o
And for each copy for service, per folio beyond such three	o	o	4
Copies for service of petitions, and of orders with necessary notices (if any) to accompany, per folio	o	o	4

Except as otherwise provided, the allowances for services include copies for service.

Where notice of filing affidavits is required, only one notice is to be allowed for a set of affidavits filed, or which ought to be filed together.

Appearances.

Entering any appearance	o	6	
If entered at one time, for more than one person, for every party beyond the first	o	1	o

Instructions.

To institute proceedings for condemnation or other proceedings ...	o	13	4
To appear and claim or defend	o	13	4
For petition or claim under O. III. or on a reference	o	13	4
For answer	o	6	8
For reply	o	6	8
To amend any pleading	o	6	8
For any special case or affidavit, except an affidavit of service for which no fee for instruction shall be allowed	o	6	8
For bail bond	o	6	8
To appeal against order of Judge or Registrar, and to appear thereon ...	o	13	4
To add parties by order of Judge or Registrar	o	6	8
For counsel to advise on evidence when the evidence in chief is to be taken orally	o	6	8
or not to exceed	1	1	o
For counsel to make any application to the Judge or Registrar where no other brief	o	6	8

or such further allowance as the taxing officer shall consider reasonable, having regard to the nature of the application.

For brief on hearing of a cause, or a reference, or objection to Registrar's report, such fee may be allowed as the taxing officer shall think fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and to other allowances, if any, for attendances on witnesses, procuring evidence, and perusal of documents.

An allowance for instructions for brief may be made if the cause or application has not come on for hearing, if, in the opinion of the taxing officer, it was reasonable that preparation should be made for the hearing of the cause or application.

Drawing Pleadings and other documents.

Petition, claim, or claim on reference	o	10	o
or per folio	o	1	o
Answer	o	5	o
or per folio	o	1	o
Reply, and any other pleading, and amendments of any pleading ...	o	5	o
or per folio	o	1	o
Notice of motion	o	10	o
Particulars, breaches, and objections, when required, and one copy to deliver	o	5	o
or such amount as the taxing officer may think fit, not exceeding per folio	o	o	8
If more than one copy to be delivered, for each other copy per folio	o	o	4

	£	s.	d.
Special case, admissions and affidavits, per folio	0	1	0
or such further allowance for work, labour, and expenses, in and about the preparation of such documents as the taxing officer in his discretion may think proper.			
Bail bond, including copy	0	6	8
Brief, on trial or hearing of cause, issue of fact, reference, assessment of damages, examination of witnesses, special case or petition before a Judge. Registrar, examiner or officer of the Court, when necessary and proper, including necessary and proper observations, per folio	0	1	0
Brief on motion or summons	0	6	8
or per folio	0	1	0
Accounts, statements, and other documents for the Judge's chambers, when required, not exceeding per folio	0	0	8
Advertisements, including attendance therefor	0	6	8
Bill of costs for taxation, including copy for the taxing officer, per folio	0	0	8

Copies.

Of pleadings, briefs, and other documents where no other provision is made, at per folio	0	0	4
Where, pursuant to Rules or Order of Court, any pleading, special case, or petition of right, or evidence is printed, the solicitor of the party printing shall be allowed for a copy for the printer (except when made by the officer of the Court), at per folio	0	0	4
And for examining the proof print, at per folio	0	0	2
And for printing the amount actually and properly paid to the printer, the amount allowed for in Admiralty actions.			
And in addition for every 20 beyond the first 20 copies, at per folio ...	0	0	1
And where any part shall properly be printed in a foreign language, or as a fac-simile, or in any unusual or special manner, or where any alteration in the document being printed becomes necessary after the first proof, such further allowance shall be made as the taxing officer shall think reasonable.			
The solicitor for a party entitled to take printed copies shall be allowed, for such number of copies as he shall necessarily or properly take, the amount he shall pay therefor.			
In addition to the allowances for printing and taking printed copies, there shall be allowed for such printed copies as may be necessary or proper for the following but for no other purposes (*videlicet*).			
Of any pleading for delivery to the opposite party, or filing in default of appearance.			
Of any petition of right for presentation, if presented in print, and for the solicitor of the Treasury, and service on any party.			
Of any pleading, special case, or petition of right, for the use of the Judge or Registrar.			
Of any affidavit to be sworn to in print.			
And of any pleading, special case, petition of right, or evidence for the use of counsel in Court, and in country agency causes when proper to be sent as a close copy for the use of the country solicitor, at per folio	0	0	2
Such additional allowances for printed copies for the Judge or Registrar, and for counsel, are not to be made where written copies have been made previously to printing and are not in any case to be made more than once in the progress of the cause.			
Close copies, whether printed, typed, or written, are not to be allowed as of course, but the allowance is to be depend on the propriety of making or sending the copies, which in each case is to be shown and considered by the taxing officer.			
Inserting amendments in a printed copy of any pleading, special case, or petition of right, when not reprinted	0	1	0
or per folio	0	0	4

Perusals.

	£	s.	d.
Of petitions, answer, reply, claim on reference, and other pleading by the solicitor of the party other than the party filing or delivering the same	0	6	8
or per folio	0	0	4
Of amendment of any such pleading in writing	0	6	8
or per folio	0	0	4
If same reprinted	0	6	8
or per folio of amendment	0	0	4
Of interrogatories to be answered by a party by his solicitor ...	0	6	8
or per folio	0	0	4
Of notice to produce on hearing of cause or examination of witnesses, and notice to admit by the solicitor of the party served	0	6	8
or if to admit facts, per folio	0	1	0
Of affidavits by the solicitor of the party against whom the same can be read per folio	0	0	4

Attendances.

To deliver, or file in lieu of delivery, any pleading and a special case ...	0	3	4
To file any documents or instrument, or notice of motion, including the minute	0	6	8
To inspect, or produce for inspection, documents pursuant to a notice to admit	0	6	8
or per hour	0	6	8
To examine and sign admissions	0	6	8
To obtain or give any necessary or proper consent	0	6	8
To obtain an appointment to examine witnesses	0	6	8
In the marshal's office, on leaving with him any instrument required to be served by him	0	6	8
On examination of witnesses before any examiner, commissioner, officer, or other person	0	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	5	5	0
On deponents being sworn, or by a solicitor or his clerk to be sworn, to an affidavit in answer to interrogatories or other affidavit ...	0	6	8
When there are several deponents, or it is necessary for the purpose of an affidavit being sworn to go to a distance beyond two miles, or to employ an agent, the taxing officer may make such further allowance as he shall consider reasonable.			
On a summons at judges' chambers	0	6	8
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	1	1	0
On counsel with brief or other papers—			
If counsel's fee one guinea	0	3	4
If more and under five guineas	0	6	8
If five guineas and under 20 guineas	0	6	8
If 20 guineas	0	13	4
If more, for each 10 guineas or part thereof above 20 guineas ...	0	6	8
On consultation or conference with counsel	0	13	4
To enter or set down cause or special case, for hearing or trial ..	0	6	8
In Court on every motion, each day	0	6	8
On same when heard each day	0	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	5	5	0
On hearing or trial of any cause, or matter, or issue of fact, or on assessment of damages, when in the paper or when heard or tried, each day	0	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	5	5	0
If the solicitor does not carry on business in the town in which the Prize Court sits, the Registrar may in his discretion allow him for each day he is necessarily absent from his place of business any sum not exceeding per day	5	5	0
And expenses (besides actual reasonable travelling expenses) each day, including Sundays, not exceeding	1	1	0
If the solicitor has to attend on more than one hearing or assessment at the same time and place the expenses in such case to be rateably divided.			

	£	s.	d
To hear judgment when same adjourned	0	6	8
or according to circumstances, not exceeding	1	1	0
Before the Registrar or before the Registrar and merchants, on a reference ... ... From £1 1s. to	5	5	0
To deliver papers (when required) for the use of a Judge prior to a hearing	0	6	8
On taxation of a bill of costs	0	6	8
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	3	3	0
To pay reference fees	0	6	8
To arrange for and on completion of bail papers	0	13	4
To enquire as to sufficiency of sureties, in respect of each surety ...	0	6	8
or such further amount as the taxing officer may think reasonable, if any special enquiries have been made.			
Inspecting bail papers when filed	0	6	8
To obtain or give an undertaking to appear	0	6	8
On printer to insert advertisements, or for any other necessary purpose	0	6	8
On Registrar to certify that a cause set down is settled, or for any reason not to come into the paper for hearing	0	6	8
To advise, or receive instructions from, a client, where rendered necessary by anything done by an opposite party during the progress of a cause or matter, for each attendance	0	6	8
or such further allowance as the taxing master shall consider reasonable.			
On any other attendance (whether before the Judge in chambers, before the Registrar, a commissioner, examiner, or the marshal, or upon a witness or a party of his solicitor) which the taxing officer shall deem necessary, and for which a fee has not been specially provided ...	0	6	8

Oaths and Exhibits.

Commissioners to take oaths or affidavits. For every oath or declaration	0	1	6
The solicitor for preparing each exhibit	0	1	0
The commissioner for marking each exhibit	0	1	0

Letters.

For every letter written by the solicitor which does not fall under the head of instructions for brief, and which the taxing officer shall deem reasonable and necessary	0	3	6
or according to circumstances not to exceed	0	5	0
For every letter in the nature of a notice sent by a solicitor to his own client, or any other person	0	1	6
And in addition, in respect of correspondence between a solicitor and his client, other than correspondence allowed for by the taxing officer under the head of instructions for brief, for every letter which the taxing officer shall deem reasonable and necessary	0	3	6
or according to circumstances not to exceed	0	5	0

In addition to the above an allowance is to be made for the necessary expense of postages, carriage, and transmission of documents.

Evidence.

As to evidence such just and reasonable charges and expenses as appear to have been properly incurred in procuring evidence and attend-

Counsel.

Fees to counsel shall be allowed in cases where such fees would be allowed in like proceedings in Admiralty business and to the like amount, provided that, as to refresher fees, the taxing officer shall allow such fees as in his discretion he shall consider reasonable.

Bail.

The commission or fee paid to persons becoming sureties to bail bonds or otherwise giving security may be allowed, provided that the amount thereof shall not in the aggregate exceed one pound per centum.

General.

On every taxation the taxing master shall allow all such costs, charges and expenses as appear to him to have been necessary or proper for the attainment of justice, or for defending the rights of any party, but save as against the party who incurred the same no costs shall be allowed which appear to the taxing master to have been incurred or increased through over caution, negligence, or mistake, and the fees herein-before mentioned are subject to this general rule.

In addition to the fees herein-before mentioned, the taxing officer may allow to the solicitor such remuneration as he may consider just and reasonable, in respect of work and labour, which is not specifically provided for by the above scale, and which in the opinion of the taxing officer was reasonably necessary for the conduct of the cause or matter.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 46.] DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1779—1902
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2465—2520
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	91—93

	Pages
SUPPLEMENT No. 46.	
Wholesale and Retail Prices in the first half of July 1914	2033—2051
Imports of Cotton, Wheat, Rice, Gram and Pulse, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Jute and Tea	2053—2061
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during week ending the 7th November 1914	2063—2066
Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914	2067—2070
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 12th November 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	2071—2072
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 7th November 1914	2073—2075
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	2076—2077

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PRIZE COURTS.

No. 55.

Delhi, the 6th November 1914.

The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th November, 1914, is hereby published for general information:—

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of Order XLVI of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, made by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 5th day of August, 1914, and amended by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 30th day of September, 1914, I hereby proclaim the said Rules as amended and direct that they shall come into operation from the date of this proclamation.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The rules referred to in the above Proclamation are published below for general information :—

RULES AND ORDERS.

ORDER I.

Interpretation.

1. In these Rules and the forms thereto annexed, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have and include the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say :—

"Captor" shall mean any person taking or seizing, or having taken or seized, any ship or goods as prize, and shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the captor's solicitor (if any), or the proper officer of the Crown, and shall include re-captor ;

"Capture" shall include recapture ;

"Cause" shall mean any prize proceeding instituted by a writ ;

"Claimant" shall mean any person who shall assert a claim to ship or goods taken or seized as prize, or to compensation, and shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the claimant's solicitor (if any) ;

"Consular officer" shall include consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, and any person for the time authorised to discharge the duties of consul-general, consul or vice-consul ;

"Counsel" shall include any barrister-at-law, advocate, or other person entitled to practise and have audience in the Court ;

"Court" shall mean the High Court acting in the exercise of prize jurisdiction, and any court in a British Possession duly authorised to exercise prize jurisdiction ;

"Crown" shall include the Crown in its office of Admiralty ;

"Defendant" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the defendant's solicitor (if any).

"Judge" shall mean any Judge of the Court acting in the exercise of prize jurisdiction ;

"Lords of the Admiralty" shall mean the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral ;

"Marshal" shall mean the marshal of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, or of any court in a British Possession duly authorised to exercise prize jurisdiction, or such other officer as shall be appointed by such court to carry out the duties of the marshal under these Rules ;

"Month" shall mean calendar month ;

"Owner" shall include any person to whom by operation of law the property in a ship seized or taken as prize shall, in whole or part, have passed, and shall also include any person intervening in a cause on behalf of an owner, or intervening and claiming or alleging an interest in such ship ;

"Party" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the proper officer of the Crown and the party's solicitor (if any);

"Person" shall include company and corporation and body politic;

"Petitioner" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the petitioner's solicitor (if any);

"Plaintiff" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the plaintiff's solicitor (if any);

"President" shall mean the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court or the principal Judge of a Court in a British Possession duly authorised to act as a Prize Court, as the case may be;

"Proper officer of the Crown" shall mean the King's Proctor or other law officer or agent for the Crown authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the Court;

"Registrar" shall mean the Admiralty Registrar of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, or any assistant or deputy Admiralty Registrar thereof, or the Admiralty Registrar of any court in a British Possession duly authorised to exercise prize jurisdiction, or such other officer as shall be appointed by such court to carry out the duties of the Registrar under these Rules;

"Registry" shall mean the Admiralty Registry of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, or of any court in a British Possession duly authorised to exercise prize jurisdiction.

"Respondent" shall (for the purposes of proceedings in any cause or matter) include the respondent's solicitor (if any);

"Ship of war" shall include armed ship.

"Solicitor" shall mean any solicitor, attorney, or proctor entitled to practise in the Court, and the proper officer of the Crown;

2. Unless the contrary intention appears the provisions of these Rules relative to ships shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to goods and to freight (if any) due or to grow due; and for such purpose the term "ship" when used in these Rules shall also mean "goods" and "freight."

3. Except where the contrary intention appears, words and expressions in these Rules shall have the same meaning as in the Naval Prize Acts.

ORDER II.

Institution of Causes and Issue and Service of Writ.

(*a*) *Institution of Causes.*

1. Every cause in matters of prize shall be instituted by a writ.

2. Causes shall be numbered in the order in which they are instituted, and the number given to any cause shall be the

distinguishing number of the cause, and shall be written or printed on all instruments and other documents in the cause as part of the title thereof, and the cause shall be entered in the minute book under such number.

Forms of the heading and title of a cause will be found in Appendix A, Nos. I (i. and ii.)

3. Every cause instituted for the condemnation of a ship as prize, including causes under Rule 6, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be instituted in the name of the Crown; but the proceedings therein may, with the consent of the Crown (through the proper officer of the Crown), be conducted by the captors or any parties to whom the ship would on condemnation be condemned as prize.

All other causes may be instituted in the name of the parties claiming or proceeding.

(*b*) *Issue of Writs.*

4. Writs shall be issued out of the Registry.

5. A writ for the condemnation of a ship as prize shall be in the form No. 2 of Appendix A.

The writ shall be issued on the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

No writ for the condemnation of a ship as prize shall be issued until an affidavit has been filed as to ship papers.

6. Where the ship has been destroyed or lost, or where goods have been destroyed or lost or removed from the ship, the writ shall be in the form No. 3 of Appendix A.

7. In a cause instituted against a captor for restitution or damages the writ shall be in the form No. 4 of Appendix A.

8. A cause instituted for the recovery of prize salvage (except where the ship is brought in for adjudication) shall be commenced by writ in the form No. 5 of Appendix A.

9. In a cause instituted to enforce a claim of joint capture, the writ shall be in the form No. 6 of Appendix A.

(*c*) *Service of Writs.*

10. In a cause for the condemnation of a ship as prize, the writ shall be served by the marshal or his substitute.

11. Service of the writ shall be effected by affixing the original writ on a conspicuous part of the ship, and by leaving a true copy fixed in its place when the original is removed.

12. The writ shall be filed by the party after service as aforesaid, with a certificate of service endorsed thereon. The certificate of service shall state the date and mode of service, and shall be signed by the person serving the same, and shall be taken as evidence of such service and of the date and mode thereof.

13. Service of a writ in a cause instituted as in Rule 6 mentioned, shall be effected by the writ being filed in the Registry by the captor, and notice of the institution of the cause shall be given in such manner as the Judge may direct.

14. In a cause instituted as in Rule 7 and Rule 8 mentioned, the writ shall be served on the captors.

15. If it is made to appear to the Judge that service in the manner prescribed by these Rules is impracticable, the Judge may

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 7th November 1914.

No. 56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Mr. James Campbell Arbuthnott, C.I.E., resigned.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JAILS.

Delhi, the 9th November, 1914.

No. 146-C.—Major J. H. Murray, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent of the Cellular and Female Jails, Port Blair, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th October 1914.

No. 148-C.—The services of Captain R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 25th October 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th November 1914.

No. 195-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for clause (*a*) of rule 38 of the Administrator General's (Bengal) Rules, 1914, which were published in the Home Department Notification no. 1825-C., dated the 13th March 1914:—

(*a*) Two copies shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, in order that, if he thinks fit, he may order the same to be deposited at the India Office for public inspection.

No. 201-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for clause (*a*) of rule 31 of the Official Trustees (Bengal) Rules, 1914, which were published in the Home Department Notification no. 1826-C., dated the 13th March 1914:—

(*a*) Two copies shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, in order that if he thinks fit he may order the same to be deposited at the India Office for public inspection.

MEDICAL.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 180-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Major J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
Major J. J. Urwin, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Major G. King, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain W. Gillitt, M.D., I.M.S.

Major M. H. Thornely, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.

Major T. H. Delany, M.D., I.M.S.

Major W. C. Ross, M.B., I.M.S.

Major F. H. Watling, M.B., I.M.S.

Major L. E. Gilbert, M.D., I.M.S.

The 13th November 1914.

No. 210-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major J. W. F. Rait, M.B., I.M.S.

Major C. A. Gourlay, M.D., I.M.S.

Major E. O. Thurston, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Major M. Mackelvie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.

Major H. B. Steen, M.D., I.M.S.

Major D. Munro, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.

Captain R. H. Lee, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain J. A. Shorten, M.B., I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Stodart, M.B., I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Dewes, I M.S.

Major F. V. O. Beit, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain H. B. Scott, I.M.S.

Captain H. S. Matson, M.B., I.M.S.

POLICE.

The 9th November 1914.

No. 152-C.—The services of Mr. F. C. Isemonger, Officiating Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 1st October 1914.

PUBLIC.

The 9th November 1914.

No. 143-C.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, will take rank in Article 34, the Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic and Directors, Telegraph Engineering, in Article 66, and officers of the Postal and Telegraph Department drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards in Article 78, of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department Notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

2. It is further notified that the words "Postal, Telegraph" occurring in item (18) of the Home Department Notification no. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913, are deleted.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 11th November 1914.

No. 1903.—The services of Major R. McCarrison, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th November 1914.

No. 34.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department, who belong to the Indian Army Reserve of officers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Mr A. H Morin, Superintending Engineer, Madras.
„ W. C. W. Muller, Executive Engineer, Punjab.
„ H. H. M. Spink, Assistant Engineer, Bombay
„ F. M. Proes, Executive Engineer, Bombay.
„ C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Assistant Engineer, Bombay.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th November 1914.

No. 88-D.—Mr. W. P. Barton, of the Political Department, is attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

The 10th November 1914.

No. 101-D.—Captain G. F. W. Anson, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, with effect from the 15th October 1914.

No. 105-D.—*Corrigendum.*—From notification No. 2678-Est. A., dated the 22nd October 1914, replacing the services of certain officers of the Indian Medical Service at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, omit the name of Major F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S.

No. 110-D.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposa of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Grant, I.M.S. (Ben.).
Major W. R. Battye, I.M.S.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 131-D.—Mr. E. H. Kealy, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat, with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

No. 132-D.—Major R. Garratt, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 28th October 1914.

No. 142-D.—Captain A. F. Inglis, 2nd/1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 22nd October 1914, and during the absence on field service of Captain E. F. D. Money, 2nd/4th Gurkha Rifles, or until further orders.

No. 144-D.—The late Lieutenant-Colonel K. D. Erskine, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for 1 month and 20 days combined with furlough on medical certificate for 7 months and 11 days, with effect from the 25th June 1914, under Articles 233 and 311, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 147-D.—Major G. B. M. Sarel, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar States Imperial Service Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting and Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th November 1914, and during the absence of the permanent incumbents of the appointments in question on field service, or until further orders.

The 13th November 1914.

No. 188-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), as applied to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the like notification No. 1444-I. B., of the same date, namely :—

In clause (*a*), after the word "Asiatics" the words "other than Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted ;

In clause (*b*), after the word "nationality" the words "or European subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted.

Delhi, the 12th November 1914.

No. 867-W.—The following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

PAPERS RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OFFERED BY THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA TO HIS MAJESTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

No. 1.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING EMPEROR TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1914.

The King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following message to the Princes and Peoples of India :—

TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF MY INDIAN EMPIRE :

During the past few weeks the peoples of My whole Empire at Home and Overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilisation and the peace of mankind.

The calamitous conflict is not of My seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which My Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which My Empire was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated, and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed My honour and given to destruction the liberties of My Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and of India.

Among the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of My Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to My Throne expressed both by My Indian subjects, and by the Feudatory Princes and the Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the Realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict has touched My heart, and has inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked My Indian subjects and Myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of goodwill and fellowship, which greeted My return in February 1912 after the solemn ceremony of My Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.

No. 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 9th September 1914.

The LORD PRIVY SEAL and SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (THE MARQUESS OF CREWE): My Lords, I think it will be of interest to the House if I state what has happened in reference to the wonderful series of offers of assistance and support which have been received from the Indian Empire, and the response which has been made to those offers. In the first instance—although it is, of course, not the first in order of date—I will read to the House a Message which His Majesty has sent to the Princes and peoples of India.

The King-Emperor's Message is as follows :—

[*See No. 1.*]

I received yesterday a summary of offers of service and money made in India to the Viceroy, of which I think it will be interesting if I convey the general gist to your Lordships. The rulers of the Indian Native States, numbering nearly 700 altogether, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States. From among the many Princes and nobles who volunteered for service in the war the Viceroy has chosen the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh (Regent of Jodhpur), the Heir Apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, together with other Princes belonging to noble families. It will, I know, be of interest to your Lordships' House, where he has so many personal friends, to know that the veteran Sir Pertab Singh, in spite of his seventy years, refused to be denied the right of serving the King-Emperor in person and is himself going to the front, accompanied by his great nephew, the reigning Maharaja, who is only sixteen years of age and who was brought up at Wellington College and has also, perhaps, become known to some of your Lordships. These have already joined the Expeditionary Force. There are some other Princes, the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, and the Maharaja of Gwalior—also known to many of your Lordships—who, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur, were, to their great regret, prevented from quitting their States.

There are twenty-seven States in India that maintain Imperial Service Troops, and immediately on the outbreak of war the services of all of those corps were placed at the disposal of the Viceroy. From twelve of those States the Viceroy has accepted contingents of Infantry, Cavalry, Sappers, and transport, and also the Bikaner Camel Corps; and some of those have already embarked on active service. Further than that, a number of Chiefs, entirely of their own volition, combined to provide a hospital ship to be named "The Loyalty," for the use of the Expeditionary Force. I think I mentioned to the House before that the Maharaja of Mysore had placed a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force. The Viceroy adds that the Maharaja of Gwalior, besides sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship—the idea of which was started by himself and that eminent lady the Begum of Bhopal—has placed large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India for the purpose of providing a great number of horses as remounts. From Mahomedan Loharu in the Punjab and from two States in Baluchistan there

are offers of camels with drivers to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and the Sirdars of those States. The Maharaja of Rewa, a distinguished Chief in Central India, has offered his troops, his treasury, and even his private jewellery to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I ought to add that a number of Chiefs, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Bundi, besides the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, and the Maharaja of Orchha have besides independently subscribed large sums to the Fund of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja of Kashmir gave a large subscription to the Indian Fund, and, what will seem to your Lordships rather a new departure in the case of an Indian Prince, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held at Srinagar and himself delivered a stirring speech, as the result of which large subscriptions were collected. The Maharaja Holkar offers, free of charge, all the horses belonging to his State forces which the Government may find it convenient to accept. The Nizam of Hyderabad has made a similar offer, as also have the Jam of Jamnagar and some of the other Bombay Chiefs. The Viceroy adds that every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the whole of the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

Then we go further afield. The Mehtar of Chitral—a name which evokes memories of quite a different kind—and the various tribes in the Khyber Agency have sent loyal messages and offers of support to His Excellency's Government. All States, however remote, and some of the quite small States, have expressed their desire to give such assistance as they can. The Viceroy goes on to say, very truly, that last but not least, outside India altogether, generous offers of assistance were received from the Nepal Durbar. The Nepal Government have placed the whole of their military resources at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister, who is known also I am sure to some of your Lordships because he has been here, offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for some of the British Gurkha regiments, and also gave large donations from his private purse to the Indian Relief Fund and to the Prince of Wales's Fund. He also offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns for the 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Then we go still further on to the heights. We find that the Dalai Lama has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. He also states that innumerable Lamas all over Tibet are offering up prayers for the success of British arms. In fact, there is only one spirit and one movement over the whole of India. The Viceroy has received thousands of telegrams and letters from every quarter expressing loyalty and the desire to assist; and the local administrations have also received a vast number. They have come from every community, from all manner of different associations, religious and political, from all the different creeds, and from countless numbers of individuals offering their resources or their personal services. The Viceroy mentions in his telegram some typical examples: the All-India Moslem League and a number of other Moslem associations in Bengal and Rangoon; the Trustees of the Aligarh College; others from Behar and Calcutta; another from the Khoja community, who are followers of a gentleman also well known to your Lordships, the Aga Khan; the Punjab Moslem League, the Behar Landholders' Association; the Taluqdars of Oudh; the Association of the Punjab Chiefs; the Provincial Congresses of Madras and of the United Provinces, which are branches of the Indian Congress, which is well known by name at any rate to most of your Lordships; and the Punjab Association representing the orthodox Sikhs, and the Parsee community of Bombay.

There has also been a number of enthusiastic offers of medical help, of some of which I hope we shall be able gratefully to avail ourselves. The Zemindars of Madras offered 500 horses at quite an early stage in the proceedings; and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, which was started, of course quite independently of any fund here, for the relief of distress caused in India itself, has been responded to with great enthusiasm and vigour. There were a certain number of Indian Chiefs in Europe at the time. These have not been any more backward in offering their assistance and help. I find that of those who were in these parts the Maharaja and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur subscribed to the Indian Relief Fund and offered the whole resources of their State to Government. The Raja of Akalkot, a Bombay Chief, offered his personal service; and the Raja of Pudukota placed his entire resources at the disposal of Government. The Gaekwar of Baroda placed

at our disposal the whole of his troops and the resources of his State. The son of the Mir of Khairpur, a Mahomedan Ruler in North-West India, offered his personal service. And I find also that of the British Indian residents in this country a great number, young and old, have shown their one desire to offer some form of assistance—personal service, or medical service, or some form of contribution to the Empire—in a most loyal and generous manner.

This afternoon I received a telegram from the Viceroy describing what happened yesterday at the meeting of his Legislative Council at Simla. The Viceroy tells me that in opening the proceedings, the members stood while he conveyed to them the Message from the King—the Message which I read to the House at the commencement of my remarks. The Viceroy made a speech, in which he said that he was sure he was expressing the views of the Council and of the whole of India in assuring His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion. He went on to dwell upon the causes which led up to the war and the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and he explained the whole-hearted efforts which had been made by Sir Edward Grey for the preservation of peace so long as such preservation was possible. He expressed, of course, on his own account also, the warmest gratitude for the attitude of the people of India which has been described in what I have just stated to your Lordships. Then when the Viceroy had concluded, Mr. Chitnavis, representing the Indian community, expressed the gratefulness which they all felt for His Majesty's Message, and asked the Viceroy to assure His Majesty that the whole country was with him in this hour of crisis and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure the success of the British arms. He then moved the following Resolution—

> "That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the members of this Council, as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this Resolution to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

That was seconded by one of the principal Mahomedan leaders, the Raja of Mahmudabad, who made an important speech. It was supported by one of the Punjab Sardars, and was further supported in an eloquent speech—the Viceroy states—by Mr. Malaviya, one of the leading representatives of Indian opinion. It was also supported by a distinguished Mahomedan gentleman, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, who speaks for Bombay; by Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and by Mr. Banerjee, who is well known as an exponent of liberal views in Bengal. Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the Resolution, pointed out that—

> "It was the duty of the Council to focus the sentiments of support and enthusiastic loyalty by which every province of the Empire was animated. They desired to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it might concern, that their loyalty was not lip-deep, but that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man."

The Viceroy replied, and the Resolution was carried without a single dissentient.

I think, my Lords, that we must all agree that this demonstration of true and heartfelt loyalty in India to the King-Emperor and to the Government is one of the most gratifying facts as the outcome of the present war. As we all know, the devotion and the offers of support from the self-governing Dominions of the Crown have been not less striking. Those Governments are manned by people of our own blood, with countless memories and traditions which centre round these islands. But it is, perhaps, even more striking, certainly not less gratifying, that those who

speak for the various races in India—races which represent a civilisation of almost untold antiquity; races which have been remarkable in arms, in arts, and in the science of government—should in so whole-hearted a manner rally round the British Government, and, most of all, round the person of their Emperor at such a moment as this; and I am certain that this House will desire to express, through those of us who are entitled to speak for it, its appreciation of their attitude and our recognition of the part that they have played and are playing.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: My Lords, we have listened to an announcement from the noble Marquess which seemed to us to be one of surpassing interest—an announcement which I venture to say will prove to be of historic importance in the annals of the British Empire. And let me, before I go further, express the admiration with which we listened to the words in which His Majesty the King was pleased to acknowledge the offers which his Government had received from the peoples and Princes of India. I do not think it would have been possible to express in simpler, more dignified, or more appropriate language the feelings which animate us at this moment and which lead us to embark in this great struggle with absolute confidence in the justice of our cause. The noble Marquess spoke of the "wonderful series of offers" which have been received from the peoples of India. It is indeed a wonderful series of offers, and they were doubly appreciated by those of us who have been concerned with Indian affairs as we listened to the noble Marquess while he travelled over, not only the Indian Empire in the more restricted sense of the term, but the confines of the States which adjoin it, and described to us how one and all of them had come forward at this critical moment to assure us of their support in whatever form they were able to provide it.

Quoting from a speech in support of the Resolution passed in the Legislative Council the other day, the noble Marquess spoke of the "multitudinous races and peoples" of India. It is indeed a great thing that those multitudinous races and peoples should have joined in this movement without reference to geographical limits, to religious distinctions, to political divisions, or to differences of race. We know how deep those cleavages are, and how often it is that they separate one part of India acutely from another. But in this case they were not allowed to prevail, and I am sure that the result will produce an immense impression not only upon the people of this country but upon all who, no matter in what part of the world, are anxious spectators of the great struggle which is now proceeding.

The noble Marquess will not think it unnatural on my part if I say that I listened with special interest to that part of his speech in which he gave us an account of the manner in which the ruling Chiefs of India have come forward at this moment. There was a time when I had the honour of enjoying the friendship and intimacy of a number of those Chiefs; and I left India deeply convinced of the sincerity of their desire to bear, whenever the opportunity was offered to them, a useful and honourable part in the affairs of the Empire. Their generosity is proverbial. The word "generosity" is often coupled with the word "princely," and in India, as the noble Marquess knows, we have every reason to be aware of what "princely generosity" means. But in this case, great as that generosity has been, they have given us a great deal more. I well remember the pride which these great Chiefs and rulers took in the Imperial Service Corps instituted in the time of my predecessor, Lord Dufferin; and I know that it was their ambition that those Imperial Service troops should not merely be as they were, extraordinarily efficient and smart on parade, but that they should be given a chance of fighting alongside of our troops in the cause of the Empire. I heard with great interest the noble Marquess's catalogue of the Princes who are to accompany the Indian Force on this campaign—with some of them I have the honour to be acquainted, others are the sons of fathers who were well known to me—and I may perhaps be permitted to echo what he said with regard to one whom I am able to describe as an old personal friend of my own. I mean the Regent of Jodhpur, better known to his intimates as Sir Pertab Singh. I also heard with special satisfaction the noble Marquess's account of the support which he was receiving from the Maharaja of Nepal. We owe a great debt to the Nepal Government, for it is with their assistance and concurrence that we are able to raise those magnificent Gurkhas, of whom I am glad to know a certain number will accompany the Indian Expedition.

THE MARQUESS OF CREWE: Seven battalions.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: I am glad to hear that. I doubt, my Lords, whether every one in this country realises how great a thing it is that those ruling Chiefs who have come forward in this way upon our side are doing, or how important a position they occupy in their own country. I wonder, for example, whether every one realises that the Maharaja of Mysore, to whose munificent gift the noble Marquess referred, rules over a population which exceeds in numbers the whole of the population of Sweden. I wonder whether every one calls to mind that the Maharaja of Gwalior has more subjects than the King of Denmark; or that the Nizam of Hyderabad governs a people twice as numerous as the people of the Netherlands and three times as numerous as the people of Ireland. It is no small thing that these rulers, standing where they do in our Indian system, should have come forward without exception and given such practical proof of their desire to help us. I venture on the part of those who sit on this side of the House to congratulate the noble Marquess on the manner in which the India Office has been supported at this critical time, and I add to that our congratulations to the Viceroy to whom at a moment when he must have many sad preoccupations, the magnificent response of the people of India must bring consolation and encouragement. I am sure it will be the desire of the House, in whatever way may be fitting, that our cordial thanks should be conveyed to the people of India and to the Indian Chiefs who have stood by us in so conspicuous a manner.

No. 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 9th September 1914.

Sir G. SCOTT ROBERTSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could make any statement as to offers of help made in India in connection with the war?

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Mr Charles Roberts): In answer to the question I ask the House to allow me to read a telegram of very considerable length from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, which really partakes rather of the nature of a statement than strictly an answer to a question, but in view of the importance of the matter, I hope the House will allow me to read it.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated 8th September 1914:—

> Following is a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy. The Rulers of the Native States in India, who number nearly seven hundred in all, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States for the War. From among the many Princes and Nobles who have volunteered for active service, the Viceroy has selected the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Partab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the Heir Apparent of Bhopal and a brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, together with other cadets of noble families. The Veteran Sir Partab would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor in spite of his seventy years, and his nephew, the Maharaja, who is but sixteen years old, goes with him.
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> All these have, with the Commander-in-Chief's approval, already joined the Expeditionary Forces. The Maharaja of Gwalior and the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur were, to their great regret, prevented from leaving their States. Twenty-seven of the larger States in India maintain Imperial Service Troops, and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the outbreak of war. The Viceroy has accepted from twelve States contingents of Cavalry, Infantry, Sappers, and Transport, besides a Camel Corps from Bikaner, and most of them have already embarked. As particular instances of generosity and eager loyalty of the Chiefs the following may be quoted: Various Darbars have combined together to provide a hospital ship, to be called "The Loyalty," for the use of the Expeditionary Forces.

The Maharaja of Mysore has placed Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government of India for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force.

The Chief of Gwalior, in addition to sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship, the idea of which was originated with himself and the Begum of Bhopal, has offered to place large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India and to provide thousands of horses as remounts. From Loharu in the Punjab and Las Bela and Kalat in Baluchistan come offers of camels with drivers, to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and Sardars. Several Chiefs have offered to raise additional troops for military service should they be required, and donations to the Indian Relief Fund have poured in from all States. The Maharaja of Rewa has offered his troops, his treasury, and even his private jewellery for the service of the King-Emperor. In addition to contributions to the Indian Fund some Chiefs, namely, those of Kashmir, Bundi, Orchha, and Gwalior and Indore have also given large sums to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Maharaja of Kashmir, not content with subscribing himself to the Indian Fund, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held recently at Srinagar and delivered a stirring speech, in response to which large subscriptions were collected.

Maharaja Holkar offers, free of charge, all horses in his State Army which may be suitable for Government purposes. Horses also offered by Nizam's Government, by Jamnagar and other Bombay States. Every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of Government, and all have made contributions to the Relief Fund.

Loyal messages and offers also received from Mehtar of Chitral and tribes of Khyber Agency as well as Khyber Rifles.

Letters have been received from the most remote States in India, all marked by deep sincerity of desire to render some assistance, however humble, to the British Government in its hour of need.

Last, but not least, from beyond the borders of India have been received generous offers of assistance from the Nepal Durbar; the military resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister has offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for British Gurkha Regiments proceeding over seas, in addition to large donations from his private purse to the Prince of Wales' Fund and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the 4th Gurkha Rifles, of which the Prime Minister is honorary Colonel, the Prime Minister has offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns in the event of their going on service.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. His Holiness also states that Lamas innumerable throughout length and breadth of Tibet are offering prayers for success of British Army and for happiness of souls of all victims of war.*

The same spirit has prevailed throughout British India. Hundreds of telegrams and letters received by Viceroy expressing loyalty and desire to serve Government either in the field or by co-operation in India. Many hundreds also received by local administrations. They come from communities and associations, religious, political and social, of all classes and creeds, also from individuals offering their resources or asking for opportunity to prove loyalty by personal service. Following may be mentioned as typical examples :—

The All-India Moslem League, the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, the Moslem Association of Rangoon, the Trustees of the Aligarh College, the Behar Provincial Moslem League, the Central National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta, the Khoja Community and other followers of Aga Khan, the Punjab Moslem League, Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, Citizens of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and many other

* The Political Resident at Aden has since reported that the Arab Chiefs in the Hinterland of Aden, from the highest to the lowest, have offered their personal services and resources.

cities, Behar Landholders' Association, Madras Provincial Congress, Taluqdars of Oudh, Punjab Chiefs' Association, United Provinces Provincial Congress, Hindus of the Punjab Chief Khalsa Diwan representing orthodox Sikhs, Borah Community of Bombay, Parsee Community of Bombay.

Indian Musalmans offer field hospital that was sent to Turkey during Balkan War; Bengalee students offer enthusiastic services for an ambulance corps, and there were many other offers of medical aid; Zemindars of Madras* have offered 300 horses, and among other practical steps taken to assist Government may be noted the holding of meetings to allay panic, keep down prices and maintain public confidence and credit. Generous contributions have poured in from all quarters to Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

In addition I ought to mention that similar offers have reached the Secretary of State from Chiefs who happen to be at present in Europe. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to mention two only, have placed the whole resources of their States at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Indian community in England, including the Indian students, have made loyal offers of services. I feel confident that the House and the country will feel deep appreciation of this magnificent demonstration of the loyalty with which the Princes and Peoples of India have identified themselves with the cause of the Empire.

Mr. BONAR LAW: In view of the very great importance of this message, may I ask the Prime Minister—although I feel sure he has done it—whether the Government are taking every possible step to have the message circulated throughout the whole Empire?

The PRIME MINISTER: Yes; that is being done.

No. 4.

Telegraphic—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th September 1914.

In opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council, Viceroy began by asking the members to stand while he read them a message from the King. [*See* No. 1.] Viceroy said he thought he was voicing views of Council, and of whole of India, in saying they were profoundly grateful to His Majesty for gracious and stirring message, and can only assure His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion in this time of crisis and emergency. Subsequently, in explaining the causes leading up to the war, the Viceroy emphasised the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and showed how the whole-hearted efforts made for peace by Sir Edward Grey had been rendered futile by the absolute disregard of Germany for international obligations in the matter of the neutrality of Belgium, and the infamous proposals of Germany to buy British neutrality at the expense of the independence of Belgium, and the integrity of France and her possessions. He drew attention to the admission by the German Chancellor that Germany had done a grievous wrong to Belgium. He said: "War is a terrible and horrible thing, but there is a worse thing than war, and that is national dishonour and failure of a nation to keep its engagements."

He expressed profound satisfaction that the attitude of the British Government had been so thoroughly appreciated in India and met with such warm support. The valuable offers of military assistance from Ruling Chiefs and countless offers of personal service and material help from British India had touched him deeply and given one more proof of the deep loyalty of India. The fact that the Government of India were in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of their armed forces was a supreme mark of his absolute confidence in the fidelity of troops and loyalty of India. He trusted this might be fully recognised in India and abroad. Sacrifices would have to be made, but people

*The Governor of Madras has since reported that the Madras War Fund is prepared to supply, in addition to horses, a fully equipped hospital ship, named "Madras," for the Indian Expeditionary Force, with 300 beds.

of India, standing shoulder to shoulder, would shrink from no sacrifice, but do all in their power to maintain internal order and secure triumph of arms of King-Emperor.

Countless loyal meetings and warm response to appeal for relief funds filled him with satisfaction and confirmed impression that Government would be supported by the determination, courage, and endurance of the whole country. Viceroy added following words: "It was moreover with confidence and pride that I was able to offer to His Majesty the first and largest military force of British and Indian troops for service in Europe that has ever left the shores of India. I am confident that the honour of this land and of the British Empire may be safely entrusted to our brave soldiers, and that they will acquit themselves nobly and ever maintain their high traditions of military chivalry and courage. To the people of India I would say at this time, let us display to the world an attitude of unity, of self-sacrifice, and of unswerving confidence under all circumstances in the justice of our cause and in the assurance that God will defend the right." Subsequently he dealt with question of emigration to British colonies, concluding with the following words: "I appeal to the Indian public to view this question in no narrow light. India has her rights but equally have the Colonies. Should it be decided to negotiate with the Colonial Governments, I am confident that they with their strong Imperial instincts will meet us in no mean nor niggardly spirits, provided that we on our side show our readiness to meet them half way. The fact that in a few weeks' time our splendid Indians soldiers may be fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our Colonial fellow subjects against the common enemy is a guarantee of fair and generous treatment on both sides in a controversy of this nature.

Sir G. Chitnavis, on behalf of Council, expressed their respectful gratitude for His Majesty's kind and gracious message and asked Viceroy to assure His Majesty that in this hour of crisis whole country was with him and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure success of British arms. He then obtained leave to move following resolution: "That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the members of this Council as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India in addition to the Military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this resolution to His Majesty the King Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

He commenced with a comparison between England's present attitude and that taken up by her during the great Napoleonic wars, pointing out how in the present conflict, as then, undeterred by fear of consequences or claims of self-interest, she stands forth as the protector of weaker nations against the brute force of militarism. He then expressed keen appreciation felt by all Indians of Viceroy's prompt action in assuring the King of India's whole-hearted loyalty, thus acting as a true and trusted representative of Indian people. Though there may be internal difficulties and differences of opinion within the English Empire, in face of outside danger all rally round England to support Empire of which all are proud to be citizens. Indians of all ranks, religions, and opinions, hope for England's victory with loyal sentiment based on gratitude, contentment, and confidence in future.

Maintenance of British rule is an essential condition of moral and material progress of country, hence all rejoice that Indian fighting races will take the field in Europe alongside English troops. Splendid Indian Army under British guidance may be trusted to render a good account of itself under all circumstances. Further and nobler reason for India's support of British cause is complete confidence in the justice of it as proved by published correspondence. India desires

eply to prove herself worthy of England's confidence by action and sacrifice as well as by words. This sentiment, expressed at crowded meetings throughout India, must be voiced here in showing clearly to Viceroy that all are and will be ready to bear their share in the financial burden imposed by war. He moves the resolution with confidence that he will have the full support of whole Council, who will all wish to assist in continuing and completing the noble mission of the Empire.

Raja of Mahmudabad, in seconding the resolution, stated that it represented the very essence of Indian public opinion, and that Indians are only too proud to bear their share of the Imperial burden. Entire resources of India in men and money should be at England's disposal. Expressed deep gratitude on behalf of India for Viceroy's assistance in getting Indian troops despatched to Europe which has made India justly feel proud of her position in the Empire.

Sardar Daljit Singh, Punjab, in supporting resolution, emphasised righteousness of England's cause. India's determination to assist in defence of Empire is due not merely to sense of duty and gratitude but also to feeling that her interests are indissolubly connected with those of England. Immense satisfaction felt throughout India at the honour done to India by sending her troops to England. But England needs money as well as men, and this will be given ungrudgingly by all.

Following passages occurred in an eloquent speech by Mr. Malaviya: India recognises her duty at this present moment and, God willing, will loyally and manfully discharge that duty, that no sacrifice of men or money will be grudged in order that the British arms should triumph, in order that the success of the British arms should establish the triumph of right over might, of civilisation over the military barbarism of Germany, of ordered freedom over military slavery, and of everything that men have held dear in the last hundred years over all that seems to be ugly and despicable at the present moment in the doings that are going on in Belgium and other countries. The appeal that England made in days gone by she has made now in respect of calling upon Englishmen to do their duty, and in this hour of crisis it is her proud privilege to call upon all the citizens of the British Empire to rise as one man and manfully to discharge the duties which the situation has imposed upon them. My Lord, India will humbly and dutifully respond to that call.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, on behalf of Bombay Presidency, said that resolution embodied the feeling of the whole country which desired to prove unity of Empire by sacrificing life and property in support of England. Crisis has helped Indians to realise how dear British rule is to them, and they regard the fact of Indian troops fighting with British in Europe as a great pledge of equal citizenship in Empire. Resolution will be hailed by all India with proud approval.

Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, pointed out that the war had demonstrated to the whole world how truly united was the Empire.

Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the resolution, pointed out that it was duty of Council to focus sentiments of enthusiastic loyalty and support which animated every province of the Empire; they desired to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it might concern that their loyalty was not lip-deep but behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man.

Every one of the non-official members present also spoke in favour of the resolution, and the proceedings were marked by a genuine ring of quiet enthusiasm.

In replying on the debate the Viceroy expressed appreciation of remarkable demonstration of loyalty and of unity with the Empire; he fully recognised that the views expressed by Honourable Members represented those of the whole country. India had gladly given her sons to fight the common foe side by side with the sons of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and might with confidence and pride look forward to their achievements on the battlefield being worthy of the best and highest traditions of that country. That India had been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire was a legitimate source of pride and satisfaction to her. Viceroy mentioned the names of Ruling Chiefs whose offers to go to front had been accepted, and added that Nepal had generously placed forces at the disposal of Government, while most friendly assurances had been received from the Amir of Afghanistan. That Honourable Members should also desire to share the financial burden was natural and legitimate

aspiration with which Government of India was in complete sympathy so far as legitimately possible, having due regard to interests of Indian tax-payer. India bound to suffer financially through falling off of customs and railway receeits. She could ordinarily have asked Home Government to bear whole cost of Expeditionary Force and thus effected counter savings, but Government had felt this would not be in accord with wishes of the people, and that opinion was confirmed by the resolution moved and speeches made. He accepted resolution on behalf of Government who would now recommend that India should accept such portion of cost of force as would have fallen upon India had troops continued in the country ; amount might be roughly estimated at one million sterling up to end of financial year. Viceroy then referred to splendid offer of 50 lakhs by Mysore which would be placed at disposal of His Majesty's Government as additional contribution. There was nothing like comradeship in arms and joint participation in dangers and hardships of war to level distinctions, inspire mutual respect, and foster friendships, and Viceroy added: "I cannot help feeling that as a consequence better relations will be promoted amongst the component parts of the British Empire, many misunderstandings will be removed, and outstanding grievances will be settled in an amicable and generous manner. In this sense out of evil good may come to India, and this is the desire of us all."

No 5.

List of offers of service, etc., received from Chiefs and others residing in, or on visits to, this country :—

His Highness the Aga Khan :—In addition to directing the community of which he is the spiritual head to place their personal services and resources unreservedly at the disposal of Government, has volunteered to serve as a private in any infantry regiment of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

The Raja of Akalkot :—Personal service in the field.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda :—All his troops and resources.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur :—(1) The whole resources of their State ; (2) Two motor cars and a chauffeur, with all expenses ; (3) Rs. 2,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. His Highness has offered also personal service in the field.

His Highness the Raja of Pudukota :—"All I possess" expresses his anxiety to serve in any capacity. Has placed his motor car at the disposal of Government, and is returning to India to raise, subject to approval, a regiment of his subjects to release a regular regiment.

Mir Ghulam Ali Khan of Khairpur :—Personal service in the field.

Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur :—Personal service.

The British Indian residents in this country of every class and creed have been forward with loyal and generous offers of personal services and help.

No. 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 16th September, 1914.

The LORD PRIVY SEAL AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (The MARQUESS OF CREWE) moved a resolution to the effect that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops despatched from India to the seat of war, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that might be employed in the expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, should continue to be so chargeable, provided that if it should be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces should be repaid by the Imperial Government. This resolution had, he said, to be passed by both Houses in consequence of the provision of the Government of India Act, 1858. Continuing

the noble Marquess said: I need not add anything to what I said a short time ago as to the pride we all feel at the Indian Forces fighting side by side with British soldiers and the soldiers of the self-governing Dominions in this mighty conflict. The pride with which this announcement was received by both Houses of Parliament was shared by the whole country, as was shown by what appeared in the Press next day. It is a most remarkable and most memorable fact. And the reception of the news in India that Indian troops were coming here was for one thing, I venture to hope, a splendid tribute to the justice of our rule there, and is also an evidence of how high the heart of India beats in sympathy with us in this great struggle in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) India desires to play her part, not merely by sending troops, but also she has taken the view that at any rate she shall not in any sense profit or make any sort of saving through the absence of these troops from India, and the consequent absence of the necessity of paying them. The precedents on this subject are very various. Sometimes India has been asked to pay a large amount in respect of troops sent to various parts of the world. In some other cases the whole charge has been undertaken by this country. Both in India and here the proposal is regarded as a thoroughly fair one, considering the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. It was held by a Commission, which sat some 14 years ago, that a war in Europe could not of itself be taken as involving the direct interest of India, but for a war such as this there is no precedent, and no argument of a merely technical kind can be made. Therefore, as we stand at present, and speaking without prejudice of what may happen in the future as to the duration of the war or a number of other factors about which it is impossible to express any opinion at present, I think this arrangement is a reasonable one both from the Indian and the British point of view, and I trust therefore that your Lordships will be able to assent to the resolution.

The EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON: Perhaps as one who was connected for some years with the Government of India I may be allowed to say a word on the statement which has just been made by the noble Marquess, the Leader of the House. I am the more anxious to do so because on the two previous occasions upon which the despatch of these Indian contingents has been mentioned, I was unfortunately absent elsewhere. I should like to take this opportunity of joining the noble Marquess in a tribute of admiration for the splendid spirit of loyalty which has been shown by the Dominions and all classes and creeds in India, and further to offer my congratulations to the Viceroy in particular, and the Government of India, for the substantial and magnificent offer of assistance which they have been able to make to His Majesty's Government. From my own experience I can bear out what the noble Marquess has said. During the last ten days that I have been engaged elsewhere no subject has raised more enthusiasm among the thousands of people I have seen assembled than the splendid offer of the Indian contingent. (Cheers.) Now the noble Marquess takes us a step further. He makes a motion to the House which is to the effect that the ordinary charges of these troops should continue to be borne by the Indian Government—or, to use his own phrase, that the Indian Government should derive no profit from their patriotism in this respect. In ordinary circumstances I might have felt some doubt about such a proposal, but there may have been fluctuations in our policy in regard to this matter, fluctuations, I am bound to say in some cases not altogether creditable to ourselves or to our standard of chivalry and honour. But these circumstances have largely changed in recent years, and broadly speaking, the principle which is now observed, I think the noble Marquess will agree, is when the Indian troops are employed outside that country the expenditure shall not fall on them. That was certainly the case with regard to the expedition which I had the honour to despatch from India in 1900 to the relief of the Legations in Peking. But the noble Marquess has told us to-day that this is an exceptional case. This is the case where the troops from India are spontaneously taking part in war which may be held to involve the interests of India as being included in the whole Empire. I conclude that the proposal of the noble Marquess is one that has been made to him by the Government of India. I think it is one which your Lordships can well accept.

No. 7.

House of Commons, Wednesday, 16th September 1914.

The PRIME MINISTER (Mr. Asquith): I beg to move, "That His Majesty having

directed a military force, consisting of British and Indian troops, charged upon the revenues of India, to be despatched to Europe for service in the War in which this country is engaged, this House consents that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops so despatched, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in this expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable, provided that, if it shall be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition."

The Motion which stands in my name, and which I propose now to move, is one which I am quite certain will be received with complete assent and gratitude in every quarter of the House. I do not think that in all the moving exhibitions of national and Imperial patriotism which the War has evoked there is any which has more touched, and rightly touched, the feelings of this House and the country, than the message sent by the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the princes and peoples of that country have made to our need. In consequence of the provisions of Section 55 of the Government of India Act, 1858, it is not constitutionally right or proper to charge upon the revenues of India, except in the case of actual invasion or of sudden and unforeseen emergency, the cost of troops that may be sent outside that country. The assent of both Houses of Parliament is needed before any such charge can be imposed upon the revenues of India. The assistance of the Indian Army under Imperial exigencies has been more than once—indeed, several times since the passing of that Act—offered by India and accepted by ourselves. I will not go into the precedents; it is not necessary to do so.

In most of those cases the whole cost of the charge has been met, as I am sure we would willingly meet it in this case, out of the revenues of the United Kingdom. But when this matter came up, as it did last week, before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, one of the unofficial Indian members moved a resolution to the effect that India would desire, in the present emergency, that she should be allowed not only to send her troops, but to contribute the cost of their maintenance and pay, and the Viceroy, on behalf of the Government of India—and I am sure with the assent and sympathy not only of this House and the people of this country, but of the whole people of the British Empire—accepted that offer. The result is that, through this patriotic initiative, not in any sense dictated or inspired by the Government, but proceeding from an unofficial member of the Viceroy's Council, these splendid British and Indian troops which are now already upon their way, and which we believe will afford to us and to the Empire at large most effective assistance in the righteous struggle in which we are engaged, will be sent, as far as their ordinary charges are concerned, at the expense of the Government and people of India. The Motion I have to make is of a purely formal character. It is necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. I am sure we should not be giving expression to what everyone of us feels if we did not couple with its acceptance an acknowledgment, sincere and heartfelt, of the spontaneous and splendid assistance which our great Dependency of India is giving us.

Mr. BONAR LAW: I am glad to have the privilege of seconding the Resolution which has been moved. Since the War broke out nothing, as the Prime Minister has said—not even, I think, the heroic conduct of our own soldiers on the field of battle—has moved the people of this country more deeply than the spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty to their Emperor and patriotism of the Empire of which we had an account in the message of the Viceroy given the other day. The circumstances under which this Resolution is necessary are another proof of the reality and of the value of that assistance. Previously when Indian troops, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, have been used out of India the Government of India has looked with a jealous eye in order to see that no part of the financial burden would fall on the people of India. Now the Indian Government, representing and inspired by the Indian people, are not only sending their sons to risk their lives at the side of our own soldiers, by whom they will be proudly welcomed as comrades, but are insisting on bearing a share of the burden of the expense which is involved.

I ventured to say the other day at the Guildhall that the moral forces which our enemies not only despised but affront would prove in the long run stronger than the material forces on which alone they rely. It is on moral forces that we rely to-day. The generous aid which is coming to us from the self-governing Dominions in every part of the Empire is coming of their own free will. It could not be demanded by us, and it could not be enforced by us. This assistance from India also is coming not from force, but from good will, and I believe that it is coming because, on the whole, everyone who leaves this country to take part in the government of India, from the Viceroy to the humblest official, is inspired by the tradition that it is his duty not to exploit India for the benefit of this country, but to rule it for the good of the people of India. We have made mistakes, but on the whole we have succeeded, and it is because, in the main, the people of India recognise that that is the spirit in which the Government is carried on, that we have received so generously their assistance in our hour of need.

No. 8.

Telegraphic.—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 21st September, 1914.

The following additions should be made to my telegram of 8th September [*see* No. 3]:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar has been selected for active service.

Further contingents of Imperial Service Troops have been accepted from three States, making 15 States in all, namely:—

Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Faridkot, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jind, Jodhpur, Kapurtbala, Kashmir, Mysore, Patiala, Rampur.

Imperial Service Contingents from Bahawalpur, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Idar, Junagadh, Khairpur, Maler Kotla, Navanagar, Sirmur and Tehri will be accepted later if need arises.

A joint offer from Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur and Jhabua, who maintain no Imperial Service Troops, is under consideration.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior has also given £22,000 for motor-cars and transport, and £5,000 for relief of Belgian sufferers. T. H. the Raja and Rani of Dhar have contributed to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Fund.

Offers of horses have been made by the Chiefs of Baroda, Bhopal, Dhar, Jodhpur, Mysore, Patiala, Rewa.

Loyal offers of service have been received from the Tribes of Kurram and the Swat Valley and from the Sam Ranizai, who are ready to raise corps of Frontier Tribesmen if desired.

Offers have also been received from the Feudatory State of Amb, from the Bhutan Maharaja, and from the Arab Chiefs in the Aden Hinterland.

Since the receipt of the above telegram, the Viceroy has informed the Secretary of State that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has offered a contribution of 60 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) towards the cost of the war and, in particular, to defray the entire expense while on foreign service overseas of his own regiment of Imperial Service Lancers and of the 20th Deccan Horse (of which he is honorary Colonel).

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government

No. 1020 A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Loans, etc.

Delhi, the 10th November 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915.

Short title, Commencement and cancellation of former rules.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st January 1915.

(3) The rules published with Notifications Nos. 6565-A. and 6566-A., dated 24th October 1907, as subsequently amended and with Notification No. 571-A., dated the 24th September 1912, are hereby cancelled, except as regards money borrowed before these rules come into force.

2. In these rules—

Interpretation.

(1) "the Act" means the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914);

(2) "Government loan" means a loan taken from Government funds;

(3) "loan" means a loan made, taken, or raised, under the Act;

(4) "Non-Government loan" means a loan raised, with the sanction of Government, otherwise than from Government funds; and

(5) "term" of a loan means the period elapsing between the date on which the loan is completely made, taken or raised, and the date on which it is completely repaid.

3. A local authority shall not borrow money for any of the purposes specified in clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) or (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3, unless the work to be carried out is either—

Limitation of borrowing power.

(*a*) within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or

(*b*) for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

4. When a Local Authority desires to obtain a loan, it shall submit an application to the Local Government showing—

Application.

(1) The purpose for which the loan is required, and where the loan is required for any of the purposes specified in clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) or (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3, an estimate of the cost of the entire work or such part of it as it is proposed to carry out from loan funds;

(2) The amount which it is proposed to borrow;

(3) The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow;

(4) The law under which the said fund is levied, received or held;

(5) The dates within which the money is to be borrowed, and, when it is proposed to raise a loan in instalments, the amount of each instalment, the dates within which the first instalment is to be taken or raised, and the years in which it is intended to take or raise the other instalments;

(6) The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow;

(7) The term of years for which the money is to be borrowed, and the method by which it is to be repaid. If it is proposed to repay the loan by means of a sinking fund, the rate of interest, at which the improvement of such sinking fund is to be calculated, shall also be stated;

(8) An account of the financial position of the Local Authority, including a statement of all existing prior charges on its funds.

5. The Local Government shall cause such inquiry as it thinks fit to be made into the statements contained in the application and into the utility of the purpose for which the loan is proposed.

Inquiry by Local Government.

6. If it appears to the Local Government that the money ought not to be borrowed, it shall reject the application.

Rejection of application.

7. If it appears to the Local Government that the money ought to be borrowed, it shall cause to be published in the local official gazette, and in such other manner as it may deem fit within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any inquiry made under rule 5 as it may think necessary.

Publication of application, etc.

8. After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information which it may require and considering any objections which may be preferred, the Local Government may—

Disposal of application after publication.

(1) reject the application, or

(2) if so empowered grant the loan, or sanction the raising of the loan, as the case may be, or

(8) refer the application for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

Government loans.

9. When a Local Authority submits an application for a Government loan, the Local Government may grant the loan, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(*a*) the term of the loan does not exceed thirty years ;

(*b*) funds are available from the grant placed at the Local Government's disposal for the purpose ; and

(*c*) the rate of interest payable on the loan is not less than 4 per cent. per annum.

If the above conditions are not fulfilled, the Local Government shall forward the application for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

Non-Government loans.

10. When a Local Authority submits an application for a non-Government loan, the Local Government may sanction the application, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(*a*) the term of the loan does not exceed thirty years ; and

(*b*) the amount of the loan does not exceed five lakhs of rupees.

If the above conditions are not fulfilled, the Local Government shall forward the application for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

Prescribed conditions.

11. (1) In granting or sanctioning a loan, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may prescribe any further conditions not inconsistent with the Act, and with these rules, as he or it may think fit.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1) the following conditions shall be prescribed, namely:—

(*i*) In the case of every loan, that the Local Government shall determine and the Local Authority shall pay the cost—

(*a*) of any inquiry made under rule 5,

(*b*) of advertisements published under rule 7,

(*c*) of inspections made, and other measures of control taken, under rule 12, and

(*d*) of any other proceedings taken by order of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under these rules.

(*ii*) In the case of every loan, that the Local Authority shall furnish to the Account Officer of the province, and to the Local Government, any information which they may require regarding its funds and regarding the expenditure of the loan

(*iii*) In the case of a Government loan, that the Local Government, if it considers that the Local Authority has failed to comply with any of the conditions prescribed in respect of the loan or with any of the requirements of these rules, may at any time order that no further payments shall be made on account of such loan, and that any amount advanced with interest thereon shall be repaid immediately.

(*iv*) In the case of a non-Government loan, that the Local Authority shall not, without the previous approval of the Authority which sanctioned the loan, vary the dates within which the raising of the loan, or of the first instalment of it, has been sanctioned ; and that, if the loan is raised by instalments, the Local Authority shall report, for the previous approval of the sanctioning Authority, the dates within which each further instalment is to be raised.

Control and Inspection of Works and Accounts.

12. The Local Government shall make such provision as it may deem necessary—

(*a*) for ascertaining and securing that the money borrowed is duly applied to the purpose for which it has been borrowed, and that the unexpended balance of the loan is not employed otherwise than in accordance with these rules,

(*b*) where the loan is taken for any of the purposes specified in clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) or (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3, for the proper inspection of the work to be carried out : provided that every such work and the accounts connected therewith shall be open at all times to the inspection of

(1) the Superintending or Executive Engineer in whose division the work is situated, and

(2) of any person who may be authorised to inspect the accounts of the Local Authority, and

(3) of any other person specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

Procedure on attachment.

13. When the Local Government decides to attach any funds under section 5, the following procedure shall be observed, namely :—

(*a*) The Local Government shall issue a notice to the Local Authority prohibiting the collection or management of such funds by the Local Authority, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. The Local Government shall cause such notice to be published in the local official gazette, and in such other manner as it may deem fit within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority.

(*b*) The officer appointed by the Local Government under section 5 shall pay the moneys collected or received under such attachment to the lender, or, in the case of a Government loan, into the Government Treasury.

(*c*) The said officer shall prepare the accounts of moneys so collected, and of the cost of collection, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct. He shall deliver a copy of the accounts to the Local Authority, and shall cause a copy to be published in the local official gazette.

Unexpended balances.

14. If, on the completion of the work or the closing of the account of the transaction for which a Local Authority has borrowed money, the Local

Government is satisfied that the whole of the money has not been spent on the purpose for which it was borrowed it shall proceed as follows, namely :—

(*a*) *In the case of a Government loan.*—The Local Government shall direct that the unexpended balance shall be forthwith repaid to Government, and the principal of the debt reduced by an equivalent amount. The Local Government may direct such variation as it may consider necessary on this account in the instalments fixed for the liquidation of the loan.

(*b*) *In the case of a non-Government loan.*—

(*i*) If the Local Government itself sanctioned the raising of the loan, or if the unexpended balance of the loan does not exceed the amount which the Local Government is competent to sanction as an original loan, it may direct that the unexpended balance shall be utilised either in the reduction in any way of the debt of the Local Authority, or in carrying out any works which that Authority is legally authorised to carry out.

(*ii*) In cases not falling under clause (*i*) the Local Government may direct that the unexpended balance shall be utilised in the reduction in any way of the debt of the Local Authority, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that the unexpended balance shall be utilised in the carrying out of any works which the Local Authority is legally authorised to carry out.

Interest on Government loans.

15. The following provisions shall apply to interest on Government loans, namely :—

(1) Interest shall be charged, at the rate agreed upon, yearly or half-yearly, as the Local Government may determine, and shall be reckoned and paid on each instalment from the date on which such instalment is received by the Local Authority.

(2) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that compound interest at a rate not less than 6 per cent. per annum shall be paid upon all overdue instalments of interest, or of principal and interest.

Repayment of Government loans.

16. With the previous consent of the Local Government, the Local Authority may, at any time, repay the whole or any part of a Government loan in advance of the period fixed by the conditions of the loan.

Accounts of Government loans.

17. The accounts of every Government loan shall be kept by the Account Officer of the province in which it is made.

Sinking fund for non-Government loans.

18. If a loan is not repayable by annuities or annual drawings, the Local Authority shall establish a sinking fund, in the following manner, namely :—

(1) It shall pay out of its income, yearly or half-yearly, into such fund, a sum which, accumulating at such rate of compound interest as the Authority sanctioning the loan may fix, will be sufficient to secure the liquidation of the loan within the term fixed for its repayment ;

(2) It shall make the first of such payments within one year from the date of taking or raising the loan, unless the sanctioning authority otherwise directs ; and

(3) It shall submit the accounts of its sinking fund annually to the Account Officer of the province, and shall at once make good from its income any amount by which he may certify that the fund is deficient, unless the Governor General in Council sanctions a gradual readjustment.

Loans for railway construction repayable at option.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, it shall be permissible, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for a District Board, which desires to construct a railway, partly from the proceeds of a cess levied for that purpose and partly from borrowed funds, to borrow money by means of debentures repayable at the option of such District Board.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 9th November 1914.

No. 1464-F. E.—Mr. W. G. G. Bayly has been posted as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, with effect from the 14th October 1914.

The 10th November 1914.

No. 1468-F. E.—Mr. Gosain Dass Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office with effect from the 1st November 1914 and until further orders.

No. 1469-F. E.—Mr. A. D. Butterfield, Government Examiner of Accounts, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 19th October 1914.

No. 1470-F. E.—Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor, Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, was granted privilege leave for 13 days from the 5th to the 17th October 1914.

Mr. W. A. Young, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, was appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II in that office from the 22nd September 1914 to the 17th October 1914.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 1474-F. E. —The following arrangements affecting the Superintendents in the Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, are notified :—

With effect from the 4th November 1914.

Mr. A. K. Pandit has been promoted temporarily to Class III.

With effect from the 7th November 1914.

Mr. G. J. Piper, Superintendent, Class II, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation furlough for 1 year.

Mr. C. N. Chakrabarti has been appointed to officiate in Class II.

Mr. Shah Muhammad has been appointed to officiate in Class III.

No. 1484-F. E.—Mr. Gangarama Kaula has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 1485-F. E.—Mr. G. W. Murphy, a probationer on the general list of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces was granted special privilege leave from the 23rd August to 7th September 1914, under Government of India, Finance Department communication No. 1107 C. S. R., dated 27th October 1914, and in continuation of the privilege leave for 3 months granted to him in this Department notification No. 747-F. E., dated 3rd June 1914, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 6th June 1914.

No. 1487-F. E.—Mr. C. H. James has been posted to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the 30th October 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMPANIES.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

No. 12586-29.—In pursuance of the proviso to Sub-Section (3) of Section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the requirements of Sub-Section (3) of the said Section, every company incorporated in Japan, which has or establishes a place of business in British India, provided that the said exemption shall be subject to the condition that such company files with the Registrar of the province in which it has its principal place of business, a certified copy of the balance sheet which it is required by the law of Japan to publish in that Country and, if such certified copy is not written in the English language a certified translation thereof.

CUSTOMS.

The 10th November 1914.

No. 735-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Wool (Raw) to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and France.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th November 1914.

No. 12499-2.—Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, an Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th December 1914, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 14th November 1914.

No. 12604-186.—Mr. H. C. Jones, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Survey Museum and Laboratory, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1914, *vice* Mr. J. Coggin Brown.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 14th November 1914.

No. 12629.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 6975-137-(Telegraphs), dated the 16th of September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In Rules 6, 41, 42 (16), 131 (1), 134, 148, 166, 334 (4) and 355 (*ii*) :—

For the words "Director-General of Telegraphs" wherever they occur the words "Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs" shall be substituted.

In Rules 74, 77, 95, 134, 139, 142, 148, 245, 256, 257, 280, 340, 345, 347 and 355 (*ii*) :—

For the words "*Assistant Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office*" wherever they occur the words "*Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office*" shall be substituted.

In Rule 137 :—

For the words "*Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*" the words "*Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*" shall be substituted.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 13th November 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 995.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant J. O. C. Hasted, Durham Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant G. K. Molineux, Northumberland Fusiliers, resigned. Dated the 2nd November 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 996.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination to be 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 5th October 1914 :—

George Borkman Pigott.
Lovell Austian Noel Greenway.
George John Boucher.
Norman Alfred Michael.
Robert Mascarenhas.
Stanley Christian Vanderwart.
Henry Lionel Croning.
Trevelyan Kenneth Clarke Boswell.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 997.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 13th November 1914 :—

To be Captain.

Edmond John Arthur,—Infantry Branch

To be Lieutenant.

Stephen Alexander Macmillan,—Cavalry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Guy Chester Shortridge
James Watson
Harold Fairweather
John Hedley Summerskill
John Mackinnon Goulding
Charles Alexander Forbes
James Maurice Falkner
Arthur Glynne Lewis
Archie Chalmers Hills
James Vere Hunt
Walter William Macdonald Murray
Claud Lestock Reid
William Norman Winckworth
Charles Norman Nixon
Frederick Charles Guthrie
} ,—Cavalry Branch.

Fredrick Bradshaw Deane-Spread
Leslie Arthur Bennett
John Charles Gammon
William Malcolm Campbell Marshall
William Cuerden Galloway
John Basil Brotherton
Herbert George Lock
Joseph Stanley Culverwell
Guy Talbot Lemon
Henry Malkin Hance
Robert Henry Dundas Bolton
Percival Farncio Purves
Kenneth de Berniers Smart
Dinis Mahon Turner
Walter Aloysius Doyle Kelly
Harold Augustus Starkey
George Frederick Welch
Stephen Gabriel Fry
Noel Eric Arnott
Herbert Parsons
Edward Claude le Patourel
Cecil Lennox Foreman
Arnold Roy Ubsdell
Edward Charles S'John Ronaldson
Robert Lamb
David Craik
Edward John Alexander Hart
Arthur Frederick Joseph
Neville Gerald Richard Llewhellin
} ,—Infantry Branch.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 998.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th October 1914, pages 8116 and 8118.

War Office,
10th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * * * *

Commandants on the lines of communication.

* * * * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., C.I.E., retired pay. Dated 5th October 1914.

* * * * * * *

Major F. C. N. Goldney, retired pay. Dated 3rd October 1914.

* * * * * *

Brevet Colonel A. de V. Alexander, D.S.O., retired pay. Dated 3rd October 1914.

* * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned to be Adjutants :—

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant William B. Boswell, 28th Punjabis, Indian Army, 9th (Service) Battalion the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and to be temporary Captain whilst so employed. Dated 10th September 1914.

UNATTACHED LIST, INDIAN ARMY.

The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet Evelyn Stanley Haughton Morris (since deceased), which appeared in the Gazette of 30th September 1914, is cancelled.

"London Gazette," dated the 12th October 1914, page 8123.

War Office,
12th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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Memoranda.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted temporary rank as stated. Dated 20th September 1914 :—

Captain—

Captain Graham Kinlock, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—

Lieutenants—

Lieutenant Eustace Alberic Macnee, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Cecil Henry Tresham, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Edward Huyshe, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps (Naval Divisions.)

Second Lieutenants—

Second Lieutenant Francis William Finn, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps (Artillery Companies.)

Second Lieutenant Frank Reddaway Martin, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Harold Agerup, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Leonard Offley Garrett, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

"London Gazette," dated the 13th October 1914, pages 8132 and 8136.

*

War Office,
13th October 1914.

*

Special Appointment—

The date of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel K. P. Burne, retired pay, is 9th August 1914, and not as notified in the Gazette of 5th October 1914.

* * * * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Reserve Units.

* * * * * * *

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, William Hutton Williams, late Lieutenant, Indian Volunteers, to be Lieutenant.

4th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Kenneth Frederick Woolhouse, late Lieutenant, Indian Army, to be Captain.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette", dated the 14th October 1914, pages 8220, 8222 and 8228.

War Office,
14th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

* * * * * * *

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Edward C. de R. Martin, from the Indian Army, to be Captain. Dated 6th October 1914.

* * * * * * *

LOCAL BATTALIONS NEW ARMY.

The undermentioned Officers to command Battalions and those under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Dated 1st September 1914.

Colonel Louis J. Andrews (Indian Army), 2nd Birmingham Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Colonel Charles V. Mainwaring (Indian Army), The Sheffield Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * *

INFANTRY.

7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment.

Colonel James William Cowley (late 8th Gurkha Rifles) to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 15th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 15th October 1914, page 8237.

War Office,
15th October 1914.

The King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned Indian Chiefs and Gentlemen being granted the appointments specified against their names, on the occasion of their proceeding from India on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Patiala, to be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Daolat Singhji, Maharaja of Idar, to be Honorary Major in the Army.

Shah Mirza Beg, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, to be Honorary Captain in the Army during his service with the Expeditionary Force.

Rajkumar Hira Singh of Panna, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army.

Maharaj Kumar Hitendra Narayan of Cooch Bihar, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army during his service with the Expeditionary Force.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sumer Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of Jodhpur, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army.

Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh of Tikari, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army during his service with the Expeditionary Force.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh of Aira, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army during his service with the Expeditionary Force.

"London Gazette," dated 16th October 1914, page 8251.

War Office,
16th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* *

Special Appointments.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—
Colonel R. H. D. Thring, Indian Army. Dated 13th October 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 999.—Major G. C. Burn, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, is granted increased Staff Pay at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem with effect from the 13th November 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1000.—The following promotions, are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

George Sidney Sheppard, Military Accounts Department
Charles Albert Edmond O'Meara, Army Clothing Department } ,—23rd October 1914.

Armine Brereton Dew, C.I.E., Supernumerary List
Edward Newnham Davis, 99th Deccan Infantry
Murray Trent Elderton, 108th Infantry
Cyril Compton Jackson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry
Charles Levenax Haldane, 7th Gurkha Rifles
Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, 26th Punjabis
Wheaton Lipyeatt Raleigh Amesbury, Supply and Transport Corps
Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw, 62nd Punjabis } ,—10th November 1914.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Henry Louis Francis Falkland, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment). } ,—8th November 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 1001.—Sub-Conductor William Kenaelly to be Conductor, and Staff-Serjeant George Evans, to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice George Taylor Mills, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

36th Jacob's Horse.

No. 1002.—Jemadar Malik Khan Muhammad Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 955, dated the 21st November 1913, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 24th March 1913.

No. 1003.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Dafadar Bhagga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prem Singh, seconded for field service with the 9th Hodson's Horse; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

Jemadar Imam Ali Khan to be Subadar, Colour-Havildars Girdhari Lal Pande and Hazara Singh, and Havildars Shiunath Singh and Nazir Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

36th Sikhs.

Jemadar Pertab Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jagat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badan Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th June 1914.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Ratan Sing Negi to be Subadar, and Havildars Indar Sing Negi, Pancham Sing Mahar, Amar Sing Negi, Ghantu Sing Bisht, and Gaur Sing Negi to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildars Beli Ram, Gul Akhmad, Gagan Singh, Chanan Singh, Bakhtawar Singh and Kishan Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Marafat Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Ibrahim Khan, transferred to the 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force); with effect from the 20th August 1914.

Havildar Dheru Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawais Ali, deceased; with effect from the 22nd August 1914.

89th Punjabis.

Jemadar Saida Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Rure Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Alah-yar Khan, seconded for field service with the 92nd Punjabis ; with effect from the 21st September 1914.

Colour-Havildar Kesar Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Allah Ditta, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1914.

Colour-Havildar Ram Dhyan Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsurat Misr, seconded for field service with the 9th Bhopal Infantry; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

92nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Nanak Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Basawa Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th July 1914.

Hayildars Sher Singh, Hazara Singh and Ghani Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th September 1914.

Havildar Nur Husain to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th September 1914.

Havildar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 10th October 1914.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Jemadar Purana Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Habdu Ram, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th June 1914.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Lalbir Thapa to be Subadar and Havildars Dirjia Thapa, Ratibham Burathoki and Jangia Rana to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

Havildar Parbir Burathoki to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th September 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1004.—Conductor George Taylor Mills, India Miscellaneous List, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November 1914.

REVERSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1005.—Under the provisions of the Army Act, Section 180 (2) (*f*), and Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 380(2), Conductor Thomas William Parr, Barrack Department, is hereby reduced, with effect from the 13th November 1914, to the rank of Sub-Conductor.

His name will be borne on the list of Sub-Conductors of the Barrack Department immediately above that of Sub-Conductor Frederick Oliver.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1006.—Major-General Sir James Alexander Bell, K.C.V.O., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 14th November 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1007.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Yeates Cobb Hunter,—25th October 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Wilkinson, F.R.C.S.,—13th November 1914.

No. 1008.—Captain Gerald Lewis Colhoun Little, M.B., has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 15th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 1009.—Lieutenant Wynford Barrow resigns his commission. Dated the 4th October 1914.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 1010.—Frederick George Carter to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 1011.—William Patrick O'Conner, M.D., M.R.C.S., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1012.—Surgeon-Captain William Brown, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Oliver Edward McCutcheon, M.B., to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

(*Artillery Companies.*)

No. 1013.—Second Lieutenant George Cecil Shipster to be Lieutenant, *vice* M. B. Hicks, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Charles Edward Stuart MacKenzie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1014.—Robert Marrs to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 14th October 1914.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 1015.—Howard William Barker to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th September 1914.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1016.—Lieutenant David George Mitchell to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1017.—Army Department Notification No. 134, dated the 6th February 1914, relating to the appointment of Arthur Konrad Wernigg as Second Lieutenant, is cancelled.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1018.—The undermentioned Captains are granted the honorary rank of Major:—

William Jameson Tomes.—Dated 20th January 1914.
Francis Cecil Legge. } Dated 10th May 1914.
George Lethbridge Colvin. }
William Alexander Buyers.—Dated 27th May 1914.
Charles George Henry Danby.—Dated 6th October 1914.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1019.—Captain Guy Montgomery Routh resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

James Deans Wilson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Wilfred Pearse Cliff to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1020.—Second Lieutenant Charles Edmund Parsick resigns his commission. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1021.—Lieutenant Leonard William Van Someren to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Vernon Hawkins to be Lieutenant, *vice* M. M. Lomax, deceased. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Cyril George Newhouse to be Lieutenant, *vice* L. W. Van Someren, promoted. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Warren Kirkham Guest-Williams to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Leonard John Powis to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1022.—Captain Walter Burn resigns his commission. Dated the 6th October 1914,

Lieutenant John Wilson Donaldson Aiken to be Captain, *vice* W. Burn, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Percy Hardiman to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. W. D. Aiken promoted. Dated the 1st September 1914.

William Browne Brander to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1023.—John Arnold Cherry to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd October 1914.

Clive Noble Rich to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd October 1914.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1024.—Henry Langford to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Donald Aden Oliphant to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 1025.—Lieutenant Colin Stuart Campbell to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Edward Arthur Fitzherbert Goodfellow to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. S. Campbell, promoted. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Wharton to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Norman Murray to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Donald Harry Ferguson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1026.—Second Lieutenant Frank Thomas Wright resigns his commission. Dated the 16th September 1914.

Allan Darrell Hogan Hickie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th September 1914.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 1027.—Frank Hannyngton, to be Captain, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption. Dated the 21st September 1914.

1st Battalion. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 1028.—Second Lieutenant Hugh Stuart Glass to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 27th April 1914.

Cecil Gilbert William Cardon to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 27th April 1914.

Henry Black Dodd to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

George Richard Atkinson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

Frank Walter Harding to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

Richard de Kirklevington Maynard to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1029.—Major Bertram Sausmarez Carey, C.S.I., C.I.E, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Joseph Currie Lorraine, M.B., resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Arthur Barclay Bull to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1030.—Lieutenant Bernard Robertson resigns his commission. Dated the 24th September 1914.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1031.—Second Lieutenant Leslie John Marriott to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th September 1914.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1032.—Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant George William Bickley, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated the 18th September 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 13th November 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 4th and 10th November 1914.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Major Lancelot Hugh Baldwin.	6th November 1914.	Calcutta	Was Postal Censor, Calcutta.
26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.	Captain Hugh Clervaux Chaytor.	Between 30th and 31st October 1914.	France	Killed in action.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 13th November 1914.

No. 89.—It is notified that in pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to direct by Order in Council that the Indian Marine Service vessel "Lawrence", and the officers and men serving thereon, be placed under the command of the senior naval officer of the station where for the time being such vessel may be.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th November 1914.

No. 307.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 297, dated the 30th October 1914, Mr. A. Watson, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that establishment with effect from the 27th October 1914 and until further orders.

No. 308.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 307, dated the 10th November 1914, Mr. C. N. Parker, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment.

No. 309.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 308, dated the 10th November 1914, Mr. Mansoor Ali Khan, Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway.

No. 310.—Mr. D. G. Dani, Executive Engineer, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Railway Board by the Mysore Durbar is posted to the North Western Railway.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 311.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Mysore Durbar of a line of railway, on the 2′ 6″ gauge, from Kolar, the present terminus of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway to Chikballapur *vid* Srinivasapur, Chintamani and Siddlaghata, a distance of 52·82 miles.

No. 312.—Sheikh Moizuddin, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 5 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to class III, grade 4 of that establishment with effect from the 9th October 1914.

The 12th November 1914.

No. 313.—Mr. P. C. Young, Executive Engineer, State Railways, and Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is appointed Deputy Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, *s.p.t.*

Mr. Young will continue to be employed as Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, until further orders.

T. RYAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 12th November 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 7th November 1914 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	1	...
		Kaira District	11	5
		Ahmedabad District	15	7
		Broach „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Surat District	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	3	3
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	2	1
	Central.	Nasik District	48	40
		Ahmednagar District	2	2
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	37	26
		Poona District	63	48
		Satara „	99	71
		Sholapur District	...	...
	Southern.	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag „	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	...	...
		Dharwar „	36	31
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
		Karwar „	12	10
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	18	9
		Cutch „	5	4
		Mandvi Port	1	1
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	43	31
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	172	118
		Surat Agency	...	...
		TOTAL	568	407
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	23	14 (a)
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	196	125
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	10	7
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	6 (a)	7 (a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	3	3 (a)
		Nilgiris District	1	1
		Kistna „	...	...
		Kurnool „	...	...
		Cuddapah „	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	3	2
		Chingleput „	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		Sandur State	...	...
		TOTAL	248	161

(a) One imported.
(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	..
	Dacca	Dacca Town	.	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	...	...
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	4	4
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	20	25
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	5	5
		Palamau ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	19	18
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
			...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	57	52
United Provinces.	Agra	Muttra City	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur ,,	4	4
		Allahabad ,,	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	3	3
		Ghazipur ,,	54	39
		Ballia ,,	10	9
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	8	2
		Basti ,,	30	14
		Azamgarh ,,	54	47
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	3	3
		Unao ,,	5	5
		Rae Bareli ,,	7	4
		Sitapur ,,	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	11	9
		Bahraich ,,	5	5
		Sultanpur ,,	6	6
		Bara Banki ,,	6	6
		TOTAL	206	156

Presidency & Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	44	27
		Gurgaon „	2	1
		Rohtak „	12	7
		Karnal „	15	15
		Ambala „	2	1
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	31	10
		Ludhiana „	53	20
		Ferozepore „	1	1
	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Amritsar City	7	7
		Amritsar District	23	9
		Gurdaspur „	28	17
		Sialkot „	19	12
		Gujranwala „	59	36
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	10	10
		Gujrat „	48	36
		Jhelum „	22	11
		Rawalpindi „	85	43
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	5	3
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	2	2
		Patia a City	...	...
		Patiala State	63	63
		Kapurthala State	20	11
		TOTAL	551	342
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	8	7
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	2	2
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	5	6
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	6	5
		Magwe District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	9	9
		Meiktila „	...	...
		TOTAL	30	29
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	Saugor Town	3	2
		Saugor District	1	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	28	23
		Hoshangabad District	8	6
		TOTAL	40	32

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	1	
		TOTAL	1	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	28	22
		Bangalore City	16	11
		Bangalore District	9	4
		Mysore City	22	16
		Mysore District	27	12
		Hassan ,,	...	...
		Kadur ,,	6	1
		Kolar ,,	39	35
		Kolar Gold Fields	17	11
		Tumkur District	18	18
		Shimoga ,,	10	7
		Chitaldroog ,,	32	23
		TOTAL	224	160
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	7	6
		Bidar ,,	61	56
		Medak ,,	6	4
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	3	3
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	77(a)	9(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	257	178
		TOTAL	257(b)	178(b)
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	6	3
		TOTAL	6	3
		GRAND TOTAL	2,260	1,589

(a) From the 26th October to the 1st November 1914.
(b) For two weeks.

In the return for the week ending 31st October 1914, against Bhopal State *read* 170 cases, 104 deaths for *nil*. Add a footnote that these figures are for the week ending 24th October 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1019-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Dated Delhi, the 10th November 1914.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Loans, etc.

RESOLUTION.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS ACT, 1914.

Previous to the passing of the Local Authorities Loans Act of 1914, the law relating to the borrowing powers of local authorities was to be found in the following three Acts, as amended from time to time :—

(1) Act XI of 1879, known as " The Local Authorities Loan Act."

(2) The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act (Act XII of 1897) which empowered local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies.

(3) Act III of 1904 which empowered local authorities to raise short term loans.

2. The consolidation of the law effected by the Act of 1914 has rendered it necessary to consolidate also the existing statutory rules issued under the above Acts, *i.e.*, those published with the Notifications mentioned below, as subsequently amended :—

(1) No. 6565-A., dated the 24th October 1907, regarding the grant of loans to local authorities by Government.

(2) No. 6566-A., dated the 24th October 1907, regarding the raising of loans by local authorities in the open market.

(3) Notification No. 571-A., dated the 24th September 1912, regarding the sanction and grant of loans under the Emergency Loans Act of 1897.

Accordingly, these rules have now been cancelled and new consolidated rules have been framed, which are published with Notification No. 1020-A. of to-day's date.

3. The process of consolidation has resulted in certain changes in the substance of the rules and in some simplification of their form. Opportunity has also been taken to make some further changes of substance, chiefly in the direction of removing restrictions which, in the opinion of the Government of India, it is no longer necessary to embody in statutory rules. The more important of these changes are enumerated below :—

(1) The distinction in the existing statutory rules (Notifications Nos. 6565-A. and 6566-A.), between 20 years as the maximum term up to which Local Governments can grant loans and 30 years as the limit for loans raised in the open market has been removed, the former limit being raised to 30 years.

(2) Rule 11 (2) of the existing rules regarding the grant of loans by Government (Notification No. 6565-A.) requires a report to the Government of India in cases in which, when it is not proposed to take the whole of the loan during the current financial year, the portion to be taken in future years exceeds one lakh of rupees per annum. This provision has now been omitted.

(3) In the existing rules under the Emergency Loans Act (Notification No. 571-A.) it was contemplated that such borrowing, being for revenue purposes, would always be for a short term, ordinarily 5 years, and in no circumstances more than 15 years. This special restriction is not reproduced in the new rules.

(4) The restriction contained in rule 5 of the existing rules regarding the grant of loans by Government (Notification No. 6565-A.) which lays down a limit of 10 years for loans to be devoted to works which are mainly ornamental or convenient, such as a town hall, public garden or market-place, has been omitted.

(5) No mention is made in the new rules of the details which should be contained in the account of its financial position which a local authority has to furnish when applying for a loan or for permission to raise a loan.

(6) The new rules omit all reference to the larger Corporations, in view of the fact that applications by those bodies for loans from Government cannot be met from the Provincial Loan Account, while, as regards loans raised in the open market, the borrowing of such Corporations is governed by special Acts.

(7) Local Governments have been given authority to sanction, subject to certain limits, the raising of loans in the open market without previous reference to the Government of India.

(8) Rule 3 of the existing rules for the raising of loans by local authorities in the open market (Notification No. 6566-A.), which prescribes that loans shall be expressed in rupee currency has been omitted, as the stipulation, literally read, relates to a point of form only. The substantive question of the policy and procedure in respect to sterling borrowing is referred to below.

(9) The new rules (No. 18) contain the additional condition that, except with the special sanction of the authority which sanctions the loan, the sinking fund payments must begin within one year from the date of raising the loan. In the case of a loan taken by instalments the date here referred to will be that on which the last instalment of the loan is taken.

4. The matters dealt with in (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of the preceding paragraph have been omitted from the new statutory rules as now consolidated, because the Government of India consider it desirable to remove such questions from the category of hard and fast rules and to leave more to the discretion of Local Governments, guided by the circumstances of each particular case. At the same time it is not their intention to initiate any essential departure from the principles underlying the former statutory restrictions, as stated at length in their Resolution No. 6564-A., dated the 24th October 1907. With a view to making the present orders self-contained the Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity of restating the more important considerations which Local Governments and Administrations should bear in mind in scrutinising applications for loans or for sanction to the raising of loans in the open market.

(1) The lengthening of the maximum term for loans taken from Government from 20 to 30 years does not imply that the Government of India consider that this maximum limit should be worked up to in each case. In many instances, indeed, a much lower limit is desirable. Thus in the case of loans raised for famine or plague expenditure or for ornamental works, or for any other expenditure which should ordinarily be met from revenue, a much shorter period should normally be prescribed. In all cases an important factor in determining the period of the loan will be the nature of the works for which it is to be taken, and their utility and probable life; and in this connection the liability of the works to become obsolete as well as their intrinsic durability should also be considered. It should also be borne in mind that

the prolongation of the loan period does not involve a proportionate decrease of the annual charges, and that in ordinary circumstances the policy of early repayment will most conduce to economical administration and the maintenance of the credit of the local body concerned.

(2) When a local authority desires to obtain a loan, the account of its financial position, required under rule 4 (8), should be in sufficient detail to exhibit the financial position of the local authority for the three last preceding years, and in particular the following instructions should be observed :—

(*a*) The receipt side of the account should show only ordinary revenue. Receipts from loans or deposits, or the investments of sinking funds should be excluded as well as items of abnormal character which should be indicated separately when required.

(*b*) On the expenditure side interest on debt and payments to a sinking fund should be included, and all expenditure from loan funds and repayment of advances or deposits should be excluded.

(*c*) Explanations should be given of important variations in the accounts of revenue and expenditure.

(3) Similarly when a loan is required for the financing of extensive projects, the local body concerned should be required to submit a comprehensive works and loan programme and to indicate the expected annual distribution of the expenditure and borrowings involved. No expenditure should ordinarily be incurred on the works until the loan for the entire project has been sanctioned, and the project itself has received the technical and administrative approval of the authority with whom the power of sanction rests.

(4) In the case of loans raised by local bodies in the open market it is at present the practice, in all cases, to require that the date of issue shall receive the previous approval of the Government of India. In future this condition will only apply if (*a*) the loan exceeds ₹5 lakhs or has a currency exceeding 30 years, and thus requires the sanction of the Government of India, and (*b*) if it is proposed to issue it at a date later than the end of April and prior to the flotation of the Government of India's rupee loan for the same year.

(5) Applications from local bodies for permission to issue sterling loans cannot be favourably considered unless there is a reasonable prospect of the money being raised at a rate of interest not more than 1 per cent. above that at which the Government of India can itself at the time borrow in London and at a price not appreciably below par. Such applications require the approval of the Secretary of State ; and the date on which the local authority proposes to float the loan must also be reported for his previous approval. It is essential to the success of such borrowing that timely application should be made ; that the transactions should be conducted with all possible despatch at every stage ; and that the negotiations should be perfectly definite on all important points. The borrowing body is required to make its own arrangements for bringing out the capital to India and for remitting the interest to the holders of the stock.

(6) The rate at which the improvement of the sinking fund is to be calculated under rule 18 (1) should ordinarily not be assumed to be higher than 3 per cent. per annum. The matter is one in which a policy of caution is essential in order to ensure that there shall be no risk of the scheme of repayment failing to conform to the expectations on which the loan was originally raised. At

the same time the Government of India do not desire to fetter unduly the discretion of Local Governments in this matter, and cases will doubtless arise in which a slightly higher rate than 3 per cent. can safely be assumed. This may, for example, be legitimate in the case of loans for unusually short periods. Again, there is the special case of a local body creating a sinking fund by the purchase of its own securities.

5. Ordered that the Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Commerce and Industry, and the Education Departments.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 12th November 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The depression which passed into the Arabian Sea during the previous week continued to give rain on the 5th in the northwest of the Peninsula, but it then ceased to affect the Indian area, and during the rest of the week the only rainfall that occurred in the P was in the south.

A feeble disturbance in the north occasioned a day's unsettled weather with light showers in the north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and northeast Baluc - an.

Scattered falls of rain, probably due to thunderstorms, were reported from Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India west, where at this time of year it is not usual to have any rain. On the last three days of the week weather was dry over practically the whole country.

2. *Burma.*—There were a few falls of rain, chiefly in the south.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain fell at Darjeeling and at some places in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Showers, probably due to thunderstorms, were reported from Neemuch, Indore and Hoshangabad.

Northwest India.—A feeble disturbance in the north gave some rain on the 7th in northeast Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab. A few falls also occurred on the same day in Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—There was nearly general rain in the Bombay Deccan on the 5th, and in southeast Madras on the 6th. Local falls of rain occurred on the 5th, 7th and 8th in the south of the Peninsula.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows:—

November 5th—Mergui 1·20″, Rangoon 1·52″, Surat 0·70″, Malegaon 1·74″, Bijapur 0·72″, Negapatam 2·02″, Ootacamund 1·27″, Cuddalore 0·92″ and Nellore 1·04″.

„ 6th—Bassein 1·91″, Cochin 2·18″, Madura 0·97″, Kodaikanal 1·18″ and Cuddalore 1·07″.

„ 7th—Khushab 0·65″, Cochin 1·16″ and Nellore 2·74″.

„ 8th—Indore 0·64″ and Pamban 1·03″.

„ 9th—Darjeeling 1·00″ and Hoshangabad 1·27″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India West, and the Bombay Deccan, and was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Lower Burma, the Central Provinces West and Hyderabad. The absence of rain is a usual feature at this time in the United Provinces West and Sind, but in the rest of the country rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in only one division,—Mysore. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and differs by less than 20 per cent. in all the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 12th November 1914			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 12th November 1914.			Percentage departure from normal	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5.	6.	7	8	9.
Bay Islands	0·3	2·4	—2·1	96·9	100·4	— 3·5	— 3	— 1
Lower Burma	0·9	0·8	+0·1	156·7	140·1	+16·6	+ 12	+ 12
Upper Burma	0·1	0·5	—0·4	43·5	41·2	+ 2·3	+ 6	+ 7
Assam	0·3	0·2	+0·1	67·6	76·3	— 8·7	— 11	— 12
Bengal	0	0·2	—0·2	62·1	69·5	— 7·4	— 11	— 10
Orissa	0	0·4	—0·4	63·0	58·0	+ 5·0	+ 9	+ 9
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	44·4	49·4	— 5·0	— 10	— 10
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	46·6	49·8	— 3·2	— 6	— 6
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	37·3	39·0	— 1·7	— 4	— 4
United Provinces, West	0	0	0	39·2	39·1	+ 0·1	0	0
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0	+0·1	27·9	21·3	+ 6·6	+ 31	+ 31
Punjab, South-West	0·2	0	+0·2	14·5	7·9	+ 6·6	+ 84	+ 81
Kashmir	0	0·1	—0·1	9·1	8·8	+ 0·3	+ 3	+ 5
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·2	0	+0·2	9·2	5·9	+ 3·3	+ 56	+ 53
Baluchistan	0·1	0	+0·1	6·2	2·4	+ 3·8	+158	+154
Sind	0	0	0	5·0	4·9	+ 0·1	+ 2	+ 2
Rajputana, West	0·2	0	+0·2	10·8	11·6	— 0·8	— 7	— 9
Rajputana, East	0·1	0	+0·1	23·4	23·0	+ 0·4	+ 2	+ 1
Gujarat	0·2	0	+0·2	31·0	23·5	+ 7·5	+ 32	+ 31
Central India, West	0·6	0	+0·6	29·1	29·7	— 0·6	— 2	— 4
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	44·3	41·4	+ 2·9	+ 7	+ 7
Berar	0	0·2	—0·2	30·1	31·5	— 1·4	— 4	— 4
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·2	0	41·1	44·8	— 3·7	— 8	— 8
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	41·3	48·0	— 6·7	— 14	— 14
Konkan	0·1	0·3	—0·2	117·6	96·6	+21·0	+ 22	+ 22
Bombay Deccan	0·6	0·3	+0·3	34·3	27·2	+ 7·1	+ 26	+ 25
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0·2	0	41·1	33·1	+ 8·0	+ 24	+ 24
Hyderabad, South	0·3	0·3	0	36·3	30·2	+ 6·1	+ 20	+ 20
Mysore	0·2	0·9	—0·7	20·2	27·3	— 7·1	— 26	— 24
Malabar	1·1	1·6	—0·5	104·7	96·0	+ 8·7	+ 9	+ 10
Madras, South-East	1·6	2·1	—0·5	30·6	25·8	+ 4·8	+ 19	+ 22
Madras Deccan	0·3	0·6	—0·3	23·2	23·4	— 0·2	— 1	0
Madras Coast, North	0·8	1·6	—0·8	35·0	34·1	+ 0·9	+ 3	+ 5

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated 12th November 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 7th November 1914.

Burma.—Slight and irregularly distributed rain fell in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma the fall was negligible. Ploughing for and sowing of island and miscellaneous crops are progressing. Reaping of autumn rice is generally in progress. Harvesting of groundnut and plucking of cotton are proceeding. The condition of crops is satisfactory. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice is slightly below normal at Rangoon. Markets are firm and the arrivals are moderate.

Assam.—The weather was dry and seasonable. Light showers of rain fell in a few places but more rain is badly wanted in the Surma Valley and in Goalpara for winter rice. Harvesting of autumn rice is nearing completion. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea, winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good. The average price of common rice is practically stationary. Cattle disease is reported from two districts.

Bengal.—With the exception of scanty showers in Darjeeling there was no rainfall throughout the Province. The winter paddy continues to suffer greatly owing to the continued want of rain. The crop is withering in some places where no irrigation is available Sowings of spring crops are proceeding but their progress is slow on account of insufficient moisture in the soil. Damage to winter rice by insect pests is still reported from parts of Midnapore. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 0·7 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Sowing of spring crops continues but their progress is being retarded in some districts for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of the early winter paddy has begun in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The paddy on unirrigated tracts is suffering from want of rain in most districts of Bihar and Orissa and also in Palamau. Damage to paddy by insect-pests continues to be reported from parts of Cuttack and Sambalpur. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. Standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa are doing well but require more rain.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in the Himalayan districts of the Provinces only. More rain is needed in a few of the eastern and southern districts for late rice which is being irrigated where practicable. Damage by locusts in a few villages of the Jhansi district has been ascertained to be from 4 to 12 annas. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue and are approaching completion in some places. Picking of cotton is in progress. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are generally good. Agricultural stock is in good condition but cattle disease is reported from eighteen districts. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Prices are fluctuating with an upward tendency in a few places but are on the whole stationary.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in some submontane and western districts. Elsewhere the weather was dry. The condition of cotton, sugarcane and other standing crops is average to good. Picking of cotton and reaping of other autumn crops continue. The yield of cotton is generally average to good and of other crops average on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Sowing of spring crops is in progress and is normal or over normal. Germination is good. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of food grains generally range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell at certain stations. The weather is moderately cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Autumn crops have been slightly damaged by recent rains in Bannu. The Paharpur canal is running. Harvesting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and sowing of spring crops continue. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and are rising in the case of gram, wheat and *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sell from 9 to 11 and maize from 14 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Udhampur, Kishawar and Ramban tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell in Muzafferabad and insignificant rain elsewhere. Cattle disease is reported in Sripartabsinghpura and Uttarmachipura. Sowing of spring crops is in progress. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers were received in Marwar, Kotah, Karauli, Bundi and Merwara. The minimum fall was 14 cents in Merwara and the maximum 78 cents in Marwar. The weather is pleasant. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost completed. Sowing of spring crops continues and cotton is being picked. Standing crops and their prospects are good. Locusts are still doing some damage in Kotah, Kishangarh and Tonk. There is no cattle disease. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal and a few showers were reported in Barwani and Manpur of the Southern States. No rain was received elsewhere. The weather is now generally clear and cool. Sowing of spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. Picking of cotton has commenced in the Indore and Rampura Bhanpura districts. Sugarcane is being irrigated in Gwalior. Standing crops are generally good. In Gwalior autumn crops have been damaged by locusts in some places. The condition of cattle is good except in the Nagod State and some villages of the Khargon Pargana of Indore. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of staple food grains are rising in Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Naigawan Rebai and Belhari, are very high in Baghelkhand, are fluctuating in Indore and Datia and are falling in Gwalior, the Southern States and in the Sarila, Banka Pahari, Bihat and Beri States of Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere. Sowing of poppy has commenced in Mandasor and in the Nahargarh Pargana of Gwalior.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been warm and cloudy. The nights and mornings continue to be cool. Four districts had slight showers ranging from 10 cents to 1½ inches. Harvesting of autumn crops is well advanced and threshing has also begun in places. Picking of cotton is proceeding. Sowing of spring crops is approaching completion throughout the Provinces. Germination is satisfactory except in parts of Mandla whilst in parts of Damoh and Jubbulpore some damage has been caused to the seedlings by the cloudy weather. Standing crops are in good condition and their prospects are excellent. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. *Juar* rose by 2½ seers per rupee in Chanda. Elsewhere variations in prices were few and unimportant.

Feudatory States:—Standing crops are flourishing. Wheat in Khairagarh and Bastar and rice in Udaipur rose from 2½ to 4 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—Fair rain fell during the week over most of the Presidency Proper. It was beneficial to crops. More rain is needed in parts of Poona and in two talukas of Sholapur. Crops are generally good except for slight damage by rain in Khandesh, by locusts in one taluka of Karachi, Nasik and one State of Palanpur, by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and by insufficient rain in one taluka of Poona. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Sowing of spring crops continues in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and in parts of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen in the Deccan, have risen in Gujarat and the Karnatak and are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain was received throughout the Dominions except in the Medak district. The average fall was 53 cents. Autumn crops are being generally harvested. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being harvested. Benefited by rain the sowing of spring crops is progressing. The crop is satisfactory and is being weeded in parts. Late rice lands are being prepared and sowings have commenced. Cattle disease prevails in nine talnkas. Prices of grains are almost constant. White *Juar* is selling at 12½ and coarse rice at 7 seers per rupee in the Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is *Juar* 10 seers in Medak and Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Bir, Usmanabad and Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Mysore, Hassan and Kadur and fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Hassan and Bangalore. Markets are well supplied. Weeding and transplanting operations are in progress in parts. Harvesting of *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane continues with outturn fair. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. The prospects of the season have been improved by the recent rainfall but more rain is wanted in the Bangalore and Kolar diricts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fooder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Guntur, Coimbatore, Malabar, Cochin, the Deccan except Banganapalle and the South except Pudukkottai, heavy or very heavy in the Carnatic, South Canara, the Nilgiris and the central parts except Coimbatore and slight or fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or is being completed in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding or concluding normally but have been slightly retarded by rain in one district. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Ramnad. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	31st October 1913.	31st October 1914.	1913.	1914.	31st October 1913.	31st October 1914.			
		Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gaugeing lines)	302	2,659	2,678	7,18,151	7,35,000	270	274	2,29,40,636	2,24,61,000	...	4,79,636	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	6,094	9,100	290	433	2,17,812	2,53,000	35,188	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	946	998	6,01,811	4,74,000	636	475	1.95,32,149	1,80,24,000	...	15,08,149	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3¼" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,578	8,75,957	6,88,000	557	436	2,11,69,305	1,81,05,000	...	30,64,305	
	East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	19,08,564	19,35,000	749	759	5,90,42,756	5,91,85,000	1,42,244	...	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,551	14,13,818	12,66,000	557	496	4,40,17,234	4,04,45,000	...	35,72,234	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	47,616	60,000	378	476	12,15,240	16,72,000	4,56,760	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	2,957	2,500	73	62	93,982	89,000	...	4,982	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	24,612	18,000	432	316	9,66,154	6,35,000	...	3,31,154	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3¼" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	5,96,012	5,73,000	231	222	2,14,79,440	2,15,97,000	1,17,560	...	
	North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	3,927	4,012	13,02,236	15,80,000	332	394	5,09,13,657	4,96,56,000	...	12,57,657	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3¼" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,02,702	3,81,000	252	238	1,35,58,373	1,17,98,000	...	17,60,373	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	3,120	3,600	95	47	(a) 34,084	83,500	49,416	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	9,528	9,400	298	294	2,83,026	2,69,000	...	14,026	
5' 6" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,56,961	1,50,000	193	176	38,34,609	38,44,000	9,391	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	4,71,993	4,43,000	258	242	1,61,28,899	1,56,80,000	...	4,48,899	
	Burma	306	1,552	1,552	4,48,587	4,17,000	289	269	1,30,52,522	1,30,67,000	14,478	...	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	16,302	15,900	131	128	8,10,733	5,72,000	...	2,38,733	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	36,347	22,000	127	77	12,99,561	10,77,000	...	2,22,561	
	Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	79,588	69,800	194	170	21,95,767	21,84,000	...	11,767	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,454	4,55,403	4,00,000	314	275	1,67,45,128	1,65,89,000	...	1,56,128	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	15,871	14,000	147	130	5,39,180	5,40,000	820	...	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	1,89,088	1,67,000	241	212	54,72,369	54,84,000	11,631	...	
2' 6" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	30	30	2,051	2,300	68	77	75,941	68,700	...	7,241	

5' 6" gauge.	[illegible]	32	22	22	510	[illegible]	23	23	22,189	21,600		[illegible]
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	5,167	11,	192	139	4,37,473	4,31,000		6,473
	Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	5,331	4,	127	126	1,60,871	1,58,000		2,871
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	5,942	95,	260	286	15,22,048	14,82,000	...	40,048
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,430	4,	130	129	1,69,029	1,77,000	7,971	...
	Rajpur-Bhatinda	352	108	108	5,426	24,	217	222	10,50,013	10,42,000	...	08,013
	Southern Punjab	262	125	425	6,660	84,	234	198	10,24,127	29,38,000	...	86,127
	outhern Punjab—" Lud iana Exten	167	55	155	5,645	22,	140	142	7,84,281	8,86,000	...	98,281
	Sutlej Valley	63	08	208	6,874	10,	47	48	3,60,571	3,44,000	..	16,571
	Tapti Valley	198	55	155	5,022	22,	149	142	7,21,381	7,15,000	...	6,381
	Tarkeesur	312	22	22	5,914	5,	269	255	2,06,250	3,31,000	24,750	...
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabd-Dholka	70	34	34	1,995	2,	59	59	73,926	72,900	...	1,026
	Ahmedabd-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension	87	89	89	5,132	6,	69	67	2,20,564	3,34,000	13,436	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	239	240	6,621	1,84,	145	148	51,61,600	51,37,000	...	24,600
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	4,491	45,	271	297	9,38,008	9,97,000	...	41,008
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	5,157	6,100	118	117	1,99,909	2,16,000	16,091	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	5,588	29,300	104	132	8,38,786	9,25,000	86,214	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,324	4,200	191	127	1,50,192	1,55,000	4,808	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	5,439	28,100	296	327	7,81,350	7,73,000	...	8,350
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalo Kadi)	84	184	184	1,903	12,300	65	66	4,55,937	4,86,000	30,063	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	18,776	22,000	89	100	7,64,117	8,12,000	47,883	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	56,271	51,700	127	117	21,30,284	24,53,000	3,22,716	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	4,518	4,400	62	60	1,69,379	1,62,000	...	7,379
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	3,591	4,300	66	79	1,67,738	1,76,000	8,262	...
	Jodhpur-Bika	102	030	074	76,487	63,700	74	59	31,87,612	31,98,000	...	39,612
	Junagad	105	113	114	8,306	9,900	74	87	3,34,858	3,38,000	3,142	...
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	4,573	4,200	158	145	1,75,462	1,71,000	...	4,462
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Sect	43	100	100	3,767	3,200	38	32	1,15,672	1,22,000	6,328	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gau	161	93	93	13,412	11,400	144	122	4,52,326	4,45,000	...	7,326
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaga sthganj	179	55	55	10,178	9,500	185	173	2,78,260	2,67,000	...	11,260
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	38,387	32,400	143	121	12,48,099	12,32,000	...	16,099
	Sangli	153	5	5	407	500	81	100	20,571	21,100	529	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	9,991	8,900	154	137	3,79,933	3,79,000	...	933
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	4,276	11,600	139	113	6,20,947	6,92,000	...	28,947
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	4,636	4,400	69	66	1,60,404	1,51,000	...	9,404
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	6,330	39,400	141	340	5,72,597	6,29,000	56,403	...
	Bilimora-Kala-amba (*b*)		...	14	...	300	...	21	...	3,800	3,800	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)		...	11	...	600	...	55	...	21,600	21,600	...
	Champaner Shivarajpur	83	20	20	1,200	900	60	45	54,065	44,500	...	9,565
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)		...	27	...	500	...	55	...	29,600	29,600	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	118	142	10,076	4,600	85	75	3,53,504	4,91,000	37,496	...
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)		...	26	.	600	...	23	...	25,300	25,300	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	393	400	15	15	15,154	15,000	...	154
	Murtazapur-Ellichpur (*f*)		...	48	.	4,700	...	77	...	4,40,000	4,40,000	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	4,553	4,700	56	61	58,367	69,000	10,633	...
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	4,950	4,700	53	46	72,069	71,300		1,369
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51			531	549	7,50,347	4,46,		4,
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*g*)			21			...	48	...	19,		...
	Pipar-Bilara	20		[illegible]			27	16	16,525	14,		1,
	TOTAL			7,687	10,55,042	10,35,500	142	135	58,1	96,	...	8,15,398
		359		34,	1,08,40,411	1,04,71,100	324	308	14,2 55	33,83,74,400		5,755

Opened from 23rd July 1914

Opened from 15th December

Opened from 20th May 1914

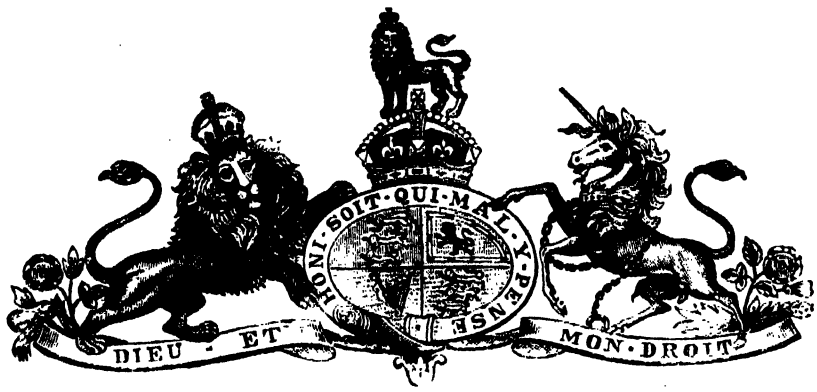
Opened from 5th December

Opened from 1st December

Opened from 16th June 1914

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th November, 1914.

An Ordinance further to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

Now therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 24 and 25 Vict., c. 67.

ORDINANCE No. VIII OF 1914.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.

Amendment of section 3A of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

2. In section 3A of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914, after the word "foreigner" the following words shall be inserted, namely:— III of 1914. VII of 1914

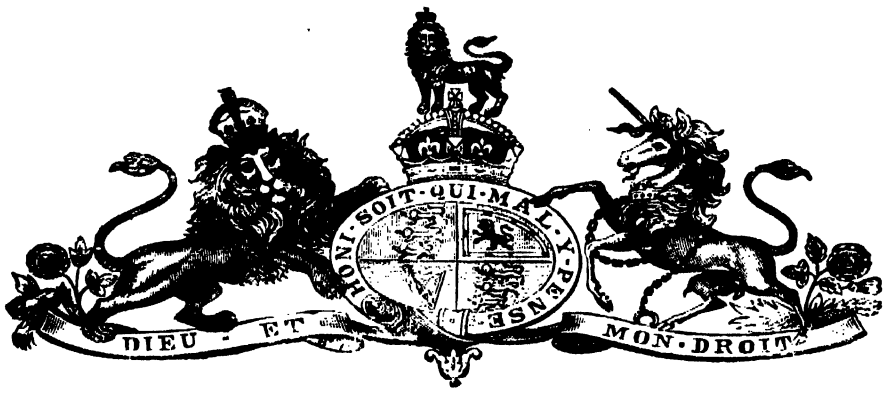
"or of which a foreigner was, on the 3rd day of August, 1914, a member or officer."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

No. 807-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, III of 1914, as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance VII of 1914 and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance VIII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order :—

Short title.

1. This Order may be called the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

2. In this Order—

Definitions.

(*a*) " hostile foreigner " means any subject of the German Empire, of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, or of the Ottoman Empire (other than an Egyptian subject).

(*b*) " hostile firm " means any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August 1914, and which has an office, agency, or place of business in British India.

Power to investigate character of firm.

3. For the purpose of ascertaining whether any company, firm, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not is a hostile firm, any person empowered in that behalf by the Local Government may inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that company, firm, association or body of individuals and may require any person able to give any information with respect to the business or trade of the same to give that information.

Prohibition against trading without a licence.

4. (1) A hostile foreigner shall not, neither shall a hostile firm, carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India except under a licence (either specially granted to individuals or announced as applying to classes of persons) issued by or under the authority of the Governor-General in Council and to such extent and subject to such conditions, restrictions and supervision as the Governor-General in Council may therein direct.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may at any time revoke any licence granted under sub-clause (1) or alter or add to the conditions, restrictions or supervision imposed thereunder.

Application for licence.

5. (1) Every application for the grant of an individual licence to a hostile foreigner or hostile firm shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule A or as near thereto as may be and shall be submitted to the Government of India through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the applicant's principal place of business in British India is situate.

(2) An application on behalf of a hostile foreigner or hostile firm not resident or located in British India shall be signed by a manager or other agent resident in British India.

Consequences of failure to obtain a licence.

6. (1) A hostile foreigner who, or a hostile firm, which

(*i*) has been refused a licence to carry on or engage in trade or business ; or

(*ii*) has failed to apply within one month from the date of this Order for such a licence ;

shall (unless exempted by the terms of any general licence issued under this Order) forthwith cease to carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification, in the Local Official Gazette, declare that any hostile foreigner or hostile firm has been refused, or has failed to apply for, a licence under this Order, and thereafter no person in British India shall carry on or engage in any trade or business with such foreigner or firm.

(3) The Local Government may also direct that any such foreigner or, firm shall deposit all the assets of his or its trade or business with such person as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint to receive the same.

(4) All assets transferred in compliance with an order under sub-clause (3) shall be dealt with in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by general or special order direct.

Enforcement of orders under clause 6.

7. The Local Government, or any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of clause 6, by order in writing, authorize any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter, if necessary by force, and to search or occupy any premises in which any hostile foreigner or hostile firm within the scope of that clause has been or is carrying on or engaging in any trade or business.

SCHEDULE A.

Application for permission to trade in British India, submitted in accordance with the provisions of clause 5 of the Order issued by the Governor-General in Council on the fourteenth day of November 1914, in pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914) as amended by Ordinances VII and VIII of 1914.

Name of applicant.	Nationality.	Name of Firm, if any (here also state whether the applicant is a member, officer or agent).	Nature of trade or business for which a licence is asked.	Names and addresses of corresponding firms.	Address of head-quarters of business (if not in British India).	Address of principal place of business in British India.	Other places of business in British India (here state address of each office, branch or agency).	Names and addresses of members, officers and agents, resident in British India, who are German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish (other than Egyptian) subjects.	
								(a) As on 3rd August 1914.	(b) As at date of application.

Date_____

Address_____ Signature_

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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No. 47.] DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1903—1934
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2521—2562
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	95—96

Supplement No. 47.	Pages
Tariff Valuation of Sugar	2079—2080
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 19th November 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	2081—2082
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 14th November 1914	2083—2084
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during week ending the 14th November 1914	2085—2088
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	2089—2091

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

An Ordinance further to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

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Amendment of section 3A of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

2. In section 3A of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914, after the word "foreigner" the following words shall be inserted, namely :— III of 1914. VII of 1914.

"or of which a foreigner was, on the 3rd day of August, 1914, a member or officer."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th November 1914.

No. 1833.—The Hon'ble Sir D. C. Baillie, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 10th November 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 1837.—The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Tweedy is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 8th December 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 1841.—Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 2nd October 1914.

No. 1846.—Mr. W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 9th November 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 1850.—Mr. E. H. Blakesley is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 11th November 1914.

No. 1855.—Mr. H. G. A. Leveson is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st September 1914.

No. 1860.—Mr. R. Nathan, C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 10th September 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th November 1914.

No. 304-C.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Burma, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Twomey on extraordinary leave, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

MEDICAL.

The 14th November 1914.

No. 224-C.—The services of Captain J. D. Sandes, M. B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.

The 18th November 1914.

No. 314-C.—The Home Department Notification no. 1101, dated the 22nd October 1914, placing the services of Captain H. R. Williams, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police is hereby cancelled.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 320-C.—Mr. V. P. T. Vivian, a Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, is appointed to be Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence with effect from the 12th October 1914.

POLITICAL.

The 4th November 1914.

No. 68-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Notification Home (Political) Department no. 578, dated the 8th August 1914, namely :—

in clause (*a*) after the word "Asiatics" the words "other than Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted;

in clause (*b*) after the word "nationality" the words "or European subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted.

PORT BLAIR.

The 18th November 1914.

No. 312-C.—Mr. R. F. Lowis, officiating Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, held charge of the office of Superintendent, Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, from the 4th to the 15th October 1914, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 18th November 1914.

No. 301-C.—A memorial service for Field Marshal the Right Honourable Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., will be held at St. James' Church, Delhi, at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 19th instant. His Excellency the Viceroy hopes that all officers of Government will attend.

Morning dress will be worn by Civil officers, and full dress by Military officers.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

No. 558.—The services of the Reverend K. C. Horwood, B.A., Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 565.—The Reverend J. H. Parry, M.A., a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 27th February 1915.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 199.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I., to be President of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Rules for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Examinations in the Tibetan language.

No. 203.—The following rules for the encouragement of the advanced study of the Tibetan language are published for general information. They will have effect from the date of this notification.

I.—The examinations are open to the following classes of officers :—

(*i*) Members of the Indian Civil Service, military officers in permanent civil employ and officers of the Political Department, including military officers in permanent political employ.

(*ii*) Members of the Indian Educational Service.

(*iii*) Officers of the Imperial branch of the Indian Police Service, belonging to Bengal and Assam.

II.—The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows :—

High Proficiency—₹2,000, with certificate from the presiding examiner.

Degree of Honour—₹3,000, with diploma from the Government of India.

III.—No candidate will be permitted to present himself for examination in the two standards simultaneously, and there shall be an interval of at least two years between the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour tests. A candidate will, however, have the option of competing for the higher examination without first undergoing the inferior test, but if he passes in the higher test he will not be permitted to go up afterwards and pass the lower test.

IV.—No candidate will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at either examination ; but if a special recommendation be made by the examiners a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time. No limit of service within which an officer can present himself for either examination is prescribed.

V.—Examinations will be held annually by a local committee, which will be appointed on each occasion by the Government of Bengal The place and time at which the examinations will be held will also be settled by that Government.

Candidates desirous of attending these examinations should apply through the usual official channels for leave to do so to the Government of Bengal at least three months before the date of examination. Officers attached immediately to the Government of India should apply to the Department of Education through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving.

VI.—The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination :—

(1) A paper of grammatical questions.

(2) Written translation from Tibetan into English. (The Tibetan will be modern Tibetan of not greater difficulty than that in the prescribed text-books.)

(3) Written translation from English into modern Tibetan.

(4) Transliteration and translation of a letter or other document in running hand, the Tibetan being modern Tibetan and fairly simple.

Oral.

(5) Reading, translation and explanation of passages selected by the examiners from the prescribed books.

(6) Conversation—(Any recognised dialect, *e.g.*, Lhasa, Tsang, Kham, etc., will be allowed. The candidate to converse freely and fluently on general subjects attaining to a greater proficiency than is required in the existing colloquial examinations. Conversation to be held with both educated and uneducated Tibetans ; with the former the honorific language to be used).

Candidates to be successful in this examination are required to obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate and not less than 60 per cent in conversation and 35 per cent. in each of the other subjects.

The following are the text-books prescribed :—

(1) For the current language, "Manual of Colloquial Tibetan" by Mr. C. A. Bell—(Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

(2) Tibetan Grammar by Csoma de Köros—(published by the Asiatic Society, Bengal).

(3) Examples of Tibetan letters, translated and transliterated by Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, I.C.S., Letters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

(4) Chapter XII of the "Rgya-Chher-Rol-pa," pages 120—142 of Foucaux's edition—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

(5) Stories I to XXII of the "Appendix to the Pag-sam-Thi-shing," Fascicule I, pages 1—92—(published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series).

(6) "Sherab-Dong-bu"—the whole—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

(7) Chapter VII of the "Nam-thar" of Milaraspa—being leaves 76 to 102, equivalent to about 50 pages—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

VII.—The following are the subjects for the Degree of Honour examination :—

(1) A paper of grammatical questions.

(2) Written translation from Tibetan into English. (The Tibetan will be of not greater difficulty than that in the prescribed text books.)

(3) Written translation from English into modern idiomatic Tibetan.

(4) Transliteration and translation of manuscript Tibetan in running hand. (The Tibetan will be of not greater difficulty than that in the prescribed text-books.)

(5) Translating an English letter, official or otherwise, into formal Tibetan.

Oral.

(6) Reading, translation and explanation of passages selected by the examiners from the prescribed books.

(7) Conversation. The standard will be the same as for the High Proficiency examination.

The following are the text-books prescribed :—

(1) Grammar Situ Sum tag—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

(2) Pag-sam-Thi-shing, Chapters LXIV and LXV, Volume II, Fascicules IV and V—(published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series).

(3) Pag-sam Jon-song, Chapters III and IV, pages 176—204—(Presidency Jail Press).

(4) Kan-gyur, Volume (Da) XI, of Dulwa Section, the death of Buddha—leaves 598—674—(Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

(5) "So-Sor Thar-pa—The Rules of Monastic Discipline" [Dulwa (Mdo. cha)] forming Volume V of the Dulwa portion of the Kan-gyur (leaves 1—29 and top line of 30)—(Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

(6) A selection from the songs of Milaraspa.—(Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

(7) "Rgyal rab-Bon Kyi Jung-ñas"—History of the Bon Kings of Tibet. (This book has been edited by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, and published by the Government of Bengal.)

(8) Examples of Tibetan letters, transliterated and translated by Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, I.C.S., the whole—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

VIII.—The Degree of Honour examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

IX.—Successful candidates for the Degree of Honour will be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division, 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in the aggregate and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division, 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in any one paper. The full reward and diploma will be granted only to candidates passing in the first division and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Candidates passing in the second division will be granted half the reward fixed for the first division.

X.—A candidate who has passed the Degree of Honour in the first division may appear again in the same test after an interval of five years, and if he passes in the first division, receive half the reward prescribed for that division. A candidate who has passed in the second division may appear again in the same test after an interval of two years, and if he passes in the first division, receive half the original reward prescribed for the first division, as well as the diploma.

Note.—English translations of the *r* Nam-thar of Milaraspa, Chapter VII, and of the *m* Gurh Bum (or songs) of Milaraspa have been prepared and are available at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Translations of the *r* Gya-chher Rol-pa, Chapter XII, and of the So-Sor Tharpa are under preparation.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 19th November 1914.

No. 1103.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Major W. F. Harvey, M.B., I.M.S.

Major F. P. Mackie, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Captain F. W. Cragg, M.D., I.M.S.

No. 1998.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot District, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Arudra Darsanam festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Alapakam, Puduchattiram, Porto Novo, Kille, Chidambaram, Vallampadugai, Coleroon, Arasur, Shiyali on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 19th December 1914 to the 1st January 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Arudra Darsanam festival at Chidambaram.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 18th November 1914.

No. 41-C.—Mr. W. A. Pool, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, was attached to the Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, as a supernumerary under training, from the 14th September 1914 to the 27th October 1914.

No. 42-C.—The services of Mr. W. A. Pool, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Principal of the Madras Veterinary College, with effect from the 30th October 1914.

FORESTS.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 47-C.—On return from combined leave, Mr. H. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, assumed charge of the office of Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Burma, on the forenoon of the 17th October 1914. From the same date the following reversions take place :—

Mr. A. W. Blunt, Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade.

Mr. F. A. Leete, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, *provisional substantive*, officiating 2nd grade, ceases to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. B. O. Coventry, officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, reverts to his substantive appointment in the class of Deputy Conservators of Forests in the Punjab.

The unexpired portion of Mr. Haines's leave is cancelled.

No. 48-C.—The services of Mr. N. E. Shrigley, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on the Bombay cadre, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, for employment as Assistant Working Plans officer in that Province, with effect from the 17th September 1914, until further orders.

No. 49-C.—The services of Mr. R. S. Underhill, Forest Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent, Port Blair, for employment in the Andamans Forest Division, with effect from the date on which he reported his arrival at Port Blair, until further orders.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 18th November 1914.

No. 35.—Mr. Frederick James Kerwick, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th November 1914.

No. 843-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is republished, for general information and guidance :—

" The London Gazette."

Thursday 5th November, 1914.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING TO THE WAR WITH TURKEY THE PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL NOW IN FORCE RELATING TO THE WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS, owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish Forces under German Officers, a state of war now exists between Us and the Sultan of Turkey :

AND WHEREAS on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor :

AND WHEREAS We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war :

AND WHEREAS on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey :

AND WHEREAS the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey as from this 5th day of November, 1914.

2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in, Our dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 5th day of November, 1914, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Ottoman Government.

3. The words " enemy country " in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, Cyprus, and any territory in the occupation of Us or Our Allies.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 5th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Delhi, the 17th November 1914.

No. 251-D.—Mr. R. H. Crump, I.C.S., Punjab, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 7th November 1914.

No. 255-D.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Adolphe Ries as Acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur M. Ries.

The 18th November 1914.

No. 267-D.—Captain F. H. Humphrys, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 273-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd Class, is posted as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from the 20th October 1914.

No. 274-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 21st October 1914.

No. 275-D.—Captain H. C. Finnis, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 21st October 1914.

No. 276-D.—Major C. E. Bruce, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

No. 277-D.—Mr. A. N. L. Cater, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, with effect from the 24th October 1914.

No. 280-D.—Mr. B. J. Gould, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 288-D.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major de V. Condon, I.M.S.
Major W. M. Anderson, I.M.S.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 298-D.—Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., United Provinces, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from the 8th November 1914.

No. 302-D.—Major W. G. Hutchinson, of the Political Department, is posted at Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 8th November 1914.

No. 311-D.—Major A. B. Drummond, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

No. 315-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to railway lands in States in the political control of the Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as the said areas) over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent mentioned in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 3, 4, 10, 32, 42, 43 and 47, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described.

A.—LAND REVENUE.

General.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not :

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), Section 43.

3. Promissory note payable on demand to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under Section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879). Duty reduced to one anna.

4. Promissory note payable otherwise than on demand, and not payable at more than one year after date or sight, to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under Section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879). Duty reduced to the amount chargeable under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, on a bill of exchange for the same amount.

5. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord binds himself to consent to the transfer, in the event of default in such repayment, of any land, or interest in land, on the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant.

6. Receipt given by a person for advances exceeding Rs. 20 received by him from the Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

7. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act

8. Lease granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879).

9. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), Section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—Ambit, Ghatghar, Kumshed, Lohali, Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganwadi and Uddavne.

10. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the said areas agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished. Duty reduced to four annas.

11. Instrument executed by an Inamdar in the said areas whereby he undertakes to suspend or remit rent due from a tenant or tenants in consideration of a suspension or remission granted by the Government in respect of his own *judi* or quit rent.

B.—Forest Department.

12. Agreement and security bond required to be executed under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy, or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

13. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees in a Government forest.

C.—Medical Department

14. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

D.—Post Office and Telegraph Department.

15. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

16. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.

17. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

18. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—Railways and Inland Steamer Companies.

19. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

20. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

21. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

22. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), Section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that Section.

23. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

24. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from such Institution or Bank.

25. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in the said areas.

F.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

26. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

27. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

28. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

29. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum agreement or security bond furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

30. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

31. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

32. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195-Accts., dated the 25th October 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5, whichever shall be less.

G.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

33. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

34. Letter of authority or power of attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewal security issued in lieu thereof.

35. Power of attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependent under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), Section 68.

36. Copy of an instrument which a Village Registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), Section 58.

37. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), Section 31, sub-section (1).

38. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), Section 9, sub-section (2).

39. Sanad of jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

40. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

41. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force within the said areas.

42. Trust deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force within the said areas regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools and colleges in those areas. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs. 15, whichever shall be less.

43. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person, or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India or in Mysore which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees Duty reduced to one anna.

44. Apprenticeship-deed whereby a person is bound apprentice to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, to learn the business of a distributor or of a compositor.

45. Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of Sections 41 and 42 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

46. Receipt given by a gangman on a famine relief work in the said areas in respect of sums exceeding Rs. 20 paid to him on account of the wages of relief workers.

47. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

48 Instrument executed in British India or in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in British India or the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

Schedule.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.

2. Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu sanitoriom to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.

3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil lines) and Sehore, in the Central India Agency, and of Baroda and Deesa.

4. The Indore Residency Bazars.

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.

7. Berar.

8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied, over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in the Baroda State.

11. Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir and in States in the Punjab over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 325-D.—Major E. H. S. James, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

No. 326-D.—Captain C. H. Gabriel, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

Simla, the 16th November 1914.

No. 2597-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1611-G., dated the 16th July 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Shyama Kumar Tagore as Honorary Consul for Venezuela at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2600-G.—With reference to notification No. 1329-G., dated the 17th June 1914, Mr. J. Meikle, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 26th October 1914.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 2627-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. Charles Freeman Underwood as Consul for Liberia at Bombay.

No. 2928-Est. A.—Major S. Hunt, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand, with effect from the 4th November 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th November 1914.

No. 1507-F. E.—Mr. J. C. Mitra has been appointed substantively as Deputy Auditor General with effect from the 9th November 1914.

Mr. P. G. Jacob has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 9th November 1914.

No. 1508-F. E.—Mr. J. Patch, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, has been granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation furlough for one year and nine months with effect from the 30th October 1914.

No. 1509-F. E.—Mr. E. L. Gavaghan has been posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, with effect from the 9th November 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

No. 807-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, III of 1914, as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance VII of 1914 and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance VIII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order :—

Short title.

1. This Order may be called the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

2. In this Order—

Definitions.

(*a*) " hostile foreigner " means any subject of the German Empire, of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, or of the Ottoman Empire (other than an Egyptian subject).

(*b*) " hostile firm " means any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was

a member or officer on the 3rd day of August 1914, and which has an office, agency, or place of business in British India.

Power to investigate character of firm.

3. For the purpose of ascertaining whether any company, firm, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not is a hostile firm, any person empowered in that behalf by the Local Government may inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that company, firm, association or body of individuals and may require any person able to give any information with respect to the business or trade of the same to give that information.

Prohibition against trading without a licence.

4. (1) A hostile foreigner shall not, neither shall a hostile firm, carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India except under a licence (either specially granted to individuals or announced as applying to classes of persons) issued by or under the authority of the Governor-General in Council and to such extent and subject to such conditions, restrictions and supervision as the Governor-General in Council may therein direct.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may at any time revoke any licence granted under sub-clause (1) or alter or add to the conditions, restrictions or supervision imposed thereunder.

Application for licence.

5. (1) Every application for the grant of an individual licence to a hostile foreigner or hostile firm shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule A or as near thereto as may be and shall be submitted to the Government of India through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the applicant's principal place of business in British India is situate.

(2) An application on behalf of a hostile foreigner or hostile firm not resident or located in British India shall be signed by a manager or other agent resident in British India.

Consequences of failure to obtain a licence.

6. (1) A hostile foreigner who, or a hostile firm, which

(*i*) has been refused a licence to carry on or engage in trade or business ; or

(*ii*) has failed to apply within one month from the date of this Order for such a licence ;

shall (unless exempted by the terms of any general licence issued under this Order) forthwith cease to carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification, in the Local Official Gazette, declare that any hostile foreigner or hostile firm has been refused, or has failed to apply for, a licence under this Order, and thereafter no person in British India shall carry on or engage in any trade or business with such foreigner or firm.

(3) The Local Government may also direct that any such foreigner or firm shall deposit all the assets of his or its trade or business with such person as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint to receive the same.

(4) All assets transferred in compliance with an order under sub-clause (3) shall be dealt with in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by general or special order direct.

Enforcement of orders under clause 6.

7. The Local Government, or any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of clause 6, by order in writing, authorize any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter, if necessary by force, and to search or occupy any premises in which any hostile foreigner or hostile firm within the scope of that clause has been or is carrying on or engaging in any trade or business.

SCHEDULE A.

Application for permission to trade in British India, submitted in accordance with the provisions of clause 5 of the Order issued by the Governor-General in Council on the fourteenth day of November 1914, in pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914) as amended by Ordinances VII and VIII of 1914.

Name of applicant.	Nationality.	Name of Firm, if any (here also state whether the applicant is a member, officer or agent).	Nature of trade or business for which a licence is asked.	Names and addresses of corresponding firms.	Address of headquarters of business (if not in British India).	Address of principal place of business in British India.	Other places of business in British India (here state address of each office, branch or agency).	Names and addresses of members, officers and agents, resident in British India, who are German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish (other than Egyptian) subjects.	
								(a) As on 3rd August 1914.	(b) As at date of application.

Date_____

Address_____ Signature_____

COTTON DUTIES.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 12929-7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (*1*) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 10794-5, dated the 20th December 1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows :—

	Tariff value per lb.	
Grey goods, plain or bordered.	A.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	7	0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	5	9
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	7	3
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ¼" but not over ½"	7	6
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ¾" but not over 2"	8	3
6. Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over ½"	8	0
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½"	7	0
8. Drills and jeans, plain	6	9
9. Fents	5	3
10. Printers and sadlapat	7	0
11. Printers (bhagavad)	7	0
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	9	0
13. „ „ bleached	10.	6
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	6	6
15. Zanzibar cloth	6	9

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

	Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
Figured or coloured goods.		
16. Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½"	6	9
17. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	8	0
18. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	9	0
19. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	6	9
20. Check gumchas and check cholas	9	0
21. Cholis and saris (coloured)	9	9
22. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	8	6
23. English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	9	6
24. Drills, striped	6	9
25. „ checked	6	9
26. „ dyed	8	6
27. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	9	0
28. Fonts	6	0
29. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	8	0
30. „ „ „ „ „ „ coloured weft	9	0
31. Lungis, coloured	9	0
32. Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	6	6
33. Napkins, grey	6	9
34. „ bleached	8	0
35. Susi check, English grey ground	8	9
36. „ checks, ordinary, grey ground	8	6
37. „ „ „ coloured warp or weft	8	9
38. „ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	8	3
39. „ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	7	6
40. „ „ „ weft	8	9
41. Tent cloth, blue and red	8	6
42. „ „ khaki	8	9
43. Towels, Turkish, grey	9	0
44. „ „ bleached	10	6
45. „ honeycomb and other sorts, grey	6	9
46. „ „ bleached	8	9
47. Zephyr cloth	7	3
48. „ striped and checked	9	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

No. 950-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 735-W., dated the 10th November 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of Wool (Raw) by sea or by land out of British India.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 974-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words :—

(1) That the prohibition of the export of the undermentioned articles from the United Kingdom, established by the Order of Council of the 11th September, 1914, be withdrawn from this date :—

Molasses, invert sugar, and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.

(2) That the prohibition of the export to all destinations of sugar, unrefined, and of sugar refined and candy, established by the same Order of Council, be withdrawn so far as regards exports to the following destinations :—

The Channel Islands ;

Malta ;

Gibraltar ;

Falkland Islands ;

St. Helena ;

The East Africa Protectorate ;

British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

(3) That the following articles be deleted from the list of articles prohibited from being exported to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, established by His Majesty's Proclamations of the 5th and 20th August 1914, and by the Order of Council of the 15th September 1914 :—

Uniform clothing ;

Men's marching and shooting boots ;

Heliographs ;

Horse and pony shoes ;

Graphite.

(4) That the export of the following articles to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal be prohibited, *viz.* :—

Undressed goat skins ;

Sheep skins, woolled (*i.e.*, with the wool left on) ;

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(5) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all foreign ports other than those situated in His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, Possessions and Protectorates :—

Woollen and worsted yarns ;

All woollen and worsted cloth, without pattern (except women's dress stuffs and cloth manufactured from merino wool) if suitable for uniform clothing ;

Uniform clothing ;

Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds ;

(6) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations :—

Compasses other than ships' compasses ;

Signalling lamps operated by electricity, and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code ;

Men's heavy boots ;

Horse shoes ;

Heliographs ;

Woollen waste ;

Woollen rags applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not ;

Woollen tops ;

Woollen noils.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 940-W.—The following notice to Mariners, No. 1727, dated the 7th November 1914, issued by the Admiralty, is published for general information :—

For the purpose of national defence it has been necessary to close certain channels in the approaches to the port of Liverpool. All incoming vessels flying foreign flags and all British vessels from all foreign and Colonial ports must take a licensed Mersey pilot.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1033.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer :—

Mr. Gordon Peace, Assistant to the Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1034.—The following promotions are made in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Ernest Meredyth Young. Dated 12th September 1914,—Cavalry Branch.
Archibald Henry Morin. Dated 13th September 1914
George Alexander Phillips. Dated 14th September 1914
Henry George Norman White Dated 19th September 1914 } ,—Infantry Branch.

Second Lieutenants to be Captains.

William Carl Waldemar Muller
Ernest Marinus Proes
Robert William Hodges } ,—Dated 13th September 1914,—Infantry Branch.
Frank William Croley. Dated 14th September 1914
John Stewart Trench. Dated 19th September 1914 } ,—Cavalry Branch.
Percy Keymer Tobit. Dated 19th September 1914
William Egerton. Dated 23rd September 1914 } ,—Infantry Branch.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alexander Huntley Gordon. Dated 12th September 1914,—Cavalry Branch.
James Campbell Mitchell
Joseph O'Brien } ,—Dated 13th September 1914,—Infantry Branch.

No. 1035.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Captain. Infantry Branch.

Percival Christopher Wren. Dated 20th November 1914.

To be Lieutenant. Infantry Branch.

Alexander William Woodhead. Dated 20th November 1914.

To be Second Lieutenants. Cavalry Branch.

Robert Lysle Warren Herrick
Thomas Cooper
Norman Paterson Tucker
Arthur Lloyd Danby
John Pringle Kennedy
Eric William Wylde
Charles Walter Horne
Lionel William Middleton
James Alexander Liddell
Leonard Alfred Glasspoole
Frederick Arthur Lacey
Robert Little
Reginald Maurice Jonas
George Shand
Hugh Lang -Dated 20th November 1914.
Colin Dunlop Donald
Roy Alfred Rice
Donald Harry Ferguson
Philip Bapty
David Edward Thomas
James McAuslan MacKenzie
Theobald Seymour Stewart Martin
Harold Gordon Monks
Frank Reginald Hallowell-Carew
Arthur Penrose Selwyn
Clifford Sheard
Arkyl Donald Fraser
Claud William Collyes Benfield

To be Second Lieutenants. Infantry Branch.

Frank Herbert Jones. Dated 30th October 1914.
George Alexander. Dated 1st November 1914.
Eland Curnow
Beverley Carthew Covell
Arthur Vincent Venables
Albert Brookes
Frank Thomas Seppings-Wright
Keith Wilfred Robert O'Reilly
Percy Seamander Clarke
Frank Balcombe Jones
Eric Henry deCarterel Martin
Herbert Edwin Giles
Archibald Lewis Shrager
Sidney Thomas Gray
Charles George Barker
Edward Batten
Edward Henry Aikman
Duncan Grant MacGillivray
Thomas Ker
Roderick Spicer Porter
William Septimus Goldsmith -Dated 20th November 1914.
William Ashton Scholes
Evan Bertram Charles Preston
William Hull Miles
Iver Hurst
Archie Anderson
Walter Ogilvy
Ian Macbeth Orr
Arthur Davies
Hubert Dudley Stearns
Archie McFadyen
John Horace Cardew
Howard Stedman
George Edward Ingram
John Hamilton O'Donoghue
Robert Reginald Balfour McLean
Albert Victor Rooth
Thomas Alfred Owen Thompson
Frank Coutts Hendry
Alfred Fisk-Aldis

Bernard Hastings Eiloart
John Francis Davies
Hugh Fitz-Maurice Galvin
Leo Evelyn Galvin
Douglas Gordon Wright
Stanley Melville Wright
Lionel Collins
William Sutherland Thatcher
Percy Fisher Durand
Frederick Charles Swaine
Charles Claude Edmonstoune Manson
Maurice Coury O'Brien
Hugh Ingle Halliday
Ernest Ayscoghe Floyer
George Norman Nicklin
Walter Lind Sherwill Boileau
Charles Algernon Gordon
William David Lucas Marshall
Ernest Alexander Meldrum
Harold Birch
John Augustus Hamilton Bampton
John Collingwood Horwood

} Dated 20th November 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1036.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 5th October 1914, pages 7899 to 7904.

War Office,
5th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.)

Lieutenant-Colonel O. G. Ievers, retired pay. Dated 19th September 1914.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade.)

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Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Goodenough, 92nd Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 9th September 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. P. Burne, retired pay. Dated 22nd August 1914.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

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Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Browne, retired pay. Dated 19th September 1914.

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Colonel H. S. Massy, C.B., retired pay. Dated 22nd September 1914.

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SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Reserve Units.

* * * *

Infantry.

*

3rd Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, The undermentioned to be Captains :—

Henry Jackson Aylmer Porter, late Captain, Coimbatore Indian Volunteer Corps (now the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles).

3rd Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, William Macgregor Hoggan, late Lieutenant, United Provinces of India Light Horse Volunteer Corps, to be Second Lieutenant.

War Office,
5th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Infantry.

The undermentioned officers to command Battalions of the New Army, and those not above the rank of Major to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels :—

Dated the 1st October 1914.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Brevet-Colonel Willoughby B. Mullins, 12th Battalion.

* * * * * * *

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Colonel Mark A. Kerr, C.B., 13th Battalion.

* * * * * * *

The Norfolk Regiment, Colonel Mansel T. Shewen, 9th Battalion.

* * * * * * *

The Suffolk Regiment, Colonel Charles E. De L. Solbé, 9th Battalion.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Major Francis W. E
the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Battalion.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Colonel Leslie C. Fryer, 8th Battalion.

* * * * * * *

The Leicestershire Regiment, Colonel Harold R. Mead, Indian Army, 9th Battalion.

* * * * * * *

The Cheshire Regiment, Colonel Francis V. Whittall, 10th Battalion.

The South Wales Borderers, Brevet-Colonel Frank H. Hancock, Indian Army, 7th Battalion.

Brevet-Colonel David S. Lewis, Indian Army, 8th Battalion.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Colonel Robert M. Rainey-Robinson, C.B., 11th Battalion.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Colonel John S. Melville, Indian Army, 8th Battalion.

Major Alexander C. Gabbett, Indian Army, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Battalion.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Colonel George R. Crawford, C.B., 10th Battalion.

The Border Regiment, Colonel Herbert R. Brander, C.B., 8th Battalion.

* * * * * * *

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. G. Rainsford, 9th Battalion.

The Hampshire Regiment, Brevet-Colonel Percy G. Walker, 12th Battalion.

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The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur G. B. Lang, 8th Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick J. H. Wynch, 9th Battalion.

The Welsh Regiment, Brevet-Colonel Edward L. Holloway, 10th Battalion.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Hawks, 11th Battalion.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Brevet-Colonel William A.B. Dennys, Indian Army, 10th Battalion.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Colonel William C. Walton, Indian Army, 8th Battalion.

* * * * * * *

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Eden Vansittart 8th Battalion.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantr, Lieutenant-Colonel Guy L. Holland, M.V.O., 9th Battalion.

* * * * * * *

The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert J. Jones, D.S.O., 13th Battalion.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick G. Bradley, Indian Army, 9th Battalion.

"London Gazette," dated the 19th October 1914, pages 8361, 8364, 8365 and 8366.

War Office,
19th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Special appointments.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade.)

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, Indian Army. Dated 7th October 1914.

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Brevet-Colonel F. G. Vivian, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 22nd August 1914.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenant)

Captain Claude G Buchanan, 35th Sikhs, Indian Army. Dated 9th August 1914.

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Infantry,

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Service Battalions.

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The undermentioned to be temporary Majors:—

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Captain Harry W. Whitwell, Indian Army
Captain George C. B. Musgrave, Indian Army } ,—Dated 10th October 1914.

SERVICE BATTALIONS, LOCAL UNITS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Somerset, M.V.O. (Indian Army), to command The Cambridge Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment. Dated 11th October 1914.

MEMORANDA.

Major Cecil Kaye, C.I.E., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 6th October 1914.

The undermentioned to be temporary Second Lieutenants:—

Second Lieutenant J. A. Barstow, Malabar Volunteer Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 20th October 1914, pages 8395 and 8407.

War Office,
20th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—

Colonel H. T. Kenny, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 10th October 1914.

Colonel J. R. Mathewes, Indian Army. Dated 8th October 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. D. Brockman, Indian Army. Dated 11th October 1914.

*

The date of appointment as Brigade Commander of Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) P. J. Miles, Indian Army, is 15th September 1914, and not as stated in the Gazette of 8th October 1914.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS, 3RD GRADE.

* * * * * * *

Captain Clement L. Cobban, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Indian Army, *vice* Captain H. D. Goldsmith, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 6th September 1914.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
20th October 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * * * *

Infantry.

* * * * * * *

28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists' Rifles); Lieutenant-Colonel William Shirley, Retired List, Indian Army, to be Major. Dated 28th September 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 21st October 1914, pages 8481 and 8483.

War Office,
21st October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—

Colonel C. F. Stevens, retired pay, Indian Army. } Dated 9th October 1914.
Colonel F. C. Muspratt, Indian Army. }

Colonel R. G. Burton, Indian Army. } Dated 10th October 1914.
Brevet-Colonel G. W. Maxwell. }

Colonel A. W. S. Wingate, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Majors:—

* * * * * * *

A. H. Gleadowe Newcomen, late Lieutenant-Colonel, United Provinces Horse. Dated 5th October 1914.

*

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd October 1914, pages 8490, 8491 and 8493.

War Office,
22nd October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned Officers are graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 19th October 1914 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, Indian Army.

* * * * * * *

The date of appointment of the undermentioned Officers is as now stated :—

* * * * * * *

Brevet-Colonel F. G. Vivian, retired pay, Indian Army—23rd August 1914.

* * * * * * *

istant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Colonel R. H. Twigg, C.B., Indian Army. Dated 20th October 1914.

* * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

Major George H. Badcock, retired, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1037.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Denis Fitzgerald Murphy, M.B.,—29th July 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 1038.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, Tuka Rai Lakshman, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 181, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon James Benjamin, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Shaikh Ali Shabas invalided; with effect from the 18th October 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1039.—The following promotions are made:—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Ressaidar Sobha Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Raj Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Mangal Singh and Mahapat Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 24th October 1914.

Dafadar Muhammad Shaffi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Walidad Khan, seconded; with effect from the 26th August 1914.

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Ressaidar Sant Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Ashruf Shah to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Laurasib Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Khalilullah Khan, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Dafadar Fauja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bachan Singh, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Dafadar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Waryam Singh, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Dafadar Muhammad Kazim to be Jemadar, *vice* Dost Muhammad, seconded for field service with the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse); with effect from the 21st September 1914.

Dafadar Ranjor Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jit Singh, transferred to the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse); with effect from the 29th October 1914.

28th Light Cavalry.

Dafadar Rawat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Punnai Singh, promoted; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Jemadar Kehar Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kabul Singh, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Salutri Shaikh Muhammad Ishaq to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhulip Singh, transferred to the Civil Department; with effect from the 20th September 1914.

32nd Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Bhur Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Dafadar Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Natha Khan, transferred to the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis); with effect from the 30th October 1914.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

Havildar-Major Alam Khan and Havildar Fazl Haqq to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1914.

3rd Brahmans.

Jemadar Tribhuwandatt Upadhya to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Surajpal Tiwari and Pay Havildar Sukhnandan Pande to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Colour-Havildars Sitlabaksh Singh and Bhabuti Singh and Havildar Mahadeo Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

22nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Badan Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Mehar Singh, Azim Khan, Bichitar Singh, Ahmad Din, Wali Muhammad and Suhel Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th October 1914.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Hardit Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Sant Singh, Chanda Singh, Lehna Singh, Jagat Singh, Binda Singh and Teja Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th October 1914.

25th Punjabis.

Jemadar Raj Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Wali Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

35th Sikhs.

Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khushiya Singh, seconded; with effect from the 21st October 1914.

47th Sikhs.

Jemadar Mit Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Pnula Singh, Natha Singh, Ishar Singh, Dharm Singh, Hira Singh and Wadhawa Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Mula Singh to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Adalat Khan to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Bahadur Khan and Colour-Havildars Muhammad Zaman, Sher Singh, Mitt Singh and Jodh Khan and Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 24th October 1914.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Khan Bahadur to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Bhag Singh and Havildars Suhel Singh, Mir Mast, Lal Singh, Yar Dil and Raj Talab to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th August 1914.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Jahan Dad Khan to be Subadar and Havildars Zarin Khan, Maghar Singh Zaman Ali, Amir Khan, Gauri Charan and Sharbat Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

64th Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Narayansami to be Jemadar, *vice* Thandavarayan, deceased; with effect from the 18th September 1914.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Perumal to be Jemadar, *vice* Muthusami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 13th May 1914.

Havildar-Major Muhammad Abdulazim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahman Sharif transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th August 1914.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Jemadar Bachan Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildars Muhammad Khan, Bindu Singh and Tikhu Ram and Havildars Lal Singh and Barkat Ali to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

Colour-Havildar Ramdayal Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th September 1914.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Jemadar Wali Muhammad to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ghulam Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Ewaz Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 17th October 1914.

125th Napier's Rifles.

Jemadar Binja Ram to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Ramlal Singh and Havildars Bhura Singh, Bega Ram, Ruda Ram and Fazaldad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment with effect from the 8th August 1914.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Durga Gurung to be Subadar and Havildars Nain Sing Gurung, Setu Thapa and Harikishan Gurung to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Mahabir Thakur to be Jemadar, *vice* Pahal Sing Thapa, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Santbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiam Sing Rana, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Hari Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Chand Sing Thapa, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Ram Saran Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Antbir Gurung, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Dandbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Gurung, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Puran Sing Rana to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

Havildar Autar Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Senbir Gurung, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles; with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

Havildar Balbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharkbir Ale, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles; with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Parmansing Lama to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Mahabir Rana and Sarbjit Gurung and Havildar Rimani Thapa to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment with effect from the 9th August 1914.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Himlal Khattri to be Subadar and Havildars Gobindram Khattri, Shibdhoj Mal and Lalbahadur Khattri to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th August 1914.

Havildar Kuber Sing Burathoki to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1040.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :—

To be Ressaidar.

Bishan Singh of the Ludhiana District.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1041.—Major Nicholas Blake Dunscombe, 81st Pioneers, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 14th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 1042.—Second Lieutenant William Mungall to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Carl Winterschladen to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1043.—Lawrence Theodore Watkins to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 21st September 1914.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1044.—Philip Alan Cooper to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1045.—Lieutenant John Robertson to be Captain, *vice* W. E. Edgcombe transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Robert Ewart Rutherford to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. Robertson promoted. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1046.—William Nunan, M.D., to be Medical Officer, with the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1047.—Captain (Honorary Major) Albert Gottlieb Puech, V. D., to be Major, *vice* A. C. Chapman, V. D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 19th October 1914.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1048.—Second Lieutenant Ralph Sephton resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Buchanan Barclay resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Sydney Howard Phipps Lincke to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Cuthbert William Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 1049.—Robert Gerrard Hampson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 21st October 1914.

Medals and Decorations.

No. 1050.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain (Honorary Major) Robert Francis Richards Cooke.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 11th and 16th November 1914.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
18th King George's Own Lancers.	Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston.	Between 30th and 31st October 1914.	France	Killed in action. Was attached to 4th Dragoon Guards.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).	Captain Frederick William Hunt.	31st October 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was attached to 4th Hussars.
21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).	Captain Leslie Sedgwick Whitchurch.	Between 30th and 31st October 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was attached to 5th Dragoon Guards.
34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Oliver Swanston, D.S.O.	2nd November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was Commandant.
41st Dogras . .	Captain Gilbert Howe Maxwell Marsh.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action.
47th Sikhs	Captain Robert Jim McCleverty.	Between 28th and 29th October 1914.	Do.	Ditto.
57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Major Edward Egerton Barwell.	Between 29th October and 2nd November 1914.	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain Ronald Steuart Gordon.	Ditto .	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant John MacAdam Craig.	2nd November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edwin Venour.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action. Was Commandant.
Ditto .	Captain William McMillan Black.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action.
127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.	Major George Geoffrey Prendergast Humphreys.	30th October 1914.	Do.	Died of wounds. Was attached to 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	Captain William Finlay Adair.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action.
1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff.	7th November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was attached to 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.
1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Lieutenant James Lestock Ironside Reid.	2nd November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action.
2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Major Fleetwood George Campbell Ross.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Major Neil Macpherson .	31st October 1914.	France .	Killed in action. Was 2nd-in-Command.
Ditto .	Major Henry Sullivan Bechor.	2nd November 1914.	Do. .	Killed in action.
Ditto	Captain Francis Howson Barton.	Ditto .	Do. .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Lieutenant Ian Charles Innes.	Ditto	Do. .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Second-Lieutenant John Henry Lyons Walcott.	Ditto .	Do. .	Ditto.
2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.	Major Frederick Manners-Smith.	3rd November 1914.	Do. .	Died of wounds.
2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Major Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, M.V.O.	30th October 1914.	Do. .	Killed in action.
Ditto	Captain Ernest Reginald Hayes-Sadler.	Ditto .	Do. .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Captain Barry Hartwell .	Ditto .	Do. .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Captain Hugh Stafford Northcote Wright.	Ditto .	Do. .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Captain Edward Hugh Bagot Stack	Ditto .	Do. .	Ditto.
1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Richard Crawhall Walton.	7th November 1914.	Do. .	Ditto.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Major Lionel Stuart Logan.	1st November 1914 (supposed date).	Do. .	Killed accidentally.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

LEAVE.

No. 90.—Engineer E. Guppy, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

No. 91.—Sub-Lieutenant H. W. Thomas, Royal Indian Marine, was granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs up to the date of his arrival in India, *viz.*, the 16th October 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th November 1914.

No. 314.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of Messrs. McLeod and Company, Calcutta, of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Ahmadpur to Katwa, a distance of 32·19 miles.

2. The railway will be known as the Ahmadpur Katwa Railway.

No. 315.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 298, dated the 22nd October 1913, Mr. J. Coates, Officiating Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st May 1914.

No. 316.—Mr. A. R. G. Lilley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 26th October 1914 and for so long as he holds the appointment of Assistant Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 317.—Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways officiated as a District Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent in class II of that establishment from the 30th September to the 19th October 1914.

No. 318.—Mr. Douglas Hugh Harrison has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as a Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and is posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The 17th November 1914.

No. 319.—Mr. H. J. Charlton, Chief Draftsman and Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 31st October 1914 and until further orders.

No. 320.—Mr. L. C. Simpson, Assistant Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a Storekeeper in class II of that Establishment from the 14th September to the 12th October 1914.

No. 321.—Mr. J. H. Cardew, Electrical Engineer, North Western Railway, is promoted to class II, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 1st October 1914.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 322.—Mr. L. O. McCurrich, Assistant Engineer, is, on his return from leave, posted to the Sara-Serajgunge Railway Construction.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 19th November 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather was unsettled for the greater part of the week in northwest India, resulting in nearly general rain on the 16th in the northwest of the United Provinces and on the 18th in north Baluchistan, while local falls occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, upper Sind and east Rajputana. With the exception of some rain on the eastern coasts of the Bay weather was dry over the rest of the country.

The rainfall in the east of the Bay was associated with unsettled conditions in the vicinity of the Andamans, where a disturbance appeared to be slowly developing at the close of the week.

2. *Burma.*—Local falls of rain occurred, chiefly in Lower Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Darjeeling, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar were the only stations that reported rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell in the northwest of the United Provinces on the 16th.

Northwest India.—Rainfall was general in north Baluchistan on the 18th, and there were a few falls during the week in the western Himalayas and submontane districts, and also in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—The only rainfall reported was from Trivandrum, Pamban, Tinnevelly and Cochin.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

November 14th. Mergui 4·55″.
„ 15th. Mergui 1·22″ and Darjeeling 1·80″.
„ 16th. Tinnevelly 2·75″.
„ 17th. Port Blair 2·24″ and Table Island 1·23″.
„ 18th. Chittagong 1·43″, Harnai 1·27″, Chaman 0·82″ and Kalat 1·34″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana East. No rain fell in Bihar, the United Provinces East the Punjab Southwest, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces East and Hyderabad South ; but the absence of rainfall is a normal feature of the weather in these divisions at this time of year. In the rest of the country rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is more than 20 per cent. in defect in Mysore. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and is within 20 per cent. of the normal elsewhere.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 19th November 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 19th November 1914.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	3·0	2·3	+0·7	99·9	102·7	— 2·8	— 3	— 3
Lower Burma	0·9	0·7	+0·2	157·6	140·8	+16·8	+12	+12
Upper Burma	0·1	0·4	−0·3	43·6	41·6	+ 2·0	+ 5	+ 6
Assam	0	0·1	−0·1	67·6	76·4	— 8·8	—12	—11
Bengal	0·1	0·2	−0·1	62·2	69·7	— 7·5	—11	—11
Orissa	0	0·3	−0·3	63·0	58·3	+ 4·7	+ 8	+ 9
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	−0·1	44·4	49·5	— 5·1	—10	—10
Bihar	0	0	0	46·6	49·8	— 3·2	— 6	— 6
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	37·3	39·0	— 1·7	— 4	— 4
United Provinces, West	0·2	0	+0·2	39·4	39·1	+0·3	+1	0
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0	+0·1	28·0	21·3	+6·7	+31	+31
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	14·5	7·9	+6·6	+84	+84
Kashmir	0	0·1	−0·1	9·1	8·9	+0·2	+2	+ 3
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·2	0	+0·2	9·4	5·9	+3·5	+59	+56
Baluchistan	1·0	0	+1·0	7·2	2·4	+4·8	+200	+158
Sind	0·1	0	+0·1	5·1	4·9	+0·2	+ 4	+ 2
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	10·8	11·6	−0·8	— 7	— 7
Rajputana, East	0·1	0	+0·1	23·5	23·0	+0·5	+ 2	+ 2
Gujarat	0	0	0	31·0	23·5	+7·5	+32	+32
Central India, West	0	0	0	29·1	29·7	−0·6	— 2	—2
Central India, East	0	0	0	44·3	41·4	+2·9	+ 7	+7
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	30·1	31·6	−1·5	— 5	—4
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	41·1	44·9	−3·8	— 8	—8
Central Provinces, East	0	0	0	41·3	48·0	−6·7	—14	—14
Konkan	0	0·1	−0·1	117·6	95·7	+20·9	+22	+22
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	−0·1	34·3	27·3	+7·0	+26	+26
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	44·1	33·2	+7·9	+24	+24
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	36·3	30·2	+6·1	+20	+20
Mysore	0	0·3	−0·3	20·2	27·6	−7·4	−27	−26
Malabar	0·2	1·1	−0·9	104·9	97·1	+7·8	+ 8	+ 9
Madras, South-East	0·3	1·8	−1·5	30·9	27·6	+3·3	+12	+19
Madras Deccan	0	0·3	−0·3	23·2	23·7	−0·5	— 2	−1
Madras Coast, North	0	0·7	−0·7	35·0	34·8	+0·2	+ 1	+3

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated 19th November 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 14th November1914.

Burma.—Slight and irregular rain fell during the week. Ploughing for and sowing of island crops are proceeding and sowing of miscellaneous crops is in progress. Reaping of autumn rice is general. Harvesting of groundnut and plucking of cotton are proceeding. The poor market for cotton is hindering harvest operations. The condition of crops is satisfactory. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is slightly above normal. The arrivals are small and the market for white rice is firm.

Assam.—Light showers of rain fell in most districts and have been beneficial to winter crops. Rain is badly wanted in Cachar and the Garo Hills Harvesting of autumn rice is almost finished. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses and plucking of tea are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of winter rice have commenced. Prospects of tea, winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are fair to good. Fodder is insufficient in Hailakandi. The average price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from one district.

Bengal.—During the week no rain fell throughout the Province excepting scanty showers in Darjeeling and in the Alipur Duars. Want of rain is keenly felt everywhere for winter rice and for the cultivation of spring crops. Prospects of winter rice are generally reported to be unsatisfactory. The crop is so far doing well only in the low lands of the eastern districts and in such tracts where irrigation is available. Damage to winter rice by insect pests continues to be reported from parts of Midnapore. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts The average price of common rice has a slight tendency to rise as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Sowing of spring crops continues but the operation is being retarded in some districts for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of the early winter paddy is going on. Winter paddy has suffered to some extent in most districts from want of rain. Sugarcane and newly sown spring crops are generally doing well but rain is required also for these crops in several districts. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but paddy is suffering from want of rain in some States.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen in the provinces and rain is still needed in the south eastern and eastern submontane districts for late rice which is being irrigated where practicable. Locusts appeared in Dehra Dun, Muttra, Kheri and Banda but caused insignificant damage. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. Sowings of spring crops are completed in places and are being irrigated. Germination is good. Picking of cotton and sowing of poppy continue. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are good. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from 16 districts. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Prices are rising slightly in places but on the whole are stationary.

Punjab.—Slight showers fell in parts of most districts. The condition of sugarcane, cotton and other standing crops is average to good. Picking of cotton and reaping of autumn crops continue. The yield of cotton is generally average to good and of other crops average on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Sowing of spring crops is in progress and is normal or over normal. Prospects are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell at certain stations. The weather is cloudy and cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. The Paharpur canal is running. Harvesting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and sowing of spring crops continue. The condition of cattle is generally satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and are rising everywhere except in the case of gram in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 18 and maize from 21 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in Kishtwar. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Agricultural operations for spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported in Uttarmachipura and Sripartabsingpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight and scattered showers fell in Dungarpur, Partabgarh, Jhalrapatan and Ajmer Merwara. The weather was cool and cloudy. The prospects of the autumn harvest are satisfactory. The sowing and irrigation of spring crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Locusts are doing some damage in Tonk and Shahpura. Cattle are generally doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady.

Central India.—Winter showers are reported in all districts of Indore except Nimar and throughout the Agency of the Southern States. Sowing of spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. Standing crops are good. In Gwalior the outturn of autumn crops is estimated at 12 to 16 annas and is good elsewhere. Cattle disease prevails in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of staple food grains are rising everywhere but are fluctuating in the Indore city and in the Nimar district. Sowing of poppy is in progress in Mandasor and in the Nahargarh Pargana of Gwalior.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. The days continue to be hot. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Sowing of spring crops is approaching completion and germination is satisfactory except in parts of Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur where it has been affected by cloudy weather. Standing crops are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient and cattle are doing well. *Juar* fell by 2 seers per rupee in Nimar and other valuations are unimportant.

Feudatory States :—Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in full swing. Rice is sold cheaper by 2 seers per rupee in Udaipur and 3¾ seers in Khairagarh.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week throughout the Presidency and was beneficial to crops. More rain is needed in parts of Poona, two talukas of Sholapur and one taluka of Satara. Crops are generally good except for slight damage by grass hoppers in one taluka of Nasik, by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and by insufficient rain in two talukas of Poona. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, one taluka of Thar and Parkar, parts of Poona and one taluka of Sholapur. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen in Sind, have risen in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak and are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Slight and partial rain was received throughout the Dominions except in the Medak and Karimnagar districts. The average for the Dominions was 19 cents. Autumn crops are being harvested and cotton is being picked. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being harvested. Sowing of spring crops continues. The crops are being weeded and are in good condition in most parts. The late rice lands are being prepared and sowings are progressing. Cattle disease prevails in six talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. Coarse rice is selling at 8 and white *Juar* at 14 seers per rupee in the Hyderabad city. The highest price in districts is *Juar* 10 seers in Medak and Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Bir.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was generally light. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar and Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied Weeding operations are in progress in parts. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is fair. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramnad, and Tinnevelly, fair in Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Madura, Malabar and Cochin and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or is being completed in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or concluding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Madura, Ramnad and the central parts. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 19th November 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 14th November 1914 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	2	1
		Kaira District	11	6
		Ahmedabad District	3	2
		Broach „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	10	9
		Surat District	12	8
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	1	1
	Central	Nasik District	4	35
		Ahmednagar District	19	1*
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	23	15
		Poona District	62	53
		Satara „	69	54
		Sholapur District	...	...
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag „	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	39	19
		Dharwar „	226†	145†
		Hubli Town	10†	6†
		Bijapur District	3	2
		Karwar „	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	1	1
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	23	10
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	3	1
		Kathiawar Agency	38	26
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	151	107
		Surat Agency	...	...
		TOTAL	737	502
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	27 (b)	23 (a)
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	171(a)	152 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	8	5
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	..	..
		Salem District	27 (b)	15 (a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	5	6
		Trichinopoly District	1	...
		Chittoor District	1*	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Visagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	241	202

* Imported.

† For two weeks. (a) One imported (b) Three imported.

In the return for the week ending 7th November 1914 against Hyderabad Town *read* 21 cases, 15 deaths for nil. Also add a footnote that these figures are for two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	..
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	22	14
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	9	9
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	66	46
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	4	4
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	3	2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	6	4
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	110	79
United Provinces.	Meerut	Muzaffarnagar District	14	10
		Meerut „	14	10
		Bulandshahr „	5	5
	Agra	Aligarh District	10	9
		Muttra City	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	17	14
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	4	4
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	3	3
		Cawnpore District	1	1
		Fatehpur „	3	3
		Allahabad „	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Banares	Benares District	3	3
		Jaunpur „	14	12
		Ghazipur „	53	39
		Ballia „	63	48
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	26	16
		Basti „	30	9
		Azamgarh „	39	32
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao „	14	10
		Rae Bareli „	17	11
		Sitapur „	1	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	6	6
		Bahraich „	3	3
		Sultanpur „	...	...
		Partabgarh District	3	3
		Bara Banki „	11	9
		TOTAL	354	251

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	27	18
		Gurgaon „	10	4
		Rohtak „	3	...
		Karnal „	35	35
		Ambala „	20	21
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	35	35
		Jullundur City	3	2
		Jullundur District	45	30
		Ludhiana „	57	37
		Ferozepore „	16	6
	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	5	3
		Amritsar City	3	3
		Amritsar District	4	4
		Gurdaspur „	43	37
		Sialkot „	2	1
		Gujranwala „	104	85
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	13	84
		Gujrat „	63	47
		Jhelum „	84	31
		Rawalpindi „	107	85
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	15	13
		Jhang „	12	7
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	...	...
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	62	62
		Kapurthala State	40	20
		TOTAL	809	670
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	7	5
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	1	1
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	3	3
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	5	5
		Magwe District	1	5
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	11	11
		Meiktila „	5	4
		TOTAL	36	34
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	Saugor Town	...	...
		Saugor District	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG	...	Coorg	2	1
		TOTAL	2	1
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	40	31
		Bangalore City	6	8
		Bangalore District	38	21
		Mysore City	16	11
		Mysore District	40	26
		Hassan ,,	2	...
		Kadur ,,	7	5
		Kolar ,,	27	23
		Kolar Gold Fields	10	11
		Tumkur District	17	8
		Shimoga ,,	7	5
		Chitaldroog ,,	14	11
		TOTAL	224	160
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar ,,	48	8
		Medak ,,	...	...
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	7	0
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	55(a)	41 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal State	103	73
		Kurwai State	2	2
		TOTAL	105	75
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	42	37
		TOTAL	42	37
		GRAND TOTAL	2,715	2,052

(a) From the 2nd to 8th November 1914.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK.		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	7th November 1913.	7th November 1914.	1913.	1914.	7th November 1913.	7th November 1914.			
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
State and Guaranteed Railways.												
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,659	2,678	,78,		293	261	2,37,19,058	2,31,61,000	...	,58,	
Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	7,	,400	335	400	2,24,837	2,61,000	36,	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695			,43,	,000	680	505	2,01,75,249	1,85,28,000	...	,47,	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,578	9,28,	,000	591	436	2,20,98,206	1,87,94,000	...	,04,	
East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	20,52,	,0.0	805	775	6,10,95,029	6,11,62,000	66,	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,551	15,62,943	,,,,000	592	474	4,55,20,177	4,16,54,000	...	,66,	
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	54,552	52,000	433	413	12,69,792	17,24,000	,54,	...	
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	3,362	2,700	83	67	97,344	91,700	...	5,644	
Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	30,308	19,300	534	339	9,96,462	6,54,000	...	3,42,462	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	6,31,885	6,04,000	244	234	2,21,11,325	2,21,99,000	87,	...	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	15,42,694	4,10,000	386	351	5,24,62,351	5,10,66,000	...	3,96,351	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,661	4,08,781	4,16,000	255	260	1,39,67,154	1,22,14,000	...	7,53,154	
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	2,187	2,800	66	36	(a) 36,271	86,300	50,	...	
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	8,526	9,100	266	284	2,91,552	2,79,000		12,552	
Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,50,103	1,48,000	186	174	39,84,712	39,90,000		...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	,828	1,828	5,30,250	5,07,000	290	277	1,66,59,149	1,61,87,000		4,72,149	
Burma	306	,552	1,552	4,75,533	3,87,000	305	249	1,35,26,055	1,34,63,000		63,055	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	21,112	18,500	170	149	8,31,845	5,91,000		2,40,845	
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	30,522	32,500	106	113	13,30,083	11,16,000		2,14,083	
Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	69,724	58,500	170	147	22,65,491	22,43,000		22,491	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	,451	1,454	4,78,081	4,31,000		293	1,72,23,209	1,70,20,000	...	2,03,209	
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	18,140	16,100		149	5,57,320	5,56,000	...	1,320	
Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,24,794	2,08,000		26	56,97,163	56,93,000	...	4,163	
Jorhat Provincial (2' gauge)	78	30		2,015			67				,356	

(a) F April

5' 6" gauge.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	914
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	185	34	34	4,334	11	11				3,205
	Peth[illegible]mbay	376	334	334	4,300	31	28				3,56,348
	Raj Bhatinda	168	34	34	4,453	10	11				...
	Sou[illegible] Punjab	352	108	108	4,832	24[illegible]	23				19,845
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	262	425	425	4,211	26[illegible]	23				...
	Sutlej Valley	167	155	155	4,362	14[illegible]	13				79,643
	Tapti Valley	63	208	208	4,910	5[illegible]	48	3,72,481	3,51,000	...	21,481
	Tarkeswar	198	155	155	4,591	20[illegible]	135	7,52,972	7,36,000	...	16,972
		312	22	22	4,975	31[illegible]	355	2,13,225	2,39,000	25,775	...
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	4,618	78	65	4,544	5,100	.	1,444
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension)	87	89	89	4,405	72	69	4,969	40,000	4,031	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	240	4,952	166	185	4,552	4,66,000	.	1,752
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	4,978	300	235	4,916	9,33,000	.	50,916
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	4,369	142	119	4,278	2,22,000	4,722	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	4,026	119	128	4,812	9,54,000	4,188	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	4,000	242	203	4,192	1,62,000	4,808	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	4,907	336	269	4,257	7,96,000	..	14,257
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	4,322	78	67	4,70,259	4,99,000	28,741	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	4,371	1[illegible]	117	7,92,488	8,38,000	45,512	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	69,715		134	21,99,999	25,12,000	3,12,001	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	6,370		64	1,75,749	1,67,000	...	8,749
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	4,321		87	1,72,059	1,83,000	10,941	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	103,632		58	32,91,244	27,61,000	...	30,244
	Junagad	105	113	114	104,15		98	3,45,273	3,50,000	4,727	...
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	5,375		148	1,8[illegible],837	1,76,000	...	4,837
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,657		25	1,20,329	1,24,000	3,671	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	8,004		112	4,70,330	4,55,000	...	15,330
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	1[illegible]9	55	55	1,903		211	2,9[illegible],163	2,79,000	...	11,163
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	32,991		116	12,81,090	10,73,000	...	08,090
	Sangli	153	5	5	639		100	21,210	21,600	390	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,913		177	3,92,846	3,90,000	...	2,846
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	15,638		133	6,36,635	6,06,000	...	30,635
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,412		67	1,66,816	1,55,000	...	11,816
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	6,632		209	6,09,229	6,53,000	43,771	...
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)		...	14	..		21	...	4,100	4,100	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)		...	11	..		55	...	22,200	22,200	...
	Champaner-Shivarjpur	83	20	20	875		39	54,910	45,200	...	9,740
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)		...	27	..		70	...	31,500	31,500	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	118	142	5,678		84	3,67,182	4,03,000	35,318	...
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)		...	26	..		27	...	25,900	25,900	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	455		15	15,609	15,400	...	209
	Murtazapur-Ellichpur (*f*)		...	48	..		8[illegible]		1,44,000	1,44,000	
	Murtajapur-Karanja (*g*)		...	20	..		40	...	800	800	
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	1,820		65	60,187	70,800	10,313	
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	2,002		41	74,571	72,800	...	
2' gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51		5,531			7,71,878	7,71,000	...	
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*h*)	...	...		.			...	20,000	20,	
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25		1,379			16,904	15,000		
	TOTAL				0,8[illegible]			70,23,287	3,62,20[illegible]		
	GRAND TOTAL			1,045	04,94,200[illegible]			1,077	90,23[illegible]		

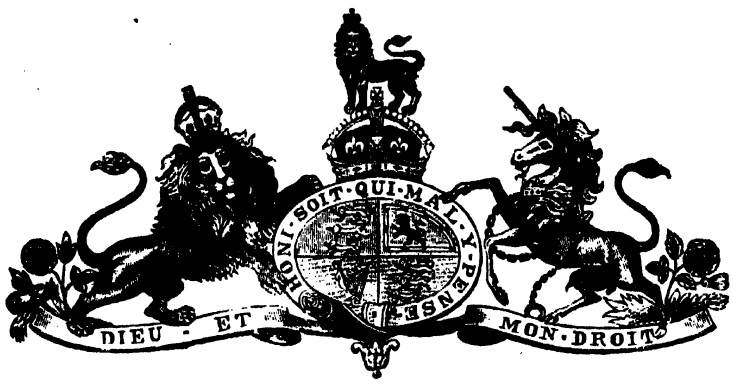
(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
(*e*) Opened from 5th December 1913.
(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1913
(*g*) Opened from 1st November 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

Simla, the 19th November 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, D

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 18th November 1914.

No. 301-C.—A memorial service for Field Marshal the Right Honourable Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., will be held at St. James' Church, Delhi, at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 19th instant. His Excellency the Viceroy hopes that all officers of Government will attend.

Morning dress will be worn by Civil officers, and full dress by Military officers.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

No. 950-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 735-W., dated the 10th November 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of Wool (Raw) by sea or by land out of British India.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Postage	2	8	0
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st November 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

November 9.

1919. D. C. Reinohl. *Improvements in recovering precious metals from their ores.*
1920. Ed. Kummer A. G. *Improvements in watches.*
1921. W. H. Beddard. *Improvements in coin testing machines.*
1922. T. A. L. Whittington. *Improved railway chair.*
1923. A. Miller. *Method of operating internal combustion engines.*
1924. J. P. O'Donnell. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.*
1925. S. L. Glenn. *Improvements in pneumatic and like systems of, and apparatus fo operating railway switch points and the like.*
1926. A. E. Cummins and R. Bridge. *Improvements in presses for compressing a baling cotton and other materials.*
1927. W. Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for withering, or welking, or for dryin tea leaf and the like.*
1928. T. P. Woodhead. *Improvements in hangers and the like supporting devices.*

November 10.

1929. F. J. Gresham and G. Kiernan. *Improvements relating to vacuum brake appar for railway and like vehicles.*
1930. H. Goldstein. *An improved fuel for internal combustion engines and the like.*

November 11.

1931. Elektro-Osmose Aktiengesellschaft (Graf Schwerin Gesellschaft). *An improvemen in the treatment of clay and kaolin by an elutriation process.*

November 13.

1932. J. T. McKee, T. E. Powers and J. S. Tait. *Improvements in or relating to means for supplying air to boiler furnaces.*
1933. G. K. Paul. *A very compact and portable hand harmonium.*

November 14.

1934. S. C. Aranha. *Indiarubber solution.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1746. Abdul Karim. *Automatic alarming cash box or trunk.*
1874. H. Kummer. *An improved reinforced concrete floor consisting of hollow concrete beams with continuous reinforcement.*
1901. W. R. Degenhardt. *Improvements in apparatus for generating or producing gas.*
1904. The Thomas Transmission, Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the driving of road vehicles.*
1905. T. K. Irwin. *Improvements in or relating to hydro extractors or like centrifugal machines.*
1908. P. C. P. Booty. *Improved valve device for air gas machines.*
1909. J. T. McWilliams. *Improvements in or relating to axle boxes of railway and like vehicles.*
1910. M. C. Brewer. *Cotton chopping machine.*
1911. L. Embrey. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for shaping, moulding and otherwise working dough and like glutenous material.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1153. G. Larson. *Cross hung automatic sluice gate.*
1309. The International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in machines for making long filler cigars.*
1646. W. W. Harris. *Improvements in metallic sleepers.*
1695. W. F. Cox. *English tablet almanac.*
1747. R. R. Majhi. *Improvements in toggle lever baling presses.*
1766. L. M. Mallick. *The simultaneous steam cooker and baker, with chula combined.*
1790. The Vulcan Foundry Ld. *Improvements in or relating to riveting machines.*
1816. Mather & Platt, Ld. *Improved method of and appliances for humidifying yarns, threads, slivers, or the like in textile machinery.*
1818. F. Simon & J. W. Scott. *Improvements in feeding means of percussive rock drills, coal cutters and the like.*
1832. W. R. Brennan. *Improved lock for doors.*
1837. E. Leperre. *Automatic machine for cutting and polishing diamonds.*
1842. E. Bignell. *Improvements in piles.*
1859. General Electric Co. *Improvements in resistance elements.*
1860. General Electric Co. *Improvements in electrical discharge apparatus.*
1866. G. Musso. *Improvements in and relating to the transmission of electrical impulses over circuits of high electrostatic capacity.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to ow. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, ompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House eet, Calcutta.

1119. Caldwell.
1476. Galloway and Frame.
1601. Dreyfus.
1737. Das.
1762. Wolff.
1774. Whittell.
1775. Biddlecombe.
1778. Bhisey.
1779. Goldsoll.
1782. Kenny.
1783. Société Revel Père & Fils.
1784. Downs.
1785. Thorpe and the Thorpe Meter Syndicate, Ld.
1794. Williamson.
1795. Dodman.
1796. Wetcarbonising Ld.
1799. West Disinfecting Co.

PATENTS SEALED.

931. Jacob.
1617. Gaudart.
1703. Reid.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

395 of 1902. Owens. (To 26 November 1915.)
271 of 1903. Owens. (To 27 November 1915.)
26 of 1904. Birkland & anr. (To 18 January 1916.)
280 of 1904. Graaff. (To 23 December 1915.)
519 of 1904. Chapman. (To 17 February 1916.)
188 of 1905. Duggan. (To 1 August 1915.)
224 of 1905. La Société Generale de Soie Artificielle par le procede viscose. (To 4 December 1915.)
280 of 1905. Sulman and ors. (To 16 January 1916.)
286 of 1906. Lock. (To 17 January 1916.)
219 of 1907. Sulman. (To 22 November 1915.)
425 of 1907. Sheehan. (To 25 October 1915.)
240 of 1908. Bellini & anr. (To 5 January 1916.)
186 of 1909. Owen. (To 17 November 1915.)
255 of 1909. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ld. (To 14 December 1915.)
500 of 1909. Horwood. (To 11 November 1915.)
29 of 1910. Fisher. (To 28 November 1915.)
67 of 1910. Ross. (To 7 February 1916.)
68 of 1910. Ross. (To 26 November 1915.)
85 of 1910. Godrej. (To 17 September 1915.)
94 of 1910. Spencer. (To 15 November 1915.)
192 of 1910. Birkby & anr. (To 15 November 1915.)
193 of 1910. Hargreaves & ors. (To 15 November 1915.)
220 of 1910. Spencer. (To 9 November 1915.)
248 of 1910. Perman. (To 21 December 1915.)
373 of 1911. Ross. (To 17 April 1917.)
374 of 1911. Ross. (To 17 April 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1902.

213, (Severin).

1906.

605, (Elliott.)

1909.

30, (Terry). 55, (Pittler Universal Rotary Machine Syndicate Ld.) 304, (Snelling).

1910.

13, (Jost). 247, (Koopmann). 323, (English). 350, (Nobel's Explosives Co. Ld. and Evans), 402, (Parker).

PATENTS SEALED UNDER SECTION 81.

19 of 1901. Bissen Dutt.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Ind Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Desi Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the inte pretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs n their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the publ room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inve tions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
,,	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
,,	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a
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(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
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Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
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(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers. Advice of the shipment of copies has been received.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R 3 a copy.
(2)	„	„	1903-04	„	„ 3
(3)	„	„	1904-05	„	„ 3
(4)	„	„	1908-09	„	„ 3
(5)	„	„	1909-10	„	„ 3-8
(6)	„	„	1910-11	„	„ 3-8
(7)	„	„	1911-12	„	„ 2-8
(8)	„	„	1912-13	„	„ 2-8

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, and No. (8) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kolkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1.	M. J, Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1.	M. Ahmed Bux	Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance—on no account drugs are sent per V.P. Post—and are obtainable from the* Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	18 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th November 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION.						SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta	57,67,500	24,11,47,825	24,69,35,325	15,03,42,397	20,56,583	...	7,65,00,000		...	...	9,99,99,946 (a)	4,00,00,000 (b)	36,83,98,926	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore	..	3,15,75,815	3,15,75,815	1,71,69,425	59,09,033	.	...	.		...	.	..	2,30,78,458	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Lahore	..	3,24,98,150	3,24,98,150	1,02,44,453	1,19,48,632	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	2,21,93,085	
Bombay	30,86,325	17,35,32,560	17,65,68,885	3,49,17,658	5,11,17,255	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	8,60,34,913	
Karachi	...	2,00,75,275	2,00,75,275	48,81,172	40,70,190	...		...	...	..	...	...	89,51,362	
Madras	23,24,095	6,13,70,685	6,36,94,780	3,49,35,010	20,69,940	.	.	...	.	...	..	..	3,70,04,950	
Rangoon	...	4,31,45,370	4,31,45,370	6,25,13,556	33,21,060	.			...			...	6,58,34,616	
	1,11,47,920	60,33,45,680	61,44,93,600	31,50,03,671	8,04,92,693	...	7,65,00,000		...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	61,19,96,310	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			32,97,290	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									8,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			61,11,96,310								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		61,11,96,310	

£558,000 (Rs. 83,70,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 15th November 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th November 1914 to 7,56 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH NOVEMBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.											Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	11	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 18th November 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st October 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,29,800	5,81,45,200	1,61,33,400	81,02,400	19,09,000	9,49,19,800	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,26,933
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1914 . . .	..	300	1,500	1,400	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
	29,56,600	1,06,30,100	5,81,46,700	1,61,34,800	81,02,400	19,09,000	9,49,23,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,30,133
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Balance on 15th November 1914.	29,56,600	1,06,30,100	5,81,46,700	1,61,33,800	81,02,400	19,09,000	9,49,22,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,29,133

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1914 Enfaced from India. 12,310 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,682 lakhs.
„ 16th Sept. 1914 „ 30th „ „ ditto 3 lakhs ditto ...
„ 1st October „ „ 15th October „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 1st Nov. „ „ 15th Nov. „ ditto ... ditto ...
12,313 lakhs 12,682 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th November 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th November 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 94,57,995 9 11)	1,85,01,276	8	2
Public Deposits at Branches (90,43,280 14 3)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	22,32,41,070	0	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	14,60,440	5	11
Sundries	25,02,776	0	8
RUPEES	28,57,05,562	15	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,24,54,560	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,05,93,910	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,53,95,197	9	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,03,95,286	14	4
Bills discounted and purchased	1,94,98,439	6	6
Balances with other Banks	14,54,441	12	5
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	25,92,086	10	3
Stamps	12,310	8	11
Sundries	3,65,698	5	3
	17,28,61,911	2	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. *7,05,32,126 3 4)	11,28,43,651	12	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (†4,23,11,525 9 0)			
RUPEES	28,57,05,562	15	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,53,925 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,86,605 0 0

Rs. 12,40,530 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 19th November 1914. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 45·92

NOTICE.

The Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 7th (Meerut) Division, Meerut, will receive offers at 12 noon on Tuesday the 24th November 1914 for the supply of India grown black tea fit for issue to British Troops required in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions during January and February 1915.

Forms of tender and other particulars are obtainable on application to the above officer.

F. W. H. FORTEATH, Major,

Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport,

Meerut, the 10th November 1914. 7th (Meerut) Divisional Area.

ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 11th November 1914.

No. 1849 –1355.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules under section 25 of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, III of 1914 :—

1. Applications for the exercise of the powers by the Collector under sections 3, 5 (1) (*b*), 6 (3), 8 (1), 8 (2), 12, 13 and 14 of Regulation III of 1914 shall be presented to the Collector and shall bear a Court-fee stamp of eight annas.

2. Applications made under section 3 shall contain all the particulars entered in Form A (attached).

3. The Collector shall maintain in Form B (attached) a register of all applications made to him under section 3.

4. The Collector shall maintain (*a*) a register of cases referred to him under section 8 (3), (*b*) a register of civil decrees transferred to him for execution under section 16, (*c*) a register of copies of decrees or orders involving permanent alienation of land sent to him under section 22 (1), and (*d*) a register of copies of orders passed by Civil Courts on applications made by him under section 22. Such registers shall be in Forms C, D, E, F (attached) respectively.

5. An application for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner under section 10 to the leasing or farming of any land for a term exceeding twenty years, or under section 15 to the sale of land in execution of a decree or order of a Civil or Revenue Court, shall be made to the Collector, who shall submit such application to the Chief Commissioner with a report recommending that such sanction should be given or refused. Such applications shall bear a Court-fee stamp of two rupees.

6. Every person acquiring by purchase, exchange, gift, will, or grant of occupancy rights, any permanent right in land which, under section 34 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, as extended to Ajmer-Merwara, he is bound to report to the Patwari, shall in making such report submit a certified copy of the Collector's order under section 3 of the Regulation sanctioning the transaction.

7. The Patwari shall report to the Girdawar such acquisitions of permanent rights in land, in accordance with the rules and instructions contained in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 319-1232, dated 10th March 1913. Such reports by the Patwari shall be accompanied by the certified copies of the Collector's orders of sanction. The Girdawar and the Revenue Officer shall take action, in accordance with the aforesaid rules and instructions, on receipt of such reports from the Patwari.

8. If any case is reported to the Patwari, or otherwise comes to his notice, in which any person claims to have acquired any such permanent right or rights in land as are described in rule 6, and it appears to the Patwari that the Collector's sanction under section 3 of the Regulation is necessary but has not been given to such transaction, he shall at once submit a special report, through the Girdawar, to the Revenue Officer, who shall, if he is of the same opinion, refuse to allow mutation of names to be made and shall further take such action as may be necessary to ensure that the provisions of the Regulation are not evaded or contravened.

9. When any person has acquired any temporary rights in land, as a mortgagee, farmer and lessee or otherwise, and such acquisition has been reported to the Patwari in accordance with the provisions of section 34 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, as extended to Ajmer-Merwara, or otherwise comes to the notice of the Patwari, the Patwari and the Girdawar, in following the rules and instructions, applicable to the case, which are contained in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 319-1232, dated the 10th March 1913, shall report also to the Revenue Officer whether by the acquisition of such temporary rights, the provisions of chapter III of the Regulation have been in any respect evaded or contravened.

10. If upon a consideration of the case the Revenue Officer is of opinion that the provisions of chapter III of the Regulation have been evaded or contravened, he shall refuse to allow mutation of names to be made and shall also submit a statement of the case to the Collector, who shall take such action under section 8 of the Regulation, or otherwise, as the circumstances may seem to require.

FORM A.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Dated _____

Petition under Section 3 of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, III of 1914.

Name of applicant with caste, parentage and residence	
Village and Tehsil	
Area of Land	
Kind of Land	
Khata No.	
Khasra No.	
Name of owner of the land as recorded in the Khewat	
Nature of Alienation of land as desired . .	
Contents of Application	

FORM B.

Register of applications for permission to alienate land under Section 3 of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, III of 1914.

Serial No.	Date of application.	Name of applicant with parentage, caste and residence.	Particulars of Land.					Order and Date.	Remarks.
			Village and Tehsil.	Khata No.	Khasra No.	Area.	Kind of Land.		

FORM C.

Register of Cases referred to the Collector under Section 8 (3) of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, III of 1914.

Serial Number.	Date of receipt of file.	Name of Civil Court.	Case No.	Names of Parties.	Particulars of Case.	Collector's Order with date.	Remarks.

FORM D.

Register of Execution Cases of Civil Decrees transferred to the Collector under Section 16 of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, III of 1914.

Serial Number.	Date of receipt of file.	Name of Civil Court.	Execution Case No.	Names of Parties.	Particulars of Decrees.	Collector's order with date.	Remarks.

FORM E.

Register of copies of decrees or orders involving permanent Alienation of land sent to the Collector under Section 22 (*1*) of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, III of 1914.

Serial Number.	Date of receipt of copy of Decree or Order.	Name of Civil Court.	Case No.	Names of Parties.	Particulars of Decree or Order.	Collector's order with date.	Remarks.

FORM F.

Register of Copies of Orders passed by Civil Courts on applications made by the Collector under Section 22 of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, III of 1914.

Serial Number.	Date of receipt of Copy of Order.	Name of Civil Courts.	Case No.	Names of Parties.	Particulars of Order.	Action (if any) taken by Collector on receipt of copy of Civil Court's Order.	Remarks.

By order
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

The 12th November 1914.

No. 1865.—Consequent on the death of Khan Bahadur Mir Saiyed Husain, substantive Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, and substantive provisional Subordinate Judge, Ajmer, who was on foreign service under the Tonk Darbar, the following promotions are made in Ajmer-Merwara :—

(1) Rai Sahib Munshi Gopinath, substantive Subordinate Judge of Beawar and substantive provisional Sub-Divisional Officer of Kekri, to be substantive Sub-Divisional Officer of Kekri.

(2) Munshi Durga Pershad, substantive provisional Subordinate Judge of Beawar, to be substantive Subordinate Judge of Beawar.

(3) Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, sub. *pro tempore* Subordinate Judge of Ajmer, to be substantive provisional Subordinate Judge of Ajmer.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 14th November 1914.

No. 3897-*R.*—On return from leave on the 7th November 1914, Mr. S. D. Turner, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, was re-appointed as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Quetta.

No. 3898-*R.*—On relief by Mr. S. D. Turner, Mr. H. G. R. Adie, Superintendent of the office of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and a sub. *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, reverted to his substantive appointment.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th November 1914.

No. 8073-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi, for the week ending 7th November 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	162	134	296	82	102	184	...	...	...	94	10	48	1	31	5	33	26	59	67·0	41·6
	Notified Area	3,673	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	13·9
	Total .	...	163	135	298	82	103	185	...	...	...	95	10	48	1	31	5	33	26	59	...	...

No. 8075-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi province during the half month ending 31st October 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	47	53	...	...	...	35	...	13	...	...	5	2	14	9	23
Nangloi	43	56	...	...	...	38	...	17	...	...	1	...	6	9	15
Najafgarh	53	84	...	...	...	39	1	35	...	...	9	7	13	15	28
Subzimundi	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Paharganj	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	40	53	...	...	...	29	...	23	...	...	1	1	9	11	20
Raisina	25	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total of the District	212	257	...	...	...	150	1	90	...	...	16	10	45	47	92

Delhi, the 16th November 1914.

No. 8131-*Home*.—Mr. J. G. Beazley, Assistant Commissioner and Secretary Municipal Committee, Delhi, has been granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 5th October 1914.

No. 8149-*Rys*.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely :—

Gheora New Crossing Station at mile 895.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act 1 of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Delhi District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi	Delhi	Gheora	Plot (1) 1·39	*North and West.* Railway boundary. *East and South.* Private land.	Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Lahore.
"	"	"	Plot (2) 1·76	*North and East.* Railway boundary. *South and West.* Private land.	
"	"	"	Plot (3) 8·81	*North-East and West.* Private land. *South.* Railway boundary.	
Total area	...	...	11·96		

The 18th November 1914.

No. 820-*Revenue and Agriculture.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 25 of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900 (Act XIII of 1900), and by section 91 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Act XVI of 1908), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to make the following rule :—

RULE.

Rule 7.—When any permanent alienation, which under section 3 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (Act XIII of 1900) is not to take effect as such until the sanction of a Deputy Commissioner is given thereto, has been reduced to writing and the deed of transfer has in the absence of such sanction been registered contrary to the provisions of section 17 (2) of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, on such registration coming to his notice, intimate to the Registering Officer, in whose office the deed was registered, that the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner to the transaction had not been obtained, and the Registering Officer will thereupon make a note to that effect in red ink in the column of remarks against the copy of the document, and shall add that registration was in contravention of the provisions of section 17 (2) of the said Act. A copy of the said remarks shall be endorsed on every copy of the deed supplied thereafter by the Registering Officer under section 91 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

By Order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th November 1914.

ERRATUM.

No. 2320-*E.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 353-E., dated the 14th March 1914, regarding the grant of privilege leave to Mr. C. E. Evans, late Temporary Engineer, *for* one month *read* one month and seven days.

The 16th November 1914.

TAKING OVER CHARGE.

No. 2338-*E.*—Mr. H. J. Glenn, Assistant Engineer, attached to the VI Project Division, 2nd Circle, took over executive charge of that Division from Mr. C. G. Barnett, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 12th November 1914, in addition to his own duties.

TRANSFER AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

No. 2341-*E.*—Mr. C. G. Barnett, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the VI Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 12th November 1914, to the office of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Barnett took over charge of the 2nd Circle of Superintendence, Delhi, from Major S. D'A. Crookshank, R.E., C.I.E., M.V.O., Superintending Engineer, on the forenoon of the 12th idem.

No. 2345-*E.*—The services of Major S. D'A. Crookshank, R.E., C.I.E., M.V.O., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Delhi, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Military Department.

He was relieved of his duties in this Department on the forenoon of the 12th November 1914 by Mr. C. G. Barnett, Executive Engineer.

The 18th November 1914.

TRANSFER.

No. 2369-*E.*—Mr. Abdul Hamid, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the V Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 10th November 1914, to the VI Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th November 1914.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th November 1914.

No. 1085—250-4.—Mr. Puran Singh, Chemical Adviser at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for 2½ months with effect from the afternoon of 3rd November 1914.

From the same date Mr. R. S. Pearson, Forest Economist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Chemical Adviser, in addition to his own duties.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th November 1914.

No. 121.—The services of 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon W. G. Sherard, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 10th August 1914. This office Notification No. 114, dated the 8th September 1914, is cancelled.

B. SETON, Brevet-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 14th day of September 1914 treasure consisting of jowari grain valued at about Rs. 400 was found hidden in a grain-pit in Survey No. 170 of the village Malthan, Taluka Karjat, District Ahmednagar.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly constituted agent before the Mamlatdar of Karjat, District Ahmednagar, on the 1st day of May 1915, in order that their claims may be inquired into and determined according to the provisions of the Act.

P. J. MEAD,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR;
12th November 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of the following articles was found in August 1914 by Madiga Elakodu and Madiga Marigadu, coolies of Hanumantha Reddy in Survey No. 8 of Pulakunta, Rayadrug Taluk, Bellary District, while ploughing the land.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Bellary on 15th April 1915 at Bellary in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Schedule of property.

	Weight—tolas.	Value (approximate). Rs.
(1) One gold thread with the head separated .	1½	30
(2) Big 4 and small 1 round ear ornaments .	1	20
(3) Six small ½ varahas	13/16	15
(4) Two small snakes	7/16	10
(5) Two small ear ornaments . . .	13/16	15
(6) One big ½ varaha	5/16	6
Total of gold jewels	4⅞	96
(7) Two small silver anklets	6⅛	5

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 87 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Po Tha, fisherman, Magyeedan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Po Tha an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 116 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th November 1914.

In the matter of S. Abdoolla Adam, contractor, of No. 85, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said S. Abdoolla Adam an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 155 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th November 1914.

In the matter of Devsahayam Bakkianadan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Devsahayam Bakkianadan, schoolmaster, residing at No. 45, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Devsahayam Bakkianadan.

CASE No. 156 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 6th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Ba E, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba E, clerk, resident of Yegyaw Quarter, Poozoondaung, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba E.

CASE No. 159 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha, trader, of No. 26, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha.

CASE No. 160 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Ta, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ta, clerk, residing at No. 45, William Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ta.

CASE No. 161 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Thet, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Thet, trader, residing at No. 45, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 7th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Thet.

CASE No. 162 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Ali Hussain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ali Hussain, tea-seller, residing at No. 89, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ali Hussain.

CASE No. 163 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Ismail Saleh Kotewal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismail Saleh Kotewal, merchant, residing at No. 36, 28th Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ismail Saleh Kotewal.

CASE No. 164 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Tun Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tun Maung, oil trader, residing at No. 68, 11th Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tun Maung.

CASE No. 165 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Robert Myles, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Robert Myles, clerk, residing at No. 16, 43rd Street Rangoon, on the 10th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Robert Myles.

CASE No. 166 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 12th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Ba, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba, clerk, residing at No. 60, 13th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 73 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mirza Amir Sultan, son of Mirza Mehmud Sultan of Delhi Mahallah, Rang Mahal, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by M. Amir Sultan to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 4th of December 1914.

SUIT No. 74 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Bindoo Mal, son of Banassi Das, caste Brahman of Delhi, Kucha Bulagi Begam.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Bindoo Mal to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 9th of December 1914.

SUIT No. 75 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohamed Ismail, son of Ahmed Bakhsh, caste Roin of Delhi, Sabzi Mandi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohamed Ismail to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 7th of December 1914.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 55 OF 1914.

Dated the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Gulab, son of Chimman, Chamar of Delhi, debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 30th June 1914, on behalf of Gulab the said debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the Creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 55 OF 1914.

Dated the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Gulab, son of Chimman, Chamar of Delhi, debtor.

Whereas Gulab was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 11th November 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

THE HIGH COU T OF BOMBAY.

SOLVENCY.

Not ce he by given hat Court, praying, pe(ve(or he benefi

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
674—	Bhaskar Chintaman Patkar	Hindu	Kandewadi	Clerk in the Accountant General's Office, Bombay.	2nd	November	1914	2nd	November	1914
675—	Vinayekrao Shricrustna Chonkar	„	1st Khatargully No. 1	Inspector in the Bombay Gas Company, Limited.	„	„	„	3rd	„	„
676— 914	Sukdeo Ramharak Miseer	„	Poibawdi, Parel	Boilermaker in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	3rd	„	„	„	„	„
677— 914	Pudoo Narayen Kumbhar	„	Parbhadeir	Sizer in the Textile Mills	„	„	„	4th	„	„
678— 914	Jehangir Byramji, Coachbuilder	Parsi	Manglore Street	Clerk in the employ of the Fort Coach Factory.	4th	„	„	„	„	„
679— 914	Dayal Gordhan Darji	Hindu	Garbi House, Bhendy Bazar	Hawker in silk and embroidered cloth	5th	„	„	5th	„	„
680— 914	Asaram Bhowani Gowli, Shankar Asaram Gowli and Hira Asaram Gowli.	„	Thakordwar Road	Lately doing partnership business as milk vendors and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
681— 914	Ramji Khimji Parekh	„	Old Hanuman Gali	Dealer in tin and iron trunks	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ratanji Sorabji Ratanji Subedar	Parsi	Parel	Driver in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	6th	„	„	6th	„	„

683—1914	Karsondas Premji Thucker and his wife Pujambai.	Hindu . .	Bhuleshwar . . .	1st Debtor broker in Jewellery and the 2nd unemployed.	"	" .	"	"	" .	"
684—1914	Bomanji Dinsha Bottlewalla .	Parsi . .	Chowpati	Lately share broker and now unemployed .	"	" .	"	"	" .	"
685—1914	Arthur George Bird . .	European . .	Santa Cruz . . .	Telegraph Inspector in the B., B. and C. I. Railway (Dadar).	7th	" .	"	7th	" .	"
686—1914	Sojpal Sowa Sha and Dewsi Jeshang Sha.	Hindu . .	Lalwadi	Lately trading in partnership as dealers in grain with Cooverji Tokersi in the name of Dewsi Jeshang and Company and now unemployed.	"	" .	"	9th	" .	"
687—1914	Poonamchand Raichand Patel .	" . .	Princess Street . . .	Lately hotel keeper and now unemployed .	9th	" .	"	"	" .	"
688—1914	Ardesir Pallonji Dalal *alias* Carting Agent.	Parsi . .	Chinchpogli . . .	Fireman in the G. I. P. Railway . .	"	" .	"	"	" .	"
689—1914	Crushna Laxuman Kumbhar .	Hindu . .	Colaba	Jobber in the Jahangirji Wadia Mills .	10th	" .	"	10th	" .	"
690—1914	Dhunji Sha Hormusji Daruwala .	Parsi . .	Gowalia Tank Road . .	Lately manager in the service of his brother Bapuji Hormusji Daruwala, wine merchant and now unemployed.	"	" .	"	"	" .	"
691—1914	Benjamin Samuel Malekar .	Jewish . .	Government House, Parel .	Carpenter in the Government Stores, Parel .	"	" .	"	"	" .	"
693—1914	Rustomji Dhunjibhai Khan .	Parsi . .	Thakordwar . . .	Lately carrying on business in partnership with Jamsedji Sorabji, Pirojsha Jamsedji, Merwanji Jamsedji and Framji Sorabji Khan in the name of Sorabji and Jamsedji Khan as jewellers and now unemployed.	11th	" .	"	11th	" .	"
694—1914	Frederick Wright . . .	European . .	Imperial Mansions, Ripon Road, Byculla.	Guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	12th	" .	"	12th	" .	"
695—1914	Rustomji Edulji Bisney . .	Parsi . .	14th Khetwadi Lane . .	Lately dealer in picture post cards in the name of Barton & Co, and now unemployed.	"	" .	"	"	" .	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
626—1914	Rama Baloo Mahadkar and Dhondu *alias* Dhondia Rama Mahadkar.	Hindu . .	Madan Poora . . .	1st debtor Engine Driver and the 2nd debtor apprentice Fitter in the Bombay Municipality.	12th	November .	1914	12th	November .	1914
697—1914	Mahadeo Nana Koli and Shivram Nana Koli.	,, . .	Worli Koliwada . .	Lately doing partnership business as fishermen and now unemployed.	13th	,, .	,,	13th	,, .	,,
698—1914	Arjun Sing Narpat Sing Pardeshi	,, . .	Grant Road . . .	Lately servant in the employ of Messrs. Manekji Muncherji & Co. and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
699-30-1914	Tyeb Esmail Memon, Ayoob Esmail Memon, Jusab Tyeb Memon, Mahomed Tyeb Memon and Cassum Ayoob Memon.	Mahomedan .	Kazi Molla . . .	Lately carrying on business as grain and grocery merchants at Bombay and Chalisgaum under the name of Tyeb Esmail and now unemployed.	14th	,, .	,,	14th	,, .	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of November 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 692 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 10th November 1914.

Re Hursey Hemraj, Amersy Khetsy and Monji Dewat all of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chinch Bunder until lately carrying on business at Dana Bunder without the Fort of Bombay as grain and seeds commission agents in the name of Sha Harsey Hemraj and Company adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Hursey Hemraj, Amersy Khetsy and Monji Dewat, trading in the name of Sha Harsey Hemraj and Company have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 49 OF 1914.

Mr. C. J. Lofthouse — Insolvent, Applicant

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Baij Nath, Ajmer	83	0	0
2. Suleman, Ajmer	9	0	0
3. Ramgani, Ajmer	36	0	0
4. Phul Khan, Ajmer	37	0	0
5. Jai Narain, Ajmer	24	0	0
6. Amar Chand of Phulera	70	0	0
7. Subhan, Ajmer	41	0	0
8. S. Allah Rakha, Ajmer	22	0	0
9. Habibullah of Phulera	24	0	0
10. Mr.	92	0	0

Whereas the applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 11 A.M. on the 11th December 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 9th day of November 1914.

No. 51 OF 1914.

Man Mal, son of Soalal, of Ajmer — Insolvent Applicant

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Phool Chand, Ajmer	1,000	0	0
2. Ganeshilal, Ajmer	1,000	0	0
3. Baghmal, Ajmer	275	0	0
4. Gulab Chand, Ajmer	150	0	0
5. Johrilal, Ajmer	130	0	0
6. Salig Ram, Ajmer	100	0	0
7. Kashi Nath, Ajmer	50	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
8. Ram Lal, Ajmer	25	0	0
9. B. Ganeshi Lal, Ajmer	50	0	0
10. Ram Dass, Kishen Lal, Delhi	50	0	0
11. S. Birdhi Chand, Ajmer	240	0	0
12. Raman Nand, Ajmer	35	0	0
13. Beshen Lal, Ajmer	135	0	0
14. Sujan Mal of Ajmer	15	0	0
15. Kistur Mal, Ajmer	43	0	0
16. Sagan Chand, Ajmer	22	0	0
17. R. B. Sethnund Mal, Ajmer	51	0	0
18. Nathoo Ram, Ajmer	200	0	0
19. Kanhialal, Ajmer	30	0	0
20. B. Jamnadass, Ajmer	23	0	0
21. Ladhoo Ram, Ajmer	15	0	0
22. Sayid Mohamed Yousaf Hussain of Lucknow	212	0	0

Whereas the applicant Man Mal has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10-30 A.M. on the 3rd December 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 12th day of November 1914.

No. 52 OF 1914.

Mr. G. W. Patridge, ... Applicant, Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Lachmi Narain, Ajmer	350	0	0
2. B. Mool Chand, Ajmer	200	0	0
3. Ganur Mal Saud, Ajmer	130	0	0
4. Lala Bansi Lal, Ajmer	80	0	0
5. Nabab Hussain, Ajmer	50	0	0
6. Bhurji, Ajmer	30	0	0
7. Ganga Dhar, Ajmer	20	0	0
8. Bansilal, Ajmer	20	0	0
9. B. Gopal Krishen, Ajmer	20	0	0

Whereas the applicant Mr. G. W. Patridge has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 11 30 A.M. on 19th December 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 12th day of November 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, dated at Aden, this 6th day of November 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—1010, Private, Arthur Bell.
Age—27 years 1 month.
eight—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Guard, East Indian Railway, Dhanbaid.
Date of enlistment—12th February 1906.
Place of enlistment—Bury.
Parish and County in which born—All Saints Manchester, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—About 1st September, 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Karachi.
Marks—*Nil*.
Mobilized Reservist (failed to report by letter).

H. V. S. ORMOND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION.

The Preliminary Examination in Law to be held in January 1915, will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th January 1915.

The Intermediate Examination in Law to be held in January 1915, will be held on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th January 1915.

The Final Examination in Law to be held in January 1915, will be held on the 25th 26th, 27th and 28th January 1915.

Applications and fees for admission to the abovenamed Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 4th December 1914.

The next Preliminary Scientific M. B., and the Final M. B. Examinations will be held on the 6th April 1915, and following days.

The next First M. B. Examination will be held on the 19th April 1915, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the aforesaid Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 23rd March 1915.

The M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations in 1915 will be held on the 21st June 1915, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the abovenamed Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 22nd March, 1915.

The I. E. and B. E. Examinations in 1915 will be held on the 5th July 1915 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the abovenamed Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 21st June 1914.

P. BRÜHL,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 18th November, 1914.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 47. This Office Notification No. 38, dated 5th October 1914, regarding the grant of two months' examination leave to Captain L. M. Kent, R.E., Executive Engineer and Assistant Agent, is hereby cancelled.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 16th November 1914.

No. 13. Mr. H. G. N. White, District Loco. Superintendent, in Class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted an extension of 14 days' furlough under Article 237 (c) Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of leave granted *vide* this office Notification No. 1 of 1913.

H. B. HOLMES,
Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1914.

No. 1878-*Ap.*—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each and until further orders:—

Maung Tin, Inspector of post offices, Hanthawaddy Sub-Division, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 16th October 1914;

Babu Dilsukh Rai, Inspector of post offices, Dehra Dun Sub-Division, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 20th October 1914;

M. Jalal-ud-din, Supernumerary Inspector, office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 26th October 1914;

Lala Uttam Chand Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, from the 10th November 1914.

The 16th November 1914.

No. 1923-*Ap.*—Mr. A. Rowan, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, working as Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is granted an extension of privilege leave for eleven days with effect from the 29th October 1914.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 1967-*Ap.*—Mr. M. R. Mahima Das, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pays Rs. 300—400, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 10th October 1914.

Rao Sahib C. Cundaswami Mudaliar, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. M. R. Mahima Das, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1914.

No. 4499-*T.*—The following officiating promotions in the Traffic Branch are sanctioned with effect from the 4th September 1914:—

Name.	Rank.	
	From	To
Mr. S. P. Joseph . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class .	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.
Mr. P. Chakravarti Iyengar . .	Telegraph Master . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1914.

No. 3596-*E.*—In this Department's notification No. 1358-S. E., dated the 28th August 1914, against the date of reversion of Mr. L. W. White for "10th July 1914" read "11th July 1914".

No. 3609-*E.*—The following officiating promotions and reversions in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. J. Harvey . .	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	1st July 1914.
,, E. Marshall . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	1st to 25th July 1914.
,, J. J. Harvey . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	26th July 1914 to 19th August 1914.
,, J. H. C. Barker . .	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	19th September 1914.
,, G. C. Bullock . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	23rd September 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1914.

No. 4508-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 4th November 1914 to 17th November 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Amboli	Bombay Presidency . .	21st October 1914 .	Opened.
Herebellaloo	Madras Presidency . .	20th ,, ,, .	,,
Kalyan	Bombay Presidency . .	16th ,, ,, .	,,
Nakiadeniya	Ceylon	1st November ,, .	,,
Wadduwa	Ceylon	6th October ,, .	,,
Yinmabin	Burma	1st October ,, .	,,
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Karanja	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	1st November 1914 .	Opened.
Kinkhed	Ditto ditto .	1st ,, ,, .	,,
Vilegaon	Ditto ditto .	1st ,, ,, .	,,

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified :

"Hosur Remount" instead of "Matigiri".

"Kalyan City" instead of "Kalyan".

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph office is notified :—

On the Assam Bengal Railway.

"Sibsagor Road" instead of "Dikhow".

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

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Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
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Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
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Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for June 1914. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

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Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31st, 1913. 47th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31st, 1913, 47th issue and the four preceding years; to which are appended the Accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India, Supplementary Volume, dealing with the Trade and Navigation of Aden, during the year 1912-13. Super-Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (7*a.*)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1914, No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of May 1914. No. 2 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

List of Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the State of Mysore, for 1913-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 3*s.* (3*a.*)

List of Factories and other Large Industries in India in the year 1911. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* (4*a.*)

Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) of India, quarter and nine months ending December 1913 and corresponding periods of 1911 and 1912. No. 3 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for April 1914-15. No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for June 1914. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1914. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Quarterly Rate List of quarter October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Quarterly Rate List for quarter January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 1a. (6p.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14. Foolscap. Limp. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (3a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for July 1914. No. 4 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for May 1914. No. 2 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (7a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (9a.)

Civil Estimates for 1914-15. Foolscap. Board. Vols. I and II. Rs. 3 (Re. 1 2a.) per volume.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Hand Book for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI, Clothing, Corrected up to 1st February 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 10a. or 1s. (3a.

Field Service Manual. Horse Artillery Brigade (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. I. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. II. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Selections from Royal Army Medical Corps Training, 1911. (Published in 1914) in Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Indian Military Manual of Cookery. Demy 16mo. Board. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Report on the Examination held in India, October 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Report on the Examination for Admission to the Staff College, Quetta, held in October 1913, with copies of the Examination Papers. Royal 16mo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

The Indian Addendum to the Regulations for the Army Reserve, 1911. 1a. (1a.)

Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected to 30th June 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Report on the Working of the State Railways Coal Department for the calendar year 1913, by R. W. Church, Esq., B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Records of Fort St. George. Sundry Book of 1680-1681. Hugli, letters sent, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1756. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 9d. (7a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Kurram Agency. Statistical Tables, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the N.-W. F. Province for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. or 7d. (1a.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap Paper cover. Re. 1-5 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George French Correspondence, (Public Sundries No. 8b), 1751. Foolscap. Limp. 6a. or 7d. (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 8d. (2a.)

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Report on Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a or 8d (1a.)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. 6p. or 4½d. (1a)

Gazetteer, Bannu District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. 14a. or 1s. 2d. (2a)

Gazetteer, Peshawar District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 8d. (2a. 6p.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province, during the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 2d (1a.)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Dera Ismail Khan District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (3a.)

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1913-14. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2-5a. or 3s. 1d. (2a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. or 7d. (1a.)

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Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana. by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csomo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

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Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

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Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

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Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.
Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.

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Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
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Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 19 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

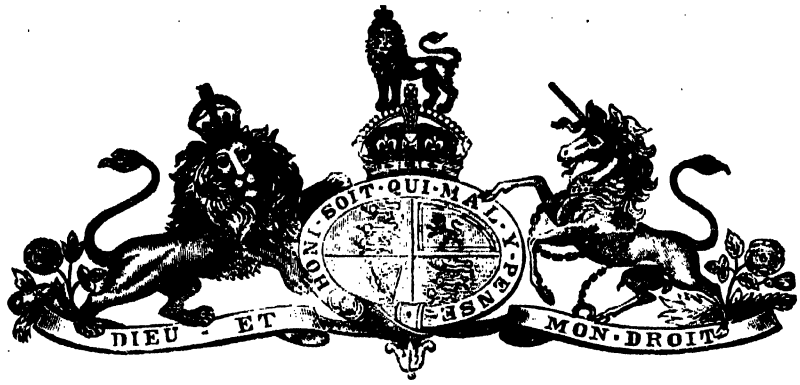
A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 157830 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarasibala Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SARAT CHANDRA MULLICK

Residence—Makaldi, P. O. Itachona, Dt. Hooghly.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. (1) 115964 for Rs. 800, (2) 116805 for Rs. 100, (3) 116806 for Rs. 100, Total 1,000, one thousand, of three half per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. one thousand, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller, Post Office, and last endorsed to Tarala Bala Choudhurany, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issues of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RABINDRA NARAYAN CHOUDHURY,

Zemindar, Lakhipur, Goalpara,

Residence—87, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 284041 of the three-and-half per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. one thousand only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Ram Lal Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against are purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAM LAL GHOSH.

Residence—Laheria Serai.

IMPERIAL BANK, LIMITED, DELHI.

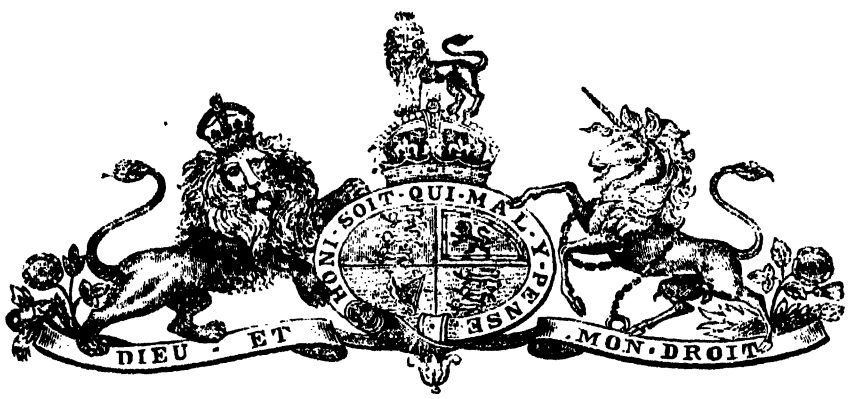
A meeting of the creditors of the Imperial Bank Ld., Delhi, will be held at Mr. Sri Ram, Liquidator's office in Kuncha Patiram, Delhi, on 8th November 1914 at 5 P. M. All the creditors are requested to attend punctually.

SRI RAM AND TARA CHAND,

Liquidators.

Delhi, the 30th October 1914.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupee eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of October, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916:—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of October, 1914.		Imported since 1st October 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	...	...
" " and soft, refined in China . .	917	12 4	917	12 4
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	617,166	12 4	617,166	12 4
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	248,589	10 12	348,589	10 12
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	6,606	10 12	6,606	10 12
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	46,612	9 8	46,612	9 8

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA:
The 19th November 1914.

21. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

22. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), Section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that Section.

23. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

24. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from such Institution or Bank.

25. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in the said areas.

F.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

26. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

27. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

28. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

29. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum agreement or security bond furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

30. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

31. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

32. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195-Accts., dated the 25th October 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5, whichever shall be less.

G.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

33. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

34. Letter of authority or power of attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewal security issued in lieu thereof.

35. Power of attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependent under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), Section 68.

36. Copy of an instrument which a Village Registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), Section 58.

37. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), Section 31, sub-section (1).

38. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), Section 9, sub-section (2).

39. Sanad of jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

40. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

41. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force within the said areas

42. Trust deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force within the said areas regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools and colleges in those areas. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs. 15, whichever shall be less.

43. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person, or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India or in Mysore which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees. Duty reduced to one anna.

44. Apprenticeship-deed whereby a person is bound apprentice to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, to learn the business of a distributor or of a compositor.

45. Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of Sections 41 and 42 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

46. Receipt given by a gangman on a famine relief work in the said areas in respect of sums exceeding Rs. 20 paid to him on account of the wages of relief workers.

47. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

48 Instrument executed in British India or in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in British India or the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

Schedule.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.

2. Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu sanatorium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.

3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil lines) and Sehore, in the Central India Agency, and of Baroda and Deesa.

4. The Indore Residency Bazars.

5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.

7. Berar.

8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

10. Railway lands in the Baroda State over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.

11. Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir and in States in the Punjab over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 325-D.—Major E. H. S. James, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

No. 326-D.—Captain C. H. Gabriel, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

Simla, the 16th November 1914.

No. 2597-G. With reference to Notification No. 1611-G., dated the 16th July 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Shyama Kumar Tagore as Honorary Consul for Venezuela at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2600-G. With reference to notification No. 1329-G., dated the 17th June 1914, Mr. J. Meikle, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 26th October 1914.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

No. 1116-W.—Whereas by paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of November 17th, 1914, it is provided that any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India, is a hostile firm; and

Whereas by paragraph 4 of the said Order hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a special or general licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council; and

Whereas it is desirable to grant a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order to certain companies which fall within the definition of hostile firm in the said Order;

Now therefore the Governor General in Council hereby authorises to carry on trade or business in British India any such company as satisfies the following conditions, namely:—

(1) that the company is registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession;

(2) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 such company was not agent for any person carrying on a business or trade in the territories of any state now at war with His Majesty;

(3) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 not more than one-third of the issued share capital was held by or on behalf of, and no appointment of director was held by, any person or persons being subjects of any state now at war with His Majesty;

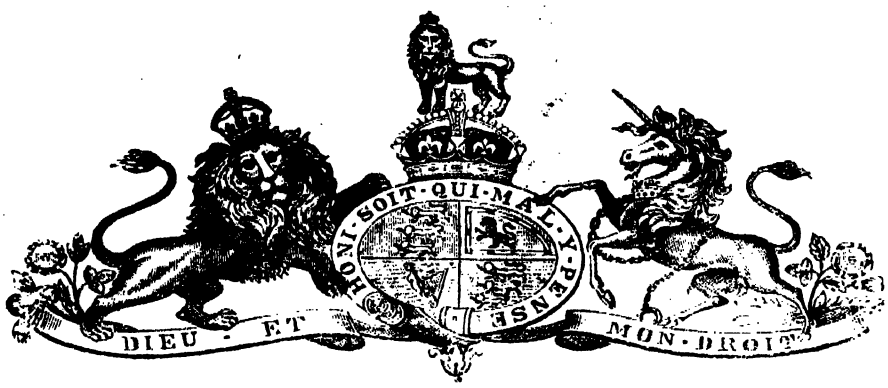
(4) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 no director, manager or other officer was a subject of any such state; and

(5) that such company is not specifically excluded from the benefit of this general licence by a notification in the *Gazette of India* by the Governor General in Council in this behalf for the time being in force.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

November 16.

1935. D. Murray. *Improved driving mechanism for multiplex distributors of electric telegraphs.*

1936. D. Murray. *Improved telegraph tape transmitter.*

November 17.

1937. C. Watson & H. D. Boyd. *Improvements in self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock.*

November 19.

1938. M. Maude, W. S. Crosse, H. C. Pratt and M. Barrowcliffe. *Improvements in or relating to the process of preparing rubber from the latex of Hevea Brazilicnsis.*

November 20.

1939. W. E. Elliott. *Improvements in mounting for combined shoe buttons and staples.*

1940. A. M. Kobiolke. *An improved pneumatic tyre cover and method of and means for the manufacture thereof.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1423. D. Brodie & W. A. Thomas. *An improved automatic pressure alarm for pneumatic tyres.*

1571. J. E. Minnitt. *Improvements in resilient metallic keys for the chairs of permanent-way.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1754. Continuous Zinc Furnace Co. *A duplex smelting process.*

1851. E. R. Findeisen. *An improved device for trapping insects.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1750. Wallace.

1801. Ashford.

PATENTS SEALED.

1220. Lanier.
1263. Roberts & Cooper.
1437. Gresham.
1481. Somasundaram.
1696. Curtis.
1738. Hayes & Creed.
1756. Stokes.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

509 of 1904. Price. (To 24 November 1915.)

108 of 1906. Wheatley. (To 19 September 1915.)

330 of 1907. Walker & Prince. (To 14 December 1915.)

218 of 1910. Pachaiyappachariar. (To 16 November 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1903.

31, (Shely & Shely). 102, (Hayes).

1907.

170, (Martin).

1908.

66, (Huwart).

1909.

17, (Mahomedaly Ebrahimjee). 108, (Raja Babu). 316, (Howden).

1910.

233, (Copley). 363, (Rechniewski). 364, (Jackson). 366, (Willkomm).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

November 16th to 21st, 1914.

Class 13. No. 2406—2156. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. November 16.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
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(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers. Advice of the shipment of copies has been received.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	"	" 1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	

N.B.— Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

' Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . .	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta . . .	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar,

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim' . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Pabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

For any quantity	₹ 4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd November 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta . .	65,55,660	24,35,39,450	25,00,95,110	14,56,78,700	20,57,272	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	36,42,35,918	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore .	...	3,06,63,480	3,06,63,480	1,42,20,823	59,12,182	..	..	...	...	..		...	2,01,33,005	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore . .	...	3,34,43,210	3,34,43,210	1,32,68,187	1,19,45,633	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,16,820	
Bombay . .	70,82,475	17,41,76,685	18,12,59,160	3,46,24,425	6,08,53,763	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9,54,78,188	
Karachi . .	..	1,97,60,640	1,97,60,640	43,18,988	31,31,325	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,50,313	
Madras . .	9,92,750	6,28,75,025	6,38,67,775	3,45,17,390	20,70,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,65,87,765	
Rangoon . .	...	4,19,97,670	4,19,97,670	6,33,77,556	33,21,060	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	6,66,98,616	
	1,46,30,885	60,64,56,160	62,10,87,045	31,00,06,069	8,92,94,610	...	7,65,00,000	...	..	..	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	61,58,00,625	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			56,06,420	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									3,20,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			61,54,80,625								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		61,54,80,625	

£870,000 (₹ 1,30,50,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 22nd November 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd November 1914 to 6,26 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND NOVEMBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	9	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, CAPT. R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 25th November 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th November 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	5,26,74,430	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,07,00,940	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 96,29,409 3 3				Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,45,96,816	4	8
Public Deposits at Branches 1,00,92,758 7 9	1,97,22,167	11	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,95,96,973	3	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	22,28,83,661	4	9	Bills discounted and purchased	1,92,52,197	0	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	15,60,548	3	8	Balances with other Banks	13,65,374	3	8
Sundries	25,63,922	0	0	Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	25,94,192	12	1
				Stamps	11,806	3	10
				Sundries	3,65,852	2	3
				Rs. A. P.	17,11,58,581	14	8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *7,28,30,689 3 10	11,55,71,717	4	9
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,27,41,028 0 11			
RUPEES	28,67,30,299	3	5	RUPEES	28,67,30,299	3	5

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,52,132 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,86,792 8 0

Rs. 12,38,925 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 26th November 1914. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 46·84

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for September 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Receipts in September 1914.	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 30th September 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,48,000	22,48,000	40,056	...	11,25,002	11,25,002
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	3,357	...	19,720	19,720
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	31,591	...	2,88,559	2,88,559
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	27,558	...	1,81,043	1,81,043
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	...
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	24,760	...	64,262	64,262
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	2,375	...	59,812	59,812
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	2,896	...	20,880	20,880
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	2,073	15,407	...	15,407
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	8,257	...	80,581	80,581
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	2,657	...	15,607	15,607
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	5,242	...	17,190	17,190
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	2,167	...	12,670	12,670
XX.—Medical	...	...	..	33	...	791	791
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	26	...	254	254
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	870	...	11,155	11,155
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	2,535	...	9,838	9,838
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	8,418	...	42,875	42,875
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	1,83,170	2,14,221	2,14,221	4,28,442
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	11,796	...	63,474	63,474
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	3,59,837	2,29,628	22,27,934	24,57,562
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	70,19,247	...	...	3,42,98,908
Total	...	...	...	73,79,084	...	...	3,67,56,470
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	22,32,743 (*b*)	...	...	19,36,530 (*a*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	96,11,827	...	...	3,86,93,000

(a) On 1st April 1914. (b) On 1st September 1914.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 20th November 1914.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for September 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Disbursement in September 1914.	Disbursement from 1st April 1914 to 30th September 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	1,139	3,242	3,243	6,485
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	178	4,772	4,773	9,545
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	40,547	1,78,886	1,31,339	3,10,225
6.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	872	4,026	4,026	8,052
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	943	3,133	3,133	6,266
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	60	182	182	364
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	4,458	19,283	19,283	38,566
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	781	3,026	3,025	6,051
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	31,322	1,09,129	42,666	1,51,795
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	50,343	2,04,732	1,03,215	3,07,947
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	15,842	52,505	52,505	1,05,010
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,44,447	4,41,342	4,41,341	8,82,683
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	37,846	90,034	90,035	1,80,069
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	2,644	19,086	...	19,086
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	51,370	70,640	61,796	1,32,436
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,16,613	7,51,590	6,91,907	14,43,497
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	5,148	17,667	17,667	35,334
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	2,507	28,034	...	28,034
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	16,383	40,418	40,418	80,836
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	10,594	23,246	23,246	46,492
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	3,289	11,393	11,392	22,785
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	26,641	63,800	63,801	1,27,601
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	554	1,962	1,962	3,924
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	3,17,031	3,69,392	3,69,392	7,38,784
Total Expenditure	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	9,81,552	25,11,520	21,80,347	46,91,867
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	63,50,237	...	...	3,17,21,095
Total	...	...	...	73,31,789	...	...	3,64,12,962
Balance on 30th September 1914	...	...	...	22,80,038	...	...	22,80,038
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	96,11,827	...	...	3,86,93,000

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 20th November 1914.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 20th November 1914.

No. 1200-C.—Under section 5 of the Foreigners' Ordinance, No. III of 1914, dated the 20th August 1914, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to direct that every householder in Ajmer-Merwara in whose house any foreigner is residing either temporarily or permanently, shall, if such foreigner falls within the description given in column 3 of the Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 907, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended from time to time, forthwith report to the District Magistrate—

1. Name of the foreigner.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Nationality.
5. Place of birth.
6. Sex.
7. Residence outside India.
8. Date of arrival in India.
9. Date of arrival in reporter's house.
10. Occupation.

No. 1201.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), and the Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 907, dated the 22nd August 1914, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following orders under sections 3, 5, 7 and 8 of the said Ordinance.

1. These rules apply to all foreigners residing in or entering Ajmer-Merwara falling within the description given in column 3 of the notification referred to above as amended from time to time.

2. The District Magistrate (who shall be the prescribed authority for this purpose) may by an order in writing in each individual case direct that any of the persons described in rule 1 shall—

(i) be detained pending enquiry into his character and antecedents;

(ii) if he is a resident of a Presidency or Province in British India, be sent under escort to the head quarters of his native district in such Presidency or Province or to such other centre as may be approved by the Local Government of the Presidency or the Province concerned;

or

(iii) report himself at prescribed intervals and give a guarantee of good behaviour if necessary with sureties or with personal recognizance or with both;

or

(iv) remain in a specified area;

or

(v) be confined in a Government jail or other place of confinement;

and may impose such other conditions not inconsistent with the Ordinance as the circumstances of each case may demand:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this rule unless the District Magistrate is satisfied that it is desirable to impose the restriction on the liberty of the person in question in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity:

Provided further that in the case of an order of confinement the reasons for passing such order shall be stated.

3. The senior Railway Police officer in Ajmer-Merwara may take the action described in rule 2 (i) but on so doing he shall immediately report the facts of the case to the District Magistrate who shall pass orders thereon:

Provided that the abovementioned police officer shall not take such action unless he is satisfied that it is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

4. A copy of every order passed under rule 2 shall without delay be submitted to the Local Government who may, if they think fit, revise or cancel it at any time.

5. No prosecution shall be instituted under the Ordinance or the rules made thereunder without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Camp Ajmer, the 21st November 1914.

No. 1213-C.—Munshi Phul Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 6th November 1914.

Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of duties connected with the Co-operative Credit System, is appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, during the absence of Munshi Phul Chand on privilege leave or until further orders.

Munshi Kishen Lal, Inspector, Co-operative Credit Work, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of duties connected with Co-operative Credit System, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath.

No. 1214-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Kishen Lal with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the limits of Ajmer-Merwara during the period he holds charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of duties connected with Co-operative Credit System.

No. 1215-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation of 1877 (I of 1877), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Munshi Kishen Lal to be a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class in Ajmer-Merwara during the period he holds charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of duties connected with the Co-operative Credit System.

No. 1231-96-C.—Captain F. L. Taylor, I. A., is appointed, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th October 1914, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, *vice* Captain R. F. D. Burnett, I. A.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 1909—14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 145 (1) (*e*) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the assessment and collection of octroi in the Municipality of Beawar:—

Rules.

I.—Articles liable to octroi duty with exemptions.

RULE 1.—Subject to the following exemptions and those shown as exemptions in the octroi schedule that may be sanctioned from time to time by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, duty will be levied on all goods brought into, or animals slaughtered within, the inner cordon of the Beawar Municipal limits for use and consumption therein :— Articles liable to octroi duty.

Exemptions.

(*a*) Articles imported or procured by Commanding Officers for the use and consumption of their men and regimental followers.

(*b*) All passengers' luggage for *bonâ fide* use, excluding anything brought for sale.

(*c*) Articles ordinarily intended for private or personal use which have been previously in use of the importer.

(*d*) All articles not of the same kind or material, the duty on which would be severally less than a pice.

(*e*) All articles that have already paid octroi duty under these rules, provided that refund has not been made on them.

(*f*) Articles manufactured or produced within the Beawar Municipal limits, even if re-imported.

(*g*) Goods or animals the property of which is vested in Government at the time they pass the barrier, if accompanied by an invoice with the endorsement of the proper officer of Government certifying that they are the property of Government.

Explanation I.—Goods or animals the property of which is not vested in Government at the time they pass the barrier, but which, being imported with a view to the fulfilment of a Government contract or otherwise intended for the use of Government, will in the ordinary course of things become the property of Government after importation, shall on passing the barrier be declared in writing as intended for the use of Government, *viz.*, in fulfilment of a certain specified contract ; the duty on them shall then be paid, and subsequently if they actually do become the property of Government the octroi duty shall be refunded in full, under rule 38, and without any minimum limit of the amount of refund, on production of a certificate to that effect by the departmental officer concerned.

Explanation II.—The law governing the Municipal taxation of Railway is contained in Section 135 of the Railways Act, IX of 1890.

(*h*) Parcels of fresh fruits, sweets, cakes and the like or of made up clothing (sewn clothes), either plain or with lace, etc., when intended for private or personal use.

(*i*) All goods imported through the Post Office except Value-payable articles the railway receipts for which only are sent through the Post Office.

(*j*) Old or second-hand articles when brought for *bond fide* private use.

(*k*) Wearing apparel, with or without lace, utensils and articles of food when found in possession of marriage parties.

(*l*) Usual belongings of theatrical, musical, concert, cinematograph, circus, equestrian and other similar companies and other performers of a like nature for their *bond fide* use, provided they are taken back within a specified time, a pass in form B—4 being issued in this case.

(*m*) Parcels taken out by wholesale or retail dealers for sale outside Municipal limits, and wholly or unsold portion thereof eventually re-imported ; provided that the exporter shall have obtained a pass in form B—3, from the Head Octroi Office, specifying the description, quantity, weight, number and value of the contents, which should be produced on re-import.

II.—Assessment and collection.

sts. 2. Octroi posts shall be established at such points within Municipal limits as the General Committee may from time to time determine.

of octroi 3. No goods liable to octroi shall, except as laid down in clauses (1) (*a*), (2) (*a*), or (3) (*a*) of rule 7, be imported into the Municipality or animal slaughtered within the Municipality until the octroi duty on articles liable to the payment of duty, as declared by the Municipality, has been paid at the Head Octroi Office or such octroi posts as exist or may from time to time be established by the authority of the General Committee for payment of such duty.

ought by 4. Goods brought by Railway will be held to have entered the octroi cordon directly they pass beyond the railway goods or luggage yard or room, and they then become liable to duty in the same manner as goods brought by road.

equired importers. 5. All persons bringing or receiving dutiable goods into, or slaughtering animals within, the Municipality, shall, so far as may be within their power, give or communicate all such information or exhibit or produce all such bills, invoices, receipts, or other documents of a like nature which they may possess relating to the articles as may be necessary to enable the octroi officials to ascertain, assess or collect the amount of duty leviable ; and such persons shall afford the octroi officials every facility for the purpose of having their goods appraised, and, when required to do so, shall permit them to inspect, weigh, examine, measure, or otherwise appraise or deal with the whole or any portion of the goods or animals for the purpose of assessing or collecting octroi duty thereon, checking the payment of such duty or carrying out any other provisions of these rules.

ion of c., import- he Muni- 6. On the importation of goods liable to duty, the Octroi Muharrir in charge of the post, shall call upon the importer to declare whether they are intended :—

(1) For consumption, storage, use or sale within the Municipality.

(2) For immediate exportation, or

(3) For temporary detention within Municipal limits, and eventual exportation ;

Forms B and C being used in cases 2 and 3, respectively.

re for levy duty. 7. (1) In the case of goods brought for consumption, storage, use or sale within the Municipality, the octroi chargeable on the goods shall be paid in the following manner :—

rought out-posts. (*a*) In the case of goods brought through any octroi out-post, the Muharrir in charge of it shall draw up a pass in triplicate on papers of following colours :—

Colour.	*Out-post.*	*Form.*
(*i*) Light-blue	Meywari Gate.	In the annexed form A—1.
(*ii*) Yellow	Chang Gate.	„ „ „
(*iii*) Green	Surajpole Gate.	„ „ „
(*iv*) Orange	Railway Station.	In the annexed form A—2.
(*v*) Pink	Bonded-warehouse.	„ „ „

payment duty. The Muharrir shall retain the counterfoil with him, transmit the duplicate to the Head Octroi Office and give the triplicate to the importer. The importer shall, within 24 hours from the date of import, pay the amount of octroi due at the Head Octroi Office. In case the octroi duty remains unpaid within the 24 hours allowed, an extra charge of an anna per rupee or fraction thereof, with a minimum of one pice per four annas, will be levied, if the duty is paid within a week of the date of import. If the duty still remains unpaid, the importer shall be liable to the consequences of evasion of duty.

The Muharrir at the Head Octroi Office shall draw up in duplicate a receipt on badami paper in the annexed form A 3 issued in the name of the importer in the larger form if the amount of duty paid exceeds Rs. 2/ and in the smaller form in other cases. One copy shall be given to the importer and the other shall remain as a counterfoil in the receipt book.

(*b*) In the case of goods brought direct to the Head Octroi Office, the Octroi Muharrir shall draw up, in duplicate a receipt in form C—3 as above rule 7 (1) (*a*), one copy being given to the importer and the other remaining as a counterfoil in the receipt book. Goods brought direct through the Head Octroi Office

(*c*) In the case of goods brought by Railway goods train, the amount of octroi duty shall be paid before the delivery of the goods. The Head Octroi Office stamp will then be impressed on the Railway receipts and the goods shall then be passed through the bonded-warehouse out-post. The Muharrir there will issue to the importer a pass in duplicate in form A—2 mentioned in rule 7 (1) (*a*), noting that octroi duty has already been paid. Goods brought by Railway goods train

(*d*) In the case of articles imported as parcels by passenger train, the consignee shall exhibit the invoice, or, in absence thereof, open the parcel before the Muharrir at the time the imported articles pass the out-post at the railway station, who will issue to him a pass in duplicate in form A 2 mentioned in rule 7 (1) (*a*). If the Muharrir happens to be off duty at the time of passing the out-post, the invoice shall be exhibited or parcel opened as the case may be, at the Head Octroi Office. The octroi duty shall then be paid there. Goods brought in Railway parcels.

(*e*) In the case of articles imported into the Krishna Mills, or the Edward Mills, or any other large commercial undertaking within Municipal limits, to which this privilege shall be extended by Resolution of the Municipal Committee, the octroi dues thereon shall be collected at the bonded-warehouse. The Muharrir in charge of it shall draw up in duplicate a receipt in form A 3 on badami paper, one copy being given to the importer and the other remaining with him as a counter-foil in receipt book. Goods imported in mills, etc.

(*f*) In the case of sheep and goats slaughtered, passes shall be issued by the Veterinary graduate and octroi dues shall be collected at the Head Octroi Office, and receipt therefor shall be issued by the Muharrir there on badami paper in form A—3 in the name of the chaudhri. Animals slaughtered.

(2)—(*a*) In the case of goods for immediate exportation the Muharrir shall draw up, in triplicate, a pass in form B 1 on violet paper, filling up all columns except 9 and 10. Goods brought for immediate exportation.

One copy shall be given to the importer, the second copy shall be placed by the Muharrir in the cash box (golah) and the third shall remain in the pass book as a counter-foil. The goods shall then be passed at once for immediate exportation.

The pass given to the exporter shall be delivered up by him at the export barrier, where the Muharrir after satisfying himself that the goods being exported are those covered by the pass, shall give the exporter a receipt in form B—2, see the goods beyond the octroi out-post, fill up columns 9 and 10 of the pass, and place it in his cash book for eventual despatch to the Head Octroi Office. Manner of exportation.

On receipt of the violet pass at the Head Octroi Office it shall be sent to the Muharrir of the issuing out-post who shall paste it on its counterfoil.

The Octroi Superintendent shall in course of his daily inspections see that the books of transit violet passes are kept up to date at the octroi posts.

(*b*) If the goods be not exported the same day or the following day, the importer shall, by the next following day in the absence of reasonable excuse, (the burden of proving which shall lie on him), give notice of the fact to the Octroi Superintendent or to the Muharrir in charge of the octroi out-post of import and shall pay the duty chargeable on the goods as though he had imported them under clause (1) (*a*), delivering up at the same time the pass issued, under the preceding clause (2) (*a*). Any breach of this rule shall be held to be an evasion of payment of octroi duty. Penalty.

(*c*) The Muharrir shall also report, without unnecessary delay, in writing to the Octroi Superintendent, all cases in which the violet pass issued by him is not received back up to the day next to that following the day on which the pass was issued. On receipt of such reports the Octroi Superintendent shall enquire into the matter and submit a report to the Secretary for necessary action. Duty of Octroi Muharrirs.

(3)—(*a*) In the case of goods for temporary detention and eventual exportation the articles may be sent direct to the bonded-warehouse to be stored as provided in rule 12. Goods for temporary detention and eventual exportation.

(*b*) Commercial travellers, bringing dutiable goods into the Municipality for sale, shall obtain a pass in form B—4, from the Head Octroi Office specifying the description, quantity, weight, number, and value of their articles; and on their return within a week from the date of import, the contents exported shall be checked by the Head Octroi Office, and they shall have to pay the octroi duty only on the articles actually sold. Goods brought by commercial travellers.

8—(*a*) Before the octroi duty is paid, the original invoice (bijak) bearing the signature of the despatching agent, if any, shall be produced at the Head Octroi Office, for check and may be considered valid and accepted as evidence of the value of the goods. Determination of the value of goods for assessment of octroi.

All goods on which an *ad valorem* octroi is leviable will be taxed according to their full value as given in the original bill or invoice (bijak) from the despatching station.

(*b*) In the event of there being no invoice or bill in the possession of the importer, a declaration in the form A must be made and signed by the importer at the Head Octroi Office, specifying the nature, number, weight, and value of the goods, and the octroi will be levied accordingly. Declaration.

-declaration.

(*c*) Should the importer or his agent refuse to make a declaration of the value of the goods, the same shall be appraised according to the market value in Beawar and the octroi levied on the same.

oice when equently ived.

(*d*) When the invoice is subsequently received by the importer, he shall be bound to produce the same at the Head Octroi Office for check and shall pay, or with the permission of the Finance Sub-Committee receive back, as the case may be, the difference of duty, if any, on account of octroi that may after such check be found to be due by him or due to him.

luction of way receipts.

(*e*) In the case of dutiable goods imported by Railway goods train the railway receipt shall be produced in addition to the invoice (bijak), bill or declaration required under rule 8 (*b*) before the goods are allowed to pass.

hority for ecting octroi ipts.

9. All importers shall, on demand, permit any octroi official or the Secretary or any Municipal Commissioner to inspect any octroi receipts or dutiable goods in their possession.

III.—Bonded-warehouse.

blishment of ed-warehouse.

10. There shall be a general bonded-warehouse provided by the Municipality under the charge of an Octroi Muharrir for temporary accommodation of goods liable to pay octroi duty which are in transit, or which are brought within Municipal limits and the owner desires to place them in bond, or which are in dispute as regards the amount of octroi due. All such goods shall be received in the bonded-warehouse.

se of ed-warehouse.

11. The warehouse is intended for temporary use only, and the Municipality reserves to itself the right of refusing to admit any goods except for the purposes stated above, and of calling upon the owners or importers of goods to remove them after a period of six months according to the discretion of the Chairman; except in cases of perishable articles which shall have to be removed at once, the Muharrir shall from time to time report the matter to the Chairman through the proper channel.

ntion of goods nded-ware-

12. Importers of goods unable or unwilling to pay the octroi at the bonded-warehouse or the Head Octroi Office or dissatisfied with the amount of octroi there demanded, shall leave at or take such goods to the bonded-warehouse, there to be detained until the octroi is paid or until the goods are released for immediate removal from the Municipality.

y and receipt ods.

13. On goods arriving at the bonded-warehouse, the Muharrir in charge shall at once make an entry of the goods in his register in form C—4, after comparing them with the pass, invoice (bijak) or railway receipt. The signature of the importer of the goods stored or his agent shall be obtained in his register both when the goods are stored and when they are removed. The pass, if any shall be filed as a voucher in the bonded-warehouse office. A receipt in form C—1 shall also be given by the Muharrir to the importer of the goods in bond. The invoices (bijaks) or railway receipts will be returned after they have been initialled, dated and stamped, by the Muharrir who shall also endorse thereon the connected number of his register.

se of property bonded-ware-

14. When the importer of articles bonded under rules 10, 11, and 12 desires to export the same, he shall apply to the Muharrir in charge of the bonded-warehouse for the release of his property showing him the pass C—1. The Muharrir having satisfied himself from the register of the propriety of the application, shall release the articles on payment of the prescribed fee for accommodation and obtain the signature of the owner or exporter in the register. A receipt in form C—2, shall be given by the Muharrir for all fees received under this rule.

ance of a n allowed.

15. A portion of a consignment stored may be cleared from the bonded-warehouse either for export or on paying the octroi duty thereon for consumption in or taking within the Municipal limits, without rendering the remainder of the consignment liable to octroi duty, until such remainder leaves the bonded-warehouse for sale or consumption within the Municipal limits.

of passes to ters.

16. A pass similar to that provided for by rule 7—(2) (*a*) and under similar conditions shall be granted to the exporter by the Muharrir in charge of the bonded-warehouse.

for release ds.

17. Goods shall not be removed from the bonded-warehouse except between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. or between such other hours as the Finance Sub-committee may fix from time to time.

val of the released.

18. If the articles released from bond under rule 14 or 15 be not exported until the 3rd day from the date of release, the owner or exporter shall be bound to give, or cause to be given, notice to the Octroi Superintendent and to pay the octroi chargeable thereon, and a receipt shall be given for the octroi paid as prescribed in rule 7 (1) (*a*).

for bonded-house.

19. (*a*) In return for the accommodation provided the bonded-warehouse a fee of 0-0-3 (three pies) for every article, bale, or package weighing not more than 6 maunds, shall be charged for every week or part thereof during which the goods remain in the bonded-warehouse.

(*b*) For articles, bales or packages weighing more than 6 maunds each, the fees will be double the rate prescribed above.

ent of fees.

20. All fees due for goods deposited in the bonded-warehouse shall be paid at the time the goods are removed from the bonded-warehouse.

21. A sufficient watch and ward shall be maintained by the Municipal Committee to ensure the safe custody of the goods in bond. The owners, however, will be at liberty to employ their own watch-men (chawkidars) in addition. Watch and ward.

22. Every reasonable care shall be taken of goods deposited in the bonded-warehouse, but persons depositing goods therein shall have no claim to compensation for any damage or loss that may occur while the goods are passed into or out of the bonded-warehouse or while they remain therein, unless such damage or loss shall be proved to have been occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the official in charge of the bonded-warehouse or other Municipal official charged with the safe custody of the goods. Non-liability of the Municipality for damage to or loss of goods in the bonded warehouse.

23. The Octroi Superintendent and the Secretary shall visit the bonded warehouse at least once a week and once a month respectively, and satisfy themselves that the work is properly done there. Inspection of bonded-warehouse.

24. (*a*) If the Octroi Superintendent considers that any person is evading or attempting to evade the payment of octroi on any goods which are being brought into or on any animals slaughtered within the Municipality, he may detain such goods or animals reporting his doing so without delay to the Secretary. Detention of goods upon evasion of payment of octroi.

(*b*) If the Secretary determines that octroi is payable upon such goods or animals and the party bringing them into the Municipality will not forthwith pay the amount declared by the Secretary to be due, the goods or animals shall be sent to the bonded-warehouse, and shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the rules 10 to 24.

IV.—Refunds.

25. On the exportation of dutiable goods beyond Municipal limits, or of any portion of such goods, the exporter shall be entitled to a refund of the total or proportionate amount of octroi paid on the import of those goods, but no refund shall be claimable if the amount to be refunded is less than Rupees 2-0-0. Refunds.

26. No refund shall be granted on any article changing form, manufactured or produced within the Beawar Municipal limits. Exceptions.

27. Exporters shall not club their goods received under different receipts for the purpose of raising the refund claimed above the prescribed minimum. Clubbing of goods under different receipts not allowed.

28. If any trader produces a receipt containing more than one description of goods which he is about to export, refund may be granted on all or any of the goods on one application only; provided the the separate duty on any one description of goods be not less than two rupees. These goods shall be separately detailed in the application. Refund granted on more than one description of goods under same receipt.

29. In the case of a claim for refund of *ad valorem* duty, the value of the goods shall be calculated at the original cost or invoice price and not at the selling rates at Beawar. Calculation of the value of goods.

30. Application in from D—2 for refund on the reverse of the receipt form A3, shall be made separately by each exporter. Such applications shall be addressed to the Octroi Superintendent provided they are made within one year from the date of importation of the goods. After one year they shall be addressed to the Secretary. Applications for refunds.

31. The exporter or his agent shall attend at the Head Octroi Office between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. or at such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee; and shall endorse in form D3 on the reverse of the receipt form A3 in the columns provided for the purpose:— Presence of, and endorsement by, the exporter.

(*a*) Description of the goods to be exported.

(*b*) Their quantity, weight, number or value.

(*c*) Amount of refund claimed.

(*d*) The place to which they will be exported.

(*e*) Signature of the exporter or his agent.

32. All goods to be exported, except only such goods as are to be exported by rail and on which duty has been paid by weight, as also those on which refund of *ad valorem* duty is claimed, shall invariably be brought to the Head Octroi Office for inspection, and pass through the export gate as approved by the Committee from time to time. Goods for exportation to be brought to the Head Octroi Office.

33. The refund Muharrir at the Head Octroi Office shall give the exporter a refund ticket in form D. Grant of refund tickets.

(*a*) The goods if not sent out by rail shall be inspected and weighed by the Octroi Superintendent or the next senior official and passed out of the export gate. The refund due will then be made to the exporter, and the refund ticket will be taken back from him duly signed, as a refund voucher. Inspection of goods.

(*b*) In the case of goods sent out by rail, refund will be made only on production of the Railway receipt, the number of which and the weight entered thereon shall be endorsed on the refund ticket. Production of Railway receipt.

(*c*) The particulars of the refund made shall be entered in the columns provided for the purpose on the reverse of counterfoil receipts. Particulars of refund.

and to whom able.

34. The exporter himself or any of his agents known to the Octroi Superintendent as such or duly authorised in this behalf shall be entitled to receive payment on account of refund.

e and place for ment of refund.

35. Refunds shall be paid at the Head Octroi Office between the hours of 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 1-30 P.M. to 3-30P.M. or at such hours as may be fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee in this behalf.

iod of time hin which refund laimable.

36. If within seven days from the date of actual export or grant of the Railway receipt whichever may be the later the refund due on the tickets is not applied for, no application for payment of the same will be entertained and no payment will be made.

ims by Govern-nt.

37. Claims by Government for refund of octroi on goods which, subsequent to import by traders, become Government property under Rule 1 (*g*), shall be presented at the Head Octroi Office within 14 days from the date on which the goods have become Government property. Ordinary rules of refund shall be followed, even if the articles are locally consumed by Government. After the expiration of the above period no application for payment of refunds will be entertained and no payment will be made.

orters to abide rules.

38. Exporters who have not complied with the provisions of these rules shall not be entitled to any refund.

gister of refunds.

39. A register of refunds shall be kept in form D—4 in which all refunds shall be duly entered. After payments have been made, the Octroi Superintendent shall sign the register and see that all vouchers are properly filed.

prest allowed to roi Super-ndent.

40. A permanent imprest of Rs. 800 shall be allowed by the Municipal Committee to the Octroi Superintendent, from which refunds shall be made.

pervision over yment of re-ds.

41. The Secretary and such members as the Finance Sub-Committee may from time to time appoint from among themselves shall generally supervise the payment of refunds.

V.—Conduct and duties of octroi establishment.

roi Muharrirs supply change.

42. The octroi Muharrirs collecting octroi shall be bound to supply the octroi payer with such change up to the value of Re. 1 as may be required by him for the payment of the dues, for which purpose an imprest of change worth Rs. 10 shall be allowed by the Committee to the Muharrir.

pply of locked es at out-posts.

43. There shall be in use for every octroi out-post established under rule 2, two duplicate locked boxes (golaks), one box being in actual use at the out-post and the other, either on its way to or from the Head Octroi Office, or under scrutiny at the Head Octroi Office. The Octroi Muharrir shall drop the money, if any, received by him, together with all passes issued or received by him under the foregoing rules, into whichever of the two boxes is on use, at the octroi out-post for the time being. The keys of all the golaks shall remain in the charge of the Octroi Superintendent and must never be kept by the out-post Moharrirs.

rification of roi receipts.

44.—(*a*) The cash box of the bonded-warehouse shall be forwarded at a fixed time daily to the Head Octroi Office, where it shall be opened and the contents counted and checked by the Octroi Superintendent, or, in his absence by the next senior official. Before the cash box is removed from the bonded-warehouse a duplicate locked cash box shall be despatched to the bonded-warehouse and shall be used there until the first cash box is received back from the Head Octroi Office on the following day. Each of the two cash boxes will thus be in use on alternate days. The Octroi Superintendent or the next senior official shall also satisfy himself that the entries in the receipts are correct and correspond with the actual amount of cash received, which he will acknowledge on the back of the last receipt for the date.

sh accounts.

(*b*) The Octroi Superintendent or next senior official shall then enter the totals for the Head Octroi Office and for the out-post in the cash account, (Siyaha) in English. He shall then sign his cash account, the daily registers and daily abstracts.

ansmission of llections into the ub-Treasury.

45. After verification of the receipts the Octroi Superintendent or the next senior official shall pay over the whole sum on the next day to the Secretary, who shall acknowledge receipt by signing his name opposite the cash account and deposit such amount along with other cash received by him in the Sub-Treasury the same day.

roviso.

Provided that on days when the Sub-Treasury is not open for the receipt of money, the money shall remain in the custody of the Octroi Superintendent, and shall be paid to the Secretary on the subsequent business day on which the Sub-Treasury may be open.

isposal of octroi ceipts and passes.

46. The copies of the receipts and passes shall be made into bundles corresponding to the counterfoils with which they are to be filed and shall be placed in serial order.

eparation of the onthly statement.

47. Monthly lists showing the income under each class of articles shall be prepared in the Head Octroi Office, and submitted through the Secretary to the Convener Finance Sub-Committee.

pervision by the inance Sub-ommittee.

48—(*a*) The Finance Sub-Committee shall supervise generally the octroi administration, applying suitable and effective tests both in the realization of octroi income and the refunds of octroi.

(*b*) The Convener and members of the Finance Sub-Committee shall, in turn, under the directions of the Sub-Committee, and they or any other members of the Municipal Committee may, at any time, inspect the bonded-warehouse, the octroi out-posts, and the Head Octroi Office at uncertain intervals, compare entries in the Head Octroi Office daily register with the counterfoil receipt books and pass books, see that no leaves in these

books are left blank while others of higher serial numbers are filled up, and check, when opportunity occurs, the receipts given to the importers with the counterfoils. All entries examined will be initialled by the Secretary or the member, who shall at once report any irregularities discovered to the Convener of the Finance Sub-Committee.

Duties of Muharrir at out-posts.

49. It shall be the duty of the Muharrir in charge of each octroi out-post to send daily to the Head Octroi Office at the convenient hour the duplicate copies of books for examination.

Duties of chaprasis at out posts.

50. Chaprasis shall act or perform duties of the Muharrirs, during their casual absence, to issue passes &c., but shall not receive money nor issue receipts therefor.

Preparation of receipts for octroi received.

51. All receipts shall be written in Hindi in ink, a stylographic pen being used for the original and a carbon paper being used for the duplicates. Each receipt and pass shall be press numbered with double numbers *viz.*, a special book number, and serial receipt number and the daily serial number being given by hand.

Receipt books and pass books.

52. Each book shall consist of 200 receipts in duplicate for the Head Octroi Office and of 100 passes in triplicate for the bonded-warehouse or other out-post.

Press numbers.

Press numbers of each book shall be checked and verified at the Head Office and initialled or signed by a responsible officer before it is supplied to the Head Octroi Office. The books without such initials shall not be accepted by the octroi staff.

VI.—Octroi establishment.

Octroi Superintendent.

53. An Octroi Superintendent with a subordinate establishment shall be entrusted with the collection of octroi payment of refunds, and management of the bonded-warehouse under the supervision of the Municipal Committee to be ordinarily exercised through the Chairman, Vice-Chairman the Finance Sub-Committee or the Secretary; the General Committee reserving their right to call for reports, to discuss the same, and to pass such orders as may seem suitable.

Control over the Head Octroi Office.

54. The Head Octroi Office shall be under the immediate control of the Octroi Superintendent, who shall supervise the whole work and keep charge of the cash collected. He shall see that the procedure laid down is properly carried out by the Muharrirs and other officials under him at the Head Octroi Office, the bonded-warehouse, and the out-posts, and that the prescribed books and registers are regularly kept up and the returns duly rendered.

All Muharrirs and chaprasis except the bonded warehouse and refund Muharrirs shall be transferred by the Secretary every month from one post to another at his discretion.

Power of appointment of octroi servants.

55. The appointment and dismissal of the establishment for the collection of octroi shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Officers drawing Rs. 20 per mensem or below ; by the Chairman on his own authority or on the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Committee. His orders of dismissal shall be subject to an appeal to the General Committee. Such appeal to be filed within two months of the date of order.

(*b*) Officers drawing more than Rs. 20 per mensem ; by the General Committee.

Qualifications of the octroi establishment.

56. Knowledge of English, Hindi, Urdu, Mahajani and accounts shall be required from the Octroi Superintendent and every Muharrir and chaprasi to the extent to be approved by the Finance Sub-Committee in each case.

Security deposit by octroi establishment and their liability as public servants.

57. Every octroi servant shall be required to furnish security in the amount fixed for him below, for the proper performance of his duties. This security shall be liable to forfeiture in case of any criminal or dishonest action.

	Rs.	
(*a*) The Octroi Superintendent	2,000	
(*b*) The Refund Muharrir	200	
(*c*) The Bonded-Warehouse Muharrir, ...	200	
(*d*) The out-post Muharrirs	100	each.
(*e*) The Chaprasis	50	,,
(*f*) The Chowkidars	50	,,

Uniform and badges for octroi servants.

58. Servants of the octroi establishment shall wear such uniform or distinguishing badge as the Finance Sub-Committee may from time to time prescribe.

No demand or acceptance of octroi in excess of rates without proper receipts.

59. No octroi servant shall demand or accept any duty in excess of the rates specified in the sanctioned schedule as provided in rule 7 (1) (*a*) and no money shall be received by any such servant for which a printed counter-foil receipt in the prescribed form is not given to the payer.

Supply of octroi rules and schedule to octroi servants.

60. Every octroi servant shall be supplied with a copy of these rules and a copy of the octroi schedule in force for the time being which he shall show on demand to anyone desiring to see it.

Complaints.

61. Complaints connected with the levy of octroi or any other irregularity, incivility, or want of attention may be addressed to the Chairman or the Secretary of the Municipal Committee to be laid before the Convener Finance Sub-Committee for orders.

VII.—General.

Period for preservation of registers, receipts and passes.

62. The registers and counter-foils of receipts and passes shall be kept in the Head Octroi Office for 10 and 3 years respectively and shall then be disposed of or destroyed under orders of the Finance Sub-Committee in such manner as they decide.

tion of

63. The Finance Sub-Committee shall from time to time prescribe the forms referred to in the above rules.

ge and
r in which
king of the
epartment
carried out.

64. All the working of the octroi department shall be kept in the Hindi language and the Nagri character with the exceptions of the cash book (siyaha) and the refund register which both shall be kept in English in the hand writing of the Octroi Superintendent.

nce to be
or packing.

65. In importing and exporting goods, the weight of packages or tare shall be taken as follows :—

(*a*) Ordinary gunny bags . . . . . 1¼ seers each.
(*b*) Ordinary kerosine oil tins . . . . . 1¼ „
(*c*) In other cases the Muharrir in charge of the octroi out-post will use his discretion, subject to the directions of the Finance Sub-Committee.

ion of
account

66. The Chairman, the Finance Sub-Committee, or a member authorised by the Chairman shall be at liberty to inspect and examine the account books of any trader or any other person keeping regular accounts in the ordinary course of business, whenever it may be deemed necessary to do so in the interest of octroi taxation.

tion of the
chedule and
ules into
rnaculars
position in
places.

67. The octroi schedule and these rules shall be translated into the local vernaculars. Copies of them in English, Hindi and Urdu shall be exposed in prominent places at :—

(*i*) The Municipal office.
(*ii*) The Head Octroi office.
(*iii*) The Bonded-Warehouse.
(*iv*) Every Octroi out-post.
(*v*) The Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court room.
(*vi*) The Tahsil.
(*vii*) The Honorary Magistrates' Court room.
(*viii*) The Police Station.
(*ix*) The Cantonment Police Station.
(*x*) The Railway Station.
(*xi*) The Dharamshala.

VIII.—Penalties.

tion, evasion
ingement of
&c., and
ment.

68. Any person intentionally evading, or attempting to evade, the payment of octroi on any goods brought into or animals slaughtered within the Municipality, or infringing or attempting to infringe any of the foregoing rules, or in any way obstructing the Committee or any of their servants in the performance of their duties connected with octroi under the said rules, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50/. The Chairman, the Convener Finance Sub-Committee, or the Secretary may apply to a Magistrate for summonses against such offenders.

Form A.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

No.

(Provisional Declaration in absence of original invoice) (Bijak).

I _____ hereby declare that the contents of the consignment of _____ received by me from _____ under Railway Receipt No. _____ of _____ are as follows :—

Description _____
Weight _____
Number _____
Value Rs. _____ As _____ P.
Witness to signature.

Signature of the Importer.

Dated the _____ 191 .

N. B.—The original invoice (Bijak) must subsequently be produced when received.

I hereby certify that the above declaration in regard to the particulars of the consignment is in accordance with the importer's statement, and is subject to revision on inspection of the original invoice (Bijak) which the importer should produce on receipt.

Octroi Superintendent.

Dated the _____ 191 .

Form A 1.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Pass issued at the Octroi Barrier for Goods on which Octroi is to be levied at the Head Octroi Office.

.... Gate outpost

Pass. Number Book.. Serial..... ..... Daily..... Date

Receipt Number Book.. Serial..... Daily..... ..... Date

Goods.

1. Name of Importer.
2. Conveyance.
3. Description.
4. Weight.
5. Number.
6. Value.
7. Octroi leviable. Rate.
8. Amount.

Signature of Moharrir.

N.B.— Octroi duty must be paid within 24 hours from the date of import, otherwise an extra fee of an anna per rupee shall have to be paid if paid within one week, after which you are liable to be prosecuted.

Form A 2.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Number. | Book. | Pass.

Date.

Name of Importer.

Whence imported.

Description of goods.

No. of bags.

No. of Railway Receipt.

Weight as given in Railway Receipt.

Head Octroi Office Receipt No.

Remarks.

Signature of Moharrir.

Form A 3.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Receipt for Octroi Duty paid.

Number. | Book. | Serial. | Daily

Whence imported.

Conveyance.

Railway Receipt . . { Number. / Date.

Goods . . . . . { Description. / Weight. { Gross. / Less Tare. / Net. / Number. / Value.

Octroi . . . . { Rate. / Amount. } Total.

Outpost . . . . { Name. / Number of Pass. / Date.

Date of payment.

Signature of Octroi Superintendent. Signature of Moharrir.

Form B.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Declaration for Goods for Immediate Exportation.

I, , hereby declare that the undermentioned goods consigned to me are intended for immediate exportation to through the barrier.

Description—
Weight.
Number.
Value Rs. As. P.

Witness to signature.

Dated the 191 .

Signature of Importer.

N.B.—The goods must be exported the same day or the following day.

Form B 1.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Pass for Goods in Transit.

Number.....Book.....Serial..... ....
Whence imported.
Name of place to which exported.
Name of importer.
Number and description of conveyance.
Description of goods.
Quantity, weight, number or value of goods.
Name of place where goods will remain in the Municipality.
Production of pass { Barrier. / Date.
Remarks.

Dated the 191 .

Signature of Moharrir, Outpost.

N.B.—The goods must be exported the same day or the following day.

Form B 2.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Number.....Book... ....Serial.....

Check Receipt for Passes for Goods in Transit.

Pass { Number. / Date.

Name of Octroi Barrier.
Name of person tendering the pass.
Date of production of pass and exportation of goods.
Remarks.

Dated the 191 .

Signature of Moharrir, Outpost.

Form B 3.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Number.....Serial..... ...Book..... .....Name of Exporter.

	Export.	Re-import.
Conveyance. { Description. Number.		
Goods. Quantity. { Description. Weight. Number. Value.		
Date		
Signature of { Octroi Official. Exporter and Re-importer.		

Form B 4.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Number..... ....Book..... ..Serial..... ... Name of Importer.

Import. Export.

Conveyance . { Description. Number.
Goods. Quantity. { Description. Weight. Number. Value.
Date.
Number and Date of grant of receipt if any.
Signature. { Octroi Official. Importer and Expoter.

Form C.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Bonded Warehouse.

Declaration for Goods in Transit to be temporarily stored in the Bonded Warehouse.

I, , hereby declare that the undermentioned goods consigned to me are intended for temporary detention within municipal limits and eventual exportation.

Description—
Weight.
Number.
Value Rs. As. P.
Witness to signature.

Dated the 191 . Signature of the Importer.

Form C-1.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Bonded Warehouse.

No. Book Serial Register.

Receipt for Goods received for Temporary Storage.

Name of Depositor.
Description of goods.
No. of Packages.
Weight, value or number of goods.
Whence imported.
Remarks.

Dated the 191 . .

Signature of Muharrir,
Bonded Warehouse.

N.B.—The Bonded Warehouse is intended for temporary use only and the Municipality reserves to itself the right of refusing to admit any goods except when in transit or in dispute as regards octroi, etc.

Form C.-2.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Bonded Warehouse.

No. Book. Serial Daily.

Receipt for Fees Collected.

Name of depositor.
Description of goods.
Number of packages.
Period for which fees are levied.
Amount of fees received.
Remarks.

Dated the 191 . Signature of Muharrir,
Bonded Warehouse

Form C.-3.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Bonded Warehouse.

Pass for Goods taken out from Bonded Warehouse for eventual exportation.

No. Book Serial

Railway receipt { Number / Date

Number of bags.
Whence imported.
Name of Exporter.
Date of Export.
Where exported.
Description of goods.
No. of bags, etc., exported.
Weight.
Serial Number of Bonded Warehouse Register

Signature of Muharrir,
Bonded Warehouse.

Form C. 4.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Bonded Warehouse.

Serial No.	DATE.		RAILWAY RECEIPT.		DEPOSITOR.		GOODS.			Number of Bags, packages or Articles.	Whence Imported.	Where to be exported.	Date of Export.	Number of Weeks.	No. of Bags.	FEES.					Signature of Depositor or his Agent at the time of removal of goods.	No. of Pass for Export or Import.	REMARKS.
	Entry.	Deposits.	Number.	Date.	Name.	Signature.	Description.	Weight.	Value.							Amount collected.			Date of recovery.	Date of Deposit, Head Octroi Office.			
																Rs.	A.	P.					

Form D.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DEPARTMENT.

Refund Ticket.

Railway Receipt No. Weight.

Receipt No. Book No. Serial No. Date

Name of Exporter.

Description of goods.

Weight or value.

Total Refunds.

Dated the 191 . Signature of Refund Muharrir.

Form D-1.

No.

Date

Goods exported where or sold to whom.

Weight or number.

Value.

Refund due.

Remarks.

Signature of Octroi Superintendent
or Refund Muharrir.

Signature of Exporter.

N.B.—Refund can be claimed only within 7 days from this date.

Form D-2.

Detail of goods for which refund is given.

Number.	Date.	Name of Exporter.	Goods.			Amount of refunds paid.	Signature of Octroi Superintendent or Muharrir.	Remarks.
			Description.	Weight.	Value.			

Form D-3.

Detail of goods exported where or sold to whom for which a refund ticket is given.

Number.	Date.	To whom sold.	Goods.			Name of place to which goods will be exported.	Amount of Refund.	Signature of Exporter or his Agent.
			Description.	Weight.	Value.			

Form No. D-4.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY

Octroi Department.

Refund Register.

Serial voucher No.	Article.	Original Receipt.		Name of Ticket-holder.	Railway invoice, if any.		Quantity, weight, number or value declared for export.	Rate.	Refund paid.			Checking officer's initials.	Name of Exporter.	Signature of Exporter or his Agent receiving the amount.	Date of payment.	Octroi Superintendent's Initial.
		No.	Date.		No.	Weight.			Rs.	A.	P.					

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON Maj.,

First Asst. Hon'ble the Chief Commission Ajmer-Merwa

Dated Abu, the 20th November 1914.

No. 1911-991.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, to publish for general information the following revised schedule defining the boundaries of the Nasirabad Cantonment :—

SCHEDULE OF BOUNDARIES OF THE CANTONMENT.

No. 1, boundary pillar is situated on the East side of the Cantonment.

Bearing to old tower marked "gallows" on the plan 221° (true).

Bearing to tower of Mission Church (near boys' school) 277° (true).

Bearing to a well [A]271° (true) distance 600'.

Bearing to another well [B]321° 30' (true) distance 941'.

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
1 to 2	From pillar No. 1, the boundary runs in a South, South-easterly direction to pillar No. 2.	153° 59'	1,135
2 to 3	From pillar No. 2, the boundary runs South-East to pillar No. 3.	138° 41'	759
3 to 4	From pillar No. 3, the boundary runs parallel to the wall of the Dharamsala to pillar No. 4.	187° 23'	32
4 to 5	From pillar No. 4, the boundary runs parallel to the wall of the Dharamsala to pillar No. 5.	129° 51'	38
5 to 6	From pillar No. 5, the boundary runs parallel to the wall of the Dharamsala to pillar No. 6.	105° 1'	34
6 to 7	From pillar No. 6, the boundary runs South-East, crossing the Ramsir Road to pillar No. 7.	138° 41'	162
7 to 8	From pillar No. 7, the boundary runs South, crossing a burial ground to pillar No. 8.	183° 43'	955
8 to 9	From pillar No. 8, the boundary runs South-West to pillar No. 9.	220° 59'	1,527
9 to 10	From pillar No. 9, the boundary runs South, South-West, crossing the Dharathu cart tract to pillar No. 10.	199° 3'	3,148
10 to 11	From pillar No. 10, the boundary runs South, South-West to pillar No. 11.	207° 25'	2,055
11 to 12	From pillar No. 11, the boundary runs South-West, crossing the Deoli Road to pillar No. 12.	222° 54'	2,342
12 to 13	From pillar No. 12, the boundary runs South-West, crossing the Dhola Danta cart tract to pillar No. 13.	233° 3'	1,581
13 to 14	From pillar No. 13, the boundary runs West, North-West to pillar No. 14.	283° 25'	2,764
14 to 15	From pillar No. 14, the boundary runs West, North-West, crossing the Neemuch Road to pillar No. 15.	287° 57'	2,721
15 to 16	From pillar No. 15, which is situated immediately East of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the boundary runs to pillar No. 16.	300° 18'	110
16 to 17	From pillar No. 16, which is situated at the east side of the embankment, the boundary crosses the railway and runs to pillar No. 17.	300° 18'	100
17 to 18	From pillar No. 17, which is situated at the West side of the embankment the boundary runs North-West, crossing a nullah and a cart tract from Nedra to pillar No. 18.	300° 18'	2,254

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
18 to 19	From pillar No. 18, which is situated near to and to the West of the nullah, the boundary runs North, North-West, crossing a cart tract from Nandla to pillar No. 19.	341° 45′	3,068
19 to 20	From pillar No. 19, the boundary runs North, North-West, crossing a cart tract from Nandla to pillar No. 20.	340° 57′	1,868
20 to 21	From pillar No. 20, which is situated South of the Beawar Road, the boundary runs North, North-East to pillar No. 21.	7° 32′	1,380
21 to 22	From pillar No. 21, the boundary crosses the Beawar Road and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and runs North, North-East to pillar No. 22.	8° 15′	2,946
22 to 23	From pillar No. 22, the boundary runs North, North-East to pillar No. 23.	8° 15′	1,685
23 to 24	From pillar No. 23, which is situated at the 800 yards firing point of the N. I. range, the boundary runs North-West, crossing two tracts from Rajosi to pillar No. 24.	332° 19′	4,762
24 to 25	From pillar No. 24, the boundary runs North-East, crossing an old road, to pillar No. 25.	38° 20′	1,390
25 to 26	From pillar No. 25, which is situated near the East edge of the old road, the boundary runs North-East, to pillar No. 26.	38° 20′	835
26 to 27	From pillar No. 26, the boundary runs North-East to pillar No. 27.	38° 20′	620
27 to 28	From pillar No. 27, the boundary runs North-East, crossing a nullah to pillar No. 28.	59° 44′	1,746
28 to 29	From pillar No. 28, which is situated at the top of a small rocky hill, the boundary runs North-East to pillar No. 29.	66° 19′	2,489
29 to 30	From pillar No. 29, the boundary runs North-East, crossing the Ajmere Road to pillar No. 30.	58° 55′	1,639
30 to 31	From pillar No. 30, which is situated near to and to the East of the Ajmere Road, the boundary runs South-East to pillar No. 31.	118° 18′	3,631
31 to 32	From pillar No. 31, the boundary runs South-East to pillar No. 32.	141° 24′	3,762
32 to 33	From pillar No. 32, the boundary runs South-East, crossing the Srinagar Road to pillar No. 33.	141° 24′	1,835
33 to 34	From pillar No. 33, which is situated North-West of the Dilwara cart tract, the boundary runs South, South-East, crossing cart tracts to Dilwara and Dhal and skirting the East side of a cemetery to pillar No. 34.	160° 25′	3,504
34 to 1	From pillar No. 34, the boundary runs South, South-East to pillar No. 1.	171° 51′	1,811

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,

Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th November 1914.

No. 8213-*Education.*—The following rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Notified Area of Delhi, in the Delhi District, made under section 19 of the Vaccination Act, 1880, by the Notified Area Committee have been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and are published for general information. They will come into force six weeks from the date of publication of this notification.

I. The Notified Area Committee shall from time to time appoint a public vaccine station for the Notified Area at such place as the Health Officer may in consultation with the Committee approve, and shall similarly fix the days and hours at which such station shall be open, and shall cause to be affixed on the outside of such place in a conspicuous position, a sign-board on which shall be printed, in letters easily legible, and in English and Urdu and Hindi characters, the following inscription :—

Appointment of vaccine station.

The Delhi Notified Area Vaccine Station. Open every day from 1st November to 1st March from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

II. The Notified Area Committee shall appoint one public vaccinator. Every such public vaccinator shall ordinarily wear a distinguishing badge consisting of a badge marked "Vaccinator Notified Area" and this shall be worn on the breast.

Appointment of public vaccinators. Distinguishing badge to be worn by public vaccinator.

III. No person shall be appointed a public vaccinator unless he has certificate from the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab that he is duly qualified to perform vaccination as prescribed by Act XIII of 1880.

Qualifications of public vaccinator.

IV. The appointment, suspension, and dismissal of every public vaccinator shall rest with the Health Officer, Notified Area, Delhi.

Authority to appoint, suspend and dismiss public vaccinators.

V. The vaccination season will extend from 1st November to 31st March.

Vaccination season.

Note for vaccinators.—Although the Vaccination Act does not render liable to punishment the omission to get children under the age of six months vaccinated, yet it is very desirable that children should be vaccinated at an earlier age. As a rule, all healthy unprotected children over one month old presented for vaccination should be vaccinated by the public vaccinator.

VI. During the vaccination season the public vaccinator shall be bound to attend at the vaccine station to which he may be attached by the Health Officer on the days and hours fixed for such station.

Time of attendance of public vaccinators and their residence.

VII. The lymph to be used in the performance of vaccinations shall be pure lymph obtained on the fifth day, taken from the udder or from the soft skin in the neighbourhood of the udder of a buffalo under the age of one year which is free from contagious disease and has perfect full sized vesicles, or vaccine paste prepared from buffalo calves at a recognised Provincial Vaccine Depôt.

Nature of lymph to be ordinarily used.

VIII. If the parent or guardian of a child produced for vaccination desires that human lymph should be used, the vaccinators shall comply, and the lymph shall be taken from a child, subject to its parent's or guardian's consent, that has two perfect vesicles left untouched on the arm to run their regular course.

Vaccination by human lymph.

IX. Not more than two children shall be vaccinated from each full-sized vesicle opened for purpose of extraction of lymph, and not more than 60 children from a single buffalo calf, or six children from a single child.

Number of children to be vaccinated from each vesicle or from each buffalo calf or child used for the supply of lymph.

X. Persons desirous procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses shall intimate the fact to the public vaccinator who out of hours of his public duties shall arrange with the applicant to vaccinate the child. A fee of not more than Re. 1 shall be payable to a public vaccinator who so vaccinates a child.

Facilities for procuring vaccination of children at private houses and the fee payable to a public vaccinator for an operation (outside his own circle).

XI. Persons licensed by the Local Government to act as private vaccinators shall in no case demand a higher fee than one rupee (Re. 1) for a single operation, and shall perform their duties under the orders and subject to the general control of the Health Officer.

Fee chargeable by private vaccinators and the authority to which they are subject.

XII. If the result of the first vaccination is a failure, the child should be re-vaccinated. If this second operation is also a failure a third attempt should be made. If this also is unsuccessful it is needless to repeat it again.

Re-vaccination and the age of the child.

XIII. Whenever it is ascertained that a child is unfit for vaccination or is insusceptible of successful vaccination, a certificate in Form A attached to these rules shall be granted in the former case to the parent or guardian of such child by the vaccinator, and in the latter in the Form B by the Health Officer. In like manner, whenever it is ascertained that a child has been successfully vaccinated, a certificate shall be granted by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child in the Form C attached to these rules.

Grant and Form of certificate of successful vaccination, unfitness for or insusceptibility of vaccination.

XIV. The following registers shall be kept up by the Notified Area Committee:—

(A) A register showing the names of children born within the local area subject to these rules on and after the date of the application of Act XIII of 1880 to such area.

Registers to be kept by the Notified Area Committee.

(B) A register showing the names of unprotected children born in the area aforesaid previous to the date of the application of Act XIII of 1880, and who were at that date under the age of 14 years if boys and 8 years if girls.

(C) A register showing the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively, under these ages brought within the local area aforesaid at any time after the application of Act XIII of 1880 and who had resided there for a month.

(D) A register showing the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates, if any.

XV. The preparation of register (A) shall be effected from the register of births maintained in the Notified Area Office or Police Office; of Registers (B) and (C) from the information to be collected under the orders of the Secretary of the Notified Area Committee; of Register (D) from the report submitted by the vaccinator, as hereinafter prescribed.

Rules for preparation of registers.

XVI. Every public and private vaccinator, employed within the local area to which these rules apply shall keep the following register A showing:—

Register to be kept by the vaccinators.

(1) Name, sex, age, parentage, caste and residence of each child vaccinated.

(2) Date of operation.

(3) Date of inspection after vaccination.

(4) Result whether successful or unsuccessful.

(5) Date of second operation if first unsuccessful.

(6) Date of inspection after re-vaccination.

(7) Result whether successful or unsuccessful.

(8) Date of third operation, if first and second unsuccessful.

Register B showing:—

(1) Name, sex, age, parentage, caste, and residence of each child produced but found unfit for vaccination.

(2) Date of certificate of postponement granted under section 9 of Act XIII of 1880.

(3) Date on which the child was re-presented for vaccination, and the result of inspection.

(4) Date of renewal of postponement certificate, if any.

(6) Remarks.

N. B.—If on the child being re-presented for vaccination it is found to be in a fit state for that operation he fact should be recorded in column 3 of Register B, and an entry of the fact of vaccination when performed hould be made in Register A, a reference to such entry being made in column of remarks of Register B pposite the corresponding entry in latter.

XVII. Every public and private vaccinator shall prepare a monthly report during the vaccination season on the general result of the vaccine operations during that period, and shall submit the same through the Health Officer to the Secretary of the Notified Area Committee accompanied by a return showing :—

Preparation of vaccination reports and returns.

(1) Number of boys vaccinated during the month.
(2) Number of girls vaccinated during the month.
(3) Result.
  (*a*) Number successful.
  (*b*) Number unsuccessful.
  (*c*) Number insusceptible.

FORM A.

Notified Area Committee.

Vaccination Station.

Certificate of unfitness for vaccination. I , a public (or licensed, as the case may be) vaccinator, do hereby certify that in my opinion (name of child) the son (or daughter as the case may be) of resident of is in a state unfit for vaccination, and that such unfitness will continue during the whole, or if a part, specify the same, the current vaccination season.

(Sd.)

Dated_____ Vaccinator.

FORM B.

Certificate of insusceptibility of successful vaccination. I , do hereby certify that the son (or daughter, as the case may be) of resident of has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated and that in my opinion he (or she as the case may be) is insusceptible of successful vaccination.

(Sd.)

Dated_____ Health Officer.

FORM C.

Certificate of successful vaccination. I , a public (or licensed as the case may be) vaccinator, do hereby certify that (name of child), the son (or daughter as the case may be) of , resident of was vaccinated by me on the day in the year and that after due inspection I am satisfied that the vaccination had been successful.

(Sd.)

Dated_____ Vaccinator.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 8324-*C.* & *I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Detail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th November 1914.

Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	7	8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6	8
Barley	11	8	Firewood	70	0
Rice (Best sort)	3	0	Bengal coal	53	0
Rice (Common sort)	6	0	Salt Sambhar (Wholesale)	23	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	11	0	Salt Sambhar (Retail)	22	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	11	8	Gur	7	4
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	9	8	Cotton (unginned)	8	8
Maize	12	0	Bejhar	11	0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th November 1914.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	3 3 0	Ghi	44 0 0
„ husked	6 7 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 10 0
Wheat, white	5 6 0	Tobacco Leaf	9 6 0
Barley	3 5 0	Turmeric	7 0 0
Oats	...	Salt	1 12 0
Jowar	3 8 0	Hides (Cow)	40 0 0
Bajra, white	3 5 0	Bran	3 0 0
Maize	3 3 0	Grass	1 2 3
Gram	4 1 6	Straw (Bhusa),	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	6 0 0	Bengal Coal	0 12 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar Stalks	0 10 9
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6 0 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Poppyseed	...	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6 8 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	5 2 0	Cotton seed	2 8 0
Cotton (cleaned)	10 12 0	Bejhar	3 8 0

No. 8326-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi, for the week ending 14th November 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi	225,471	109	95	204	90	79	169	...	...	...	88	3	58	1	19	1	36	30	66	46·1	38·2
	Notified Area	3,673	3	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·5	13·9
	Total	...	112	97	209	90	80	170	...	...	...	89	3	58	1	19	1	36	30	66	...	...

No. 8328-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi province during the half month ending 15th November 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	53	56	...	...	...	32	...	24	...	...	...	...	16	6	22
Nangloi	56	53	...	...	...	36	...	15	...	...	2	2	9	16	25
Najafgarh	84	44	...	...	...	25	...	17	...	...	2	2	11	9	20
Subsimundi	5	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	53	48	...	...	...	21	...	23	1	...	3	1	9	8	17
Raisina	6	22	...	...	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Total of the District	257	232	...	...	...	142	...	82	1	...	7	5	49	41	90

No. 8330-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the month of October 1914, is published for information :—

Births registered during the month of October 1914.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi	4	4	8	273	277	550	194	225	419	...	...	...	471	506	977
Notified Area		...	...	7	8	15	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	9	16
Total of Towns	4	4	8	280	285	565	194	226	420	...	.	...	478	515	993
Rural Circles.															
Alipur	1	1	2	117	128	245	14	6	20	...	...	.	132	135	267
Nangloi		...	...	75	91	166	6	4	1	...	...	...	81	95	176
Najafgarh	...	...	...	130	131	261	16	16	32	...	...	...	146	147	293
Subsimundi	...	...	..	3	5	8	2	3	5	...	...	...	5	8	13
Paharganj	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	...	...	56	58	114	12	25	37	...	...	...	68	83	151
Raisina	...	.	...	22	13	35	2	5	7	...	...	...	24	18	42
Total of Rural Circles	1	1	2	403	426	829	52	59	111	...	...	...	456	486	942
Total of Towns	4	4	8	280	285	565	194	226	420	...	.	...	478	515	993
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	5	5	10	683	711	1,394	246	285	531	...	...	..	934	1,001	1,935

month of October 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	17			18		19		20	
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	CLASSES.				CAUSES OF DEATH.																																			
						SMALL-POX.																																			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Cholera.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOWNS.																																							
Delhi	5	259	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	225	13	18	94	100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	35	324	378	702	8	6	...	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	5	260	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	229	13	18	94	100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	35	328	382	710	8	6	...	...	...	...
RURAL CIRCLES.																																							
Alipur	...	10	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	33	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	46	54	100	3	1	...	1	...	...
Nangloi	...	7	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	35	...	...	11	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	46	53	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	18	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	36	...	1	29	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	59	78	137	3	4	...	1	...	...
Subzimundi	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pahargunj	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	13	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	30	1	...	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	53	93	1	...	...	...	...	...
Baisina	...	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	13	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	55	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	150	1	1	78	87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	13	216	253	469	7	5	...	2	...	...
Total of Towns	5	260	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	229	13	18	94	100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	35	328	382	710	8	6	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	5	315	859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	379	14	19	172	187	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	36	48	544	635	1,179	15	11	...	2	...	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	1,179				...		...				...				699		33		359		...		1		1		2		84	1,179		1,179	15	11	...	2	...	...

Deaths registered according to age during the month of October 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Ages of Death.																
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Under one year.	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Total of upwards.	Total of all ages.	Total of all ages, including born dead.	Born dead.	Classes of born dead.			
	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Towns.																	
Delhi	122 131	53 66	7 10	4 8	2 10	26 56	21 24	21 20	23 9	45 44	324 378	343 392	19 14	1	17	15	...
Notified Area	... ...	... 2	... 1	... ...	... ...	2 1	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 4	4 4	... ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	122 131	53 68	7 11	4 8	2 10	28 57	23 24	21 20	23 9	45 44	328 382	347 396	19 14	1	17	15	...
Rural Circles.																	
Alipur	23 18	9 12	1 ...	2 1	2	2 3	... 3	1 7	1 3	7 5	46 54	48 57	2 3	...	1	4	...
Nangloi	12 25	5 9	4 4	9 5	2 ...	3 6	3 1	2 1	3 1	3 1	46 53	46 54	... 1	...	...	1	...
Najafgarh	27 31	9 22	1 ..	1 ..	... ...	4 7	5 7	2 3	1 4	9 4	59 78	59 79	... 1	...	.	1	...
Subsimundi	3 1	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 1	6 2	6 2	... ...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	17 20	8 15	2 ...	... 1	... 1	3 3	1 3	2 3	1 2	6 5	40 53	40 53	... ...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	6 8	7 2	1 1	1 1	... ...	... 1	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	... ...	18 13	18 14	... 1	...	...	1	...
Total of Rural Circles	88 103	39 60	9 5	13 8	2 3	12 20	10 14	8 14	7 10	28 16	216 253	218 259	2 6	...	1	7	...
Total of Towns	122 131	53 68	7 11	4 8	2 10	28 57	26 24	21 20	23 9	45 44	328 382	347 396	19 14	1	17	15	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	210 234	92 128	16 16	17 16	4 13	40 77	33 38	29 34	30 19	73 60	544 635	565 655	21 20	1	18	22	...
Total of both Sexes	444	220	32	33	17	117	71	63	49	133	1,179	1,220	41	19		22	

The 24th of November 1914.

No. 8348-*Home*.—On return from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 8131, dated the 16th November 1914, Mr. J. G. Beazley, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Secretary ,Municipal Committee, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 5th November 1914.

No. 8358-*Education*.—Lala Dhanpat Rai, Varma, Assistant Surgeon, assumed charge of the duties of Plague Medical Officer, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th November 1914, relieving Dr. K. Abdul Rahman proceeding to the Punjab for employment as temporary Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

The 25th November 1914.

No. 8391-*Revenue and Agriculture*.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint 1st grade Veterinary Assistant Surgeon Khidmat Singh of the Veterinary Hospital, Delhi, to exercise and perform within the Province of Delhi for a further period of four months, with effect from the 18th November 1914, all the powers conferred and duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 3005-*Exc*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 41 of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, Excise Law, 1898, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to direct that for the list of allowances for dryage included in rule 7 of the rules for the conduct of business at the Nowgong distillery published in the notification of the Central India Agency, No. 1707-C., dated the 18th November 1913, as subsequently amended, the following shall be substituted namely :—

On spirit issued to the Chhatarpur warehouse	1½ per cent.
On spirit issued to the Panna warehouse	2 „ „
On spirit issued to the Ajaigarh, Amanganj, Datia, Gulganj and Sutna warehouses	2½ „ „
On spirit issued to the Rewa and Mangawan warehouses . .	3 „ „
On spirit issued to the Amarpatan, Mauganj, Sahdol and Umaria warehouses	4 „ „
On spirit issued to the Allahabad distillery warehouse . .	3 per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in wooden casks and 2 per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in steel casks.
On spirit issued to the Bilaspur, Raipur and Drug warehouses .	4 per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in wooden casks, and 2½ per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in steel casks, with, in either case, an additional 1 per cent. for any period in excess of 7 days occupied in transit to destination.
On spirit issued to warehouses in the Kotah State and consigned to the undermentioned stations, *viz.*:— Kotah junction and Suket Road on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and Salpura, Atru and Baran on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	

By order,

H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st November 1914.

No. 6446-*s*.—Dr. T. Royds, Assistant Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with special leave for 3 months (total 6 months) with effect from 30th November 1914 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No 6447-*s*.—Mr. S. Sitarama Aiyar, First Assistant, Kodaikanal Solar Physics Observatory, is appointed to act as Assistant Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, during the absence on combined leave of Dr. Royds or until further orders.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 2396-*E*.—Bawa Budh Singh, Assistant Engineer in charge of the Delhi Imperial Sub-Division, is appointed officiating Executive Engineer, and posted to the Special Works Charge, 1st Circle, with effect from the 1st April 1913.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 575 OF 1913.

Bombay, the 18th November 1914.

Re Majuoomal Moolchand Mooltani, Gherimal Tahilram Mooltani, Chelaram Lekhrajmal Mooltani, and Navalmal Asanand Mooltani, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at No. 85, Broach Street, lately carrying on business as Cotton, Wheat, Seed and Silver Merchants and Commission Agents at Bombay under the name of Chandiram Khatanmal, at Karachi under the name of Chandiram Tharoomal, and at Bakrana under the name of Chandiram Maganmal, and now unemployed, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 28th day of October 1913 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled.

No. 277 OF 1914.

Dated 18th November 1914.

Re Latib Mitha, Gani Mitha, Hasan Mitha, Abu Mitha, Saleman Mitha, and Mitha Jinda Memon, Inhabitants of Bombay, lately trading at Khalasi Chakla without the Fort of Bombay and at other places in and out of India under the names and styles of Latib Mitha and Abdul Latib Mitha, adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 5th day of May 1914 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 159 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha, trader, of No. 26, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha.

CASE No. 160 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Ta, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ta, clerk, residing at No. 45, William Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ta.

CASE No. 161 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Thet, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Thet, trader, residing at No. 45, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 7th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Thet.

CASE No. 162 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Ali Hussain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ali Hussain, tea-seller, residing at No. 89, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ali Hussain.

CASE No. 163 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Ismail Saleh Kotewal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismail Saleh Kotewal, merchant, residing at No. 36, 28th Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ismail Saleh Kotewal.

CASE No. 164 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Tun Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tun Maung, oil trader, residing at No. 68, 11th Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tun Maung.

CASE No. 165 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th November 1914.

In the matter of Robert Myles, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Robert Myles, clerk, residing at No. 16, 43rd Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Robert Myles.

CASE No. 166 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 12th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Ba, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba, clerk, residing at No. 60, 13th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba.

CASE No. 158 OF 1914.

Dated Rangoon, the 17th November 1914.

In the matter of Sin Leong Taik, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Yacoob Abdul Ganny of Rangoon, a creditor of Sin Leong Taik, carrying on business as a Trader at Nos. 34 to 36, Municipal Market, Strand Road, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Sin Leong Taik was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 9th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 167 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Lacy Ansdell Tresham, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Lacy Ansdell Tresham, Inspector, Rangoon Municipality, residing at No. 19, Bigandet Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Lacy Ansdell Tresham.

CASE No. 168 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Sidney Herbert Wagstaff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sidney Herbert Wagstaff, Photographer, residing at No. 15, Pagoda Road, Rangoon, on the 12th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sidney Herbert Wagstaff.

CASE No. 169 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Hla Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Hla Maung, clerk, son of U Po Ye, residing at No. 41, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Hla Maung.

CASE No. 170 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Mallen Chengalvarayulu Naidu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mallen Chengalvarayulu Naidu, Advocate, residing at No. 51-B, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said M. C. Naidu.

CASE No. 171 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 14th November 1914.

In the matter of Haji Abdul Kareem and Abdul Rahman, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Haji Abdul Kareem and Abdul Rahman, traders, of No. 380, 25th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Haji Abdul Kareem and Abdul Rahman.

CASE No. 172 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 14th November 1914.

In the matter of Marian Lazar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Marian Lazar, Clerk, of No. 15, MacGregor Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Marian Lazar.

CASE No. 173 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th November 1914.

In the matter of Sidney John Galley, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sidney John Galley, Manager of the Rudge and Brick Motor Agency, residing at No. 29A, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sidney John Galley.

CASE No. 174 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th November 1914.

In the matter of Golam Hossein Golam Ally and Tyab Ally, Golam Ally, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Golam Hossein Golam Ally and Tyab Ally Golam Ally, carrying on business in partnership as traders under the name and style of Golam Hossein Golam Ally, at No. 12, Municipal Zyegyee Bazar, Mandalay, residing at No. 28, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Golam Hossein Golam Ally and Tyab Ally Golam Ally.

CASE No. 175 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th November 1914.

In the matter of Jana Varanah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jana Varanah, petty contractor, residing at No. 35, 41st Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency, was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jana Varanah

CASE No. 176 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th November 1914.

In the matter of Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, merchant, of No. 56, Tseekai Manlay Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Ahmed Mayet.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 76 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Gobind Pershad, son of L. Mukand Lal, of Delhi Mohalla Dasan, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Gobind Pershad to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 11th of December 1914.

SUIT No. 77 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Chuha, son of Balwa, of Delhi Gate, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application field by Chuha to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 4th December 1914.

SUIT No. 78 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Hira, son of Kallan, of Delhi, Pahár Ganj.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Hira to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 8th of December 1914.

SUIT No. 82 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Sheo Karan, son of Ramjiwan Brahman, of Delhi, Katra Tambakoo.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Sheo Karan to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 16th December 1914.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 50 of 1914.

Ahmed Bax, son of Nabi Baxsh, of Ajmer. — Insolvent.

versus

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Kalian Mal, Ajmer	400	0	0
2. Ridh Karan, Ajmer	90	0	0
3. Saraj Karan, Ajmer	120	0	0
4. Bansilal, Ajmer	60	0	0

Whereas the applicant Ahmed Bax has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court either personally or through recognised Agent at 10 A.M. on the 11th December 1914. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 9th day of November 1914.

No. 53 of 1914.

Mr. E. B. Trovers — Insolvent, Applicant.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Ram Chander Kabari, Ajmer	4,200	0	0
2. Motilal, Ajmer	300	0	0
3. Ram Dayal, Ajmer	1,900	0	0
4. Moti Lal, Ajmer	100	0	0
5. Radha Kishen, Ajmer	300	0	0
6. Bansi Lal, Ajmer	86	0	0
7. Rajab Ali, Ajmer	50	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant, Mr. E. B. Trovers, has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 12 o'clock noon on 17th December 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 18th day of November 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th November 1914.

No. 1099-257-4.—Mr. G. T. Wrafter, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and Assistant Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the afternoon of the 11th November 1914.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th November 1914.

No. 122.—3rd Class, Assistant Surgeon J. O. Dewey, I.S.M.D., is granted 3 months privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd October 1914.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 123.—No. 1142, 2nd Class, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Acharmal, I.S.M D., is granted under the terms of paragraph 269, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, 8 days privilege leave combined with 52 days leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 14th August 1914.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 124.—The services of Captain R. J. Owen, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

LEAVE.

No. 5.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Swinton, I.M.S., Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, is granted 8 months combined leave on medical certificate, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 4 days and furlough for the remaining period under paragraph 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the 18th September 1914.

23rd year pension service commenced 27th July 1914.

No. 6.—Major C. M. Mathew, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as a Medical Storekeeper to Government, with effect from the 18th September 1914, and is posted to the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay.

B. SETON, Brevet-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

NOTICE.

Wanted to inform contractors that sealed Tenders for the supply of Cordage, Liquid fuel, Timber, Tin ingot and other miscellaneous stores from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 will be received by the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, up to 11th December 1914, for consideration and orders of the Director of Ordnance Factories who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

2. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" of the stores for which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment of Re. 1 (one) per set on application in writing. Samples and Specifications of the articles can be inspected at the Factory. Interpretation of the clauses of the forms and such other information required, will be furnished by the Superintendent on any working day of the Factory.

3. Tenders from only recognised tradesmen will be considered. New tenderers should be prepared to quote references as to standing financial position, etc., if called upon to do so. A deposit of earnest money at 2 per cent. on the value of stores tendered for, must accompany all tenders in Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, the latter standing in the name of tenderer. Cash will not be accepted.

N. S. H. SITWELL, Captain R.A.,
Offg. Superintendent.

AMMUNITION FACTORY OFFICE;
Dum Dum, the 21st November 1914.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1914.

No. 45.—Mr. H. D. Creedy, Assistant Engineer, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic held on 2nd November 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

No.47.—Mr. C. O. C. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th October 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1914.

No. 735.—Conductor R. Graham, Draftsman, No. 6 Drawing Office (Army Section), is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 7th November 1914, under the provisions of articles 241 and 260, Civil Service Regulations.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—EASTERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 9.—Mr. A. J. Booth, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st December 1914 under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. L. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 4539-*T*.—Mr. W. J. Rose, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 7th November 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

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Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

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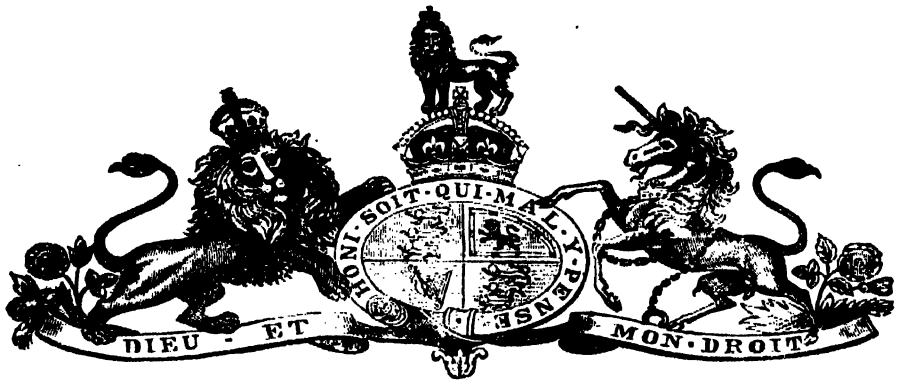
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmountanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo, (with plate 21). Re. 1.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 234041 of the three-and-half per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. one thousand only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Ram Lal Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAM LAL GHOSH.

Residence—Liheria Serai.

Registered No. C-696.



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The Gazette of India.

No. 48. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

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RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT

TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERC

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUL

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al—															
wnpore . .	33·12	27·5	50	55	41·87	35	50	40	31·87	26·25	...	25	...	26·35	...
nsi . .	...	...	57·19	53·75	43·23	37·19	40	...	35·62	25	38·41	24·06	...	...	...
ern—															
erut . .	...	...	...	57·19	...	32·66	44·37	37·34	...	24·69	...	...	...	...	...
a . .	52·97	55·31	...	57·24	40·99	36·35	48·75	46·04	34·01	26·67	36·35	26·67	40·99	26·67	...
ontana, west—															
hjahánpur .	33·12	30	...	80	...	30	45·62	36·25	28·75	23·75	...	...	...	...	...
DH—															
hern—															
cknow .	...	...	48·44	44·43	...	34·79	47·03	42·19	30·73	24·22	...	...	...	...	...
ern—															
abad .	34·69	25·62	55·16	49·37	42·03	33·12	...	...	30·78	23·12	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma —
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim*—
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
															Tavoy
...	...	...	40·76	41·56	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein an Amherst
...	...	...	40·51	34·41	59·26	48·12	53·78	42·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (deltaic)*—
...	...	...	43·24	51·61	54·7	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	45·39	42·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbin
															Bassein
...	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
															Toungoo
...	18·71	18·71	34·97	34·97	59·81	51·61	59·81	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma*—
...	...	...	31·32	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
															Pakôkku
...	...	...	57·14	44·44	61·54	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Arakan*—
															Akyab
															Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Surma*—
															Sylhet (Balu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·87	53·75	*Brahmaputra*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25	52·5	Goálpára
															Gauhati
															Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	70	55	...	...	...	...	70	65	80	65	*Eastern*—
															Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	72·5	47·5 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	70	Dacca
...	37·5	35	37·5	32·5	52·5	45	33·75	32·5	...	...	60	52·5	67·5	63·75	*Deltaic*—
															Calcutta
...	...	...	...	30	60	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·25	57·5	*Western*—
															Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	55	50	75 and 82·5	65 and 72·5	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	...	...	...	55	43·75	66·87	66·25	*Northern*—
															Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orls
...	31·25	29·06	36·87	28·75	57·5	42·75	31·25	27·5		...	62·5	60	52·5 and 56·25	46·56 and 62·5	*Bihar, north*—
															Bhágalpur
...	33·28	30·78	...	28·59	...	40	30·78	26·56	...	...	..	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
...	31·87	27·5	...	24·37	52·5	32·81	...	...	...		57·5	56·56	65	57·5	*Bihar, south*—
															Patna
...	...	...	38·07	35·94	60·83	47·03	43·28	32·81	..	...	...	...	75	75	*Orissa*—
															Cuttack
															United Provinc
															(a) AGRA—
...	...	...	36·51	25·78	51·2	36·51	...	...	...	...	55·16	56·41	55·16	51·2	*Eastern*—
															Benares
...	...	25	40·62	26·25 and 27·5	...	40	45	37·5	25	25	57·5	60	61·25	58·75	*Central*—
															Cawnpore
...	...	...	37·06	23·38	...	...	...	...	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
...	...	...	...	26·25	...	33·28	...	33·28	...	...	...	57·34	66·56	57·34	*Western*—
															Meerut
...	33·18	23·54	38·07	26·67	...	38·07	50	42·08	25	25	61·51	50	69·01	57·24	Agra
...	...	...	40	25·62	53·28	40	...	...	...	...	50	55	66·56	56·37	*Submontane, we*
															Shahjahanpur
															(b) OUDH—
...	...	...	...	24·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	44·43	66·67	57·19	*Southern*—
															Lucknow
...	...	...	40	25·31	53·12	...	...	...	...	...	50	47·5	...	51·25	*Northern*—
															Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum. (*Til or jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
im—														
i	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	17·16	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . . .	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
ein and Amherst .	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	15·76	16·89	...	...	..	...	...	...
ltaic)—														
on . . .	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	17·39	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	21·77	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	...	...	581·82	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
land)—														
da . . .	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
oo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
urma—														
alay . . .	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
ku . . .	...	...	581·82	711·11	...	...	26·67	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
=														
. . . . .	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
=														
(Balagan) . .	...	...	530	580	65	65	17·5	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
putra—														
ira	...	...	460	470	62·5	65	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
ti	...	...	500	515	60	70	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
=														
=														
gong . . .	...	...	600	550	55	60	16·25	15·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . . . .	...	...	510	600	85	80	22·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
=														
ta . . .	70	68·75	480	530	55	55	16·87	16·87	55	63·75	...	...	13·75	15
)—														
wan	...	...	480	530	70	56·25	18·75	19·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
apur . . .	...	...	520 to 550	550 to 600	82·5	62·5	18·75	20	130 to 155	120 and 125	...	...	...	...
n—														
a	...	...	550	540	60	48·75	21·25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
pur	...	...	650	550	75	70	26·25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
id Orissa—														
north—														
alpur . . .	80	80	450	500	50	40	19·69	19·69	100	100	...	...	...	...
affarpur . . .	...	...	426·25	533·12	36·25	36·25	20	20·94	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
south—														
a	65	64·06	410	480	40	40	20	20	20	22·5	...	...	...	...
=														
ok	75	77·5	609·37	609·37	60·94	53·75	20	16·25	92·34	92·34	...	...	5	5
Provinces—														
)—														
n—														
ares	69·84	66·67	488·91	533·33	51·2	44·43	25·31	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
)—														
npore	75	...	430	490	50	35	17·5	17·5	180	150	70	80	...	...
insi	76·25	62·81	412·5	444·06	50	50	20	22·19	...	...	100	...	...	6·6
rn—														
rut	...	...	438·44	512·34	44·37	40	17·81	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
a	84·17	94·11	400	495·21	72·71	57·13	17·34	16·59	110	110	95	105	6·67	6·6
ntana, west—														
hjahánpur . . .	66·56	70	400	500	57·5	45 and 50	20	20	180	180	90	100 and 110	...	...
DH—														
ern—														
cknow . . .	...	...	430	510	...	...	20	20	...	...	90	90	...	9
ern—														
abad	...	...	460	512·5	40·5	30·62	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	22·86	...	...	...	...	3	3·37	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Am
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·97	28·83	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—* Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	26·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	*Arakan—* Akyab
														Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	1·94	*Surma—* (Balaganj) Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	2·62	*Brahmaputra—* Gcálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·81	*Eastern—* Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·25	Dacca
11·25	12·5	...	...	...	...	26·25	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·02	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
7·5	8·75	...	...	...	...	29·37	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·19	*Western—* Burdwan
7·5	6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·12	*Northern—* Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·37	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	6·56	5	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	10	6·25	22·5	21·25	...	...	...	...	1·87	2	*Bihar, south—* Patna
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·06	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces
														(*a*) Agra—
...	...	...	...	...	7·97	27·6	23·54	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	*Eastern—* Benares
...	...	...	...	14·37	7·5	25	20	60 to 70	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·37	*Central—* Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	Jhánsi
...	...	...	...	13·28	7·34	23·44	22·19	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	*Western—* Meerut
12·5	5	...	...	13·38	5·68	30·16	24·22	...	...	80	80	2·5	2·5	Agra
...	...	...	...	16·25	10	30·62	30·62	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
														(*b*) Oudh—
...	...	...	...	15·94	6·25	26·25	23·75	40	40	...	...	2·47	2·44	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	...	12·5	5·62	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·31	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY—*continued*

...icts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
. . .	26·67	26·67	...	...	47·81	39·11	...	...	34·22	29·63	37·5	29·63	34·37	31·98	...
. . .	..	...	50	51·56	33·28	32·03	40	36·41	25·78	25	...	28·59	...	...	...
. . .	38·12	32·5	59·06	...	36·41	35	40	41·87	25·78	24·37	32·66	27·5	40	32·03	...
n—															
. . .	40	30	66·25	66·87	38·75	36·25	43·75	42·19	30	25·94	42·5	25	42·5	25·62	...
—															
. . .	35	32·66	59·22	55	32·03	29·06	36·25	34·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
li . .	...	...	56·25	56·25	...	36·25	38·12	40	22·19	25	24·22	...	...	...	...
. . .	...	...	52·5	52·5	33·75	31·87	36·25	35·62	25	25	...	25	...	...	...
. . .	30	28·75	50	45·31	33·75	34·06	38·75	36·87	26·56	...	22·5	22·75	32·5	33·75	...
ıtier Pro-															
. . .	...	...	55·62	59·79	34·06	37·86	38·54	42·34	20·52	24·11	24·06	29·22	37·34	33·18	...
el Khan .	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	...	...	...
luchistan—															
. . .	...	...	56·25	50	37·81	36·72	...	...	...	...	30·62	25	38·44	31·25	...
. . .	...	...	...	63·44	36·25	34·37	...	...	26·87	28·75	...	...	...	...	...
. . .	...	...	...	...	38·44 to 40·78	40 to 42·5	62·5	62·5	30·68	30	28·75	30·62	...	...	...
Karnatak—															
. . .	...	...	...	...	...	39·06	...	...	...	...	26·35	29·58	...	...	...①
. . .	...	...	46·51	50·94	48·7	42·5	...	...	...	...	27·13	26·41	31·51	27·34	...
. . .	...	...	58·07	59·48	52·55	...	...	...	...	37·81	33·7	33·33	40·26	37·5	...
and N.-E.															
ar . .	...	...	...	52·92	...	36·77	...	...	...	...	27·86	35·31	33·07	33·33	...
. . .	...	...	...	...	45·21	43·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	36·04	...
. . .	...	...	...	...	...	41·46	...	...	...	...	...	36·77	...	...	...
d . .	..	...	60	56·25	45	38·75	...	...	32·5	27·5	36·25	30	45	35	...
ovinces *—															
. . .	...	...	46·12	42·25	40·69	34·37	53·31	47	...	...	33·69	32·62	...	...	...
re . .	...	...	47·06	42·12	43·19	32	53·37	42·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . .	...	...	46	38	39	33	45	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . .	...	...	49·25	45·25	47·5	39	...	...	...	...	30	29	...	...	...
. . .	...	...	47·12	44·75	46·44	35·75	...	...	...	...	32·5	28·75	...	...	...
al—															
e . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·1	40·2	...	41·5	...
. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·2
. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	30	...	...	...
. . .	31·8	40·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	...	...
. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ntral—															
. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uth—															
. .	32·7	34·8	50·8	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	33·3	31·7	...	53·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
y . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	...	46·2	...
. .	27	26	64	66	57	60	51·98	51·98	...	...	34	28	...	...	34
. .	36	32	72	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	48	...	...	...	39

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Rajputana—
...	36·87	29·63	38·75	29·06	...	...	61·56	...	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
...	...	...	32·5	25	53·28	40	...	...	30	29·53	66·72	66·72	72·66	55·16	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	42·03	25·62	33·28	25·62	64·06	41·25	40	30	29·06	30	57·19	60	64·06	56·25	*Central—* Lahore
...	30·62	22·5	35	25·94	55	35	...	...	27·5	25·94	60	85	62·5	55	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	38·28	25·47	...	...	...	...	30·62	32·03	...	...	65	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	...	28·75	29·53	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	...	...	31·25	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	58·75	...	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	35	25	30·94	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	28·44	47·5	...	63·75	58·12	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	33·33	30·78	28·59	26·41	53·59	33·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	27·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	31·25	...		...	...	27·5	29·37	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	34·37	30·47	63·12	45	...	...	26·56	26·25	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	42·5	32·5	...	...	71·25 to 88·44	57·5	56·87	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·34	...	...		*Deccan and Karnatak-* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	31·09	54·58	54·17	...	...	20·16	...	54·22	51·87	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	42·92	30·26	...	...	...	...	25·21	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	45·62	31·82	...	...	...	...	23·33	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	30·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·84	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	36·25	30	55	45	...	...	26·25	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	43·12	32·62	52	51	...	...	22·5	22·5	64·06	55·87	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	40	24·25	53·37	41·5	44·44	35	25	26·62	57·12	53·37	...	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	36	28	45	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	40	32	54	46	...	...	20	20	...	56	...	...	Akola
..	...	...	41·87	26·25	51·19	36·62	...	...	20·69	20·62	70·75	61·5	...	...	Amraoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	55·8	51·6	...	...	...	...	38·5	35·2	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
32·2	...	...	...	...	34·9	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	36·9	36·9	35·3	35·3	...	...	28·9	23·1	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
28·4	...	...	...	...	35·7	37·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	44·6	34·6	...	...	58·4	48·1	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
32·4	...	...	...	...	...	..	58·4	58·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	..	37·1	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
28	...	...	48	28	70	60	68·59	68·59	...	...	...	..	...	...	Mysore
28	...	...	46	32	66	64	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY—*concluded.*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
na—														
—														
?	88·75	80	400	455·94	57·19	53·33	...	..	...	...	...	...	17·66	7·26
—														
n—														
pur	...	80	450	556·56	50	53·28	16·87	16·72	88·75	80	72·66	123·12	...	...
—														
e	88·91	85·62	492·34	556·25	51·56	48·12	15·94	14·84	103·75	75	92·66	122·5	...	...
astern—														
. . . . .	85	80	430	550	47·5	45	17·5	17·5	77·5	70	80	100	11·41	11·41
tana—														
ear	87·5	85	430	520	53·28	44·37	14·37	14·37	...	...	62·5	70	...	...
n—														
lpindi	...	...	426·25	530	43·75	38·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
—														
pur	...	...	432·5	500	42·5	40	15	15	80	80	...	..	10	10
n	86·25	76·87	420	530	47·5	40·94	16·87	15·47	...	...	...	110·62	...	...
rontier Province—														
Swar	...	...	434·22	474·06	50·31	51·2	15·1	15·1	123·07	127·97	...	...	...	...
Ismael Khan . .	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	...	14·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
] Baluchistan—														
hi	...	...	415	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rpur	...	...	401·87	547·5	...	...	...	...	54·37	...	...	...	...	...
a	...	...	430 to 485	540 to 580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
/—														
and Karnátak—														
ar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pur	...	...	483·85	...	78·38	75·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . . . .	...	...	515·78	491·25	69·84	73 7	...	...	221·04	245·62	...	73·7	...	...
sh and N.-E.														
n—														
dnagar	...	...	...	516·67	68·33	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a	...	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—														
. . . . .	...	...	...	562·19	68·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
dabad	...	...	380	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Provinces—														
—														
ir	...	86·62	500	666·62	...	...	22·5	23·37	91·69	83·37	...	120	...	...
—														
ilpore	69·56	76·25	410	500	...	...	22·19	22·25	100	114·25	76·19	106·62	...	8
—														
r	...	...	430	500	...	...	21	20	180	160	...	82	...	...
. . . . .	86·25	...	533·25	630	...	...	18·25	19	114·25	114	...	...	...	...
oti	90 87	83·37	400	550	...	...	19	20	133·31	121·75	...	...	9·56	...
—														
ntral—														
atore	98·3	93·1	579·3	487·9	64·1	51·2	24·7	20·5	...	...	48·1	70·4	...	...
. . . . .	...	...	445·3	445·2	...	...	...	...	188·4	188·4	85·7	85·7	...	...
—														
y	...	66·2	508	634·9	55·6	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ypah	...	...	460·5	526·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	52·7	...	...
il	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	133·3	65·8	65·8	...	...
ast, central—														
e	...	...	453·3	533·3	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
ast, south—														
s	74·1	79·1	559·6	526·6	40·3	51·9	12·8	12·8	131·7	131·7	52·7	51	...	...
re	...	...	466·6	533·3	...	...	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
nopoly	...	...	608·2	574·4	...	...	17·6	17·6	128·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
s—														
a	93	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	141·1	106·8	...	...	...	..
—														
r	80	80	607·13	600	68·54	68·54	...	...	200*	205·68*	120	120	5·16	3·65
lore	76	80	685·68	737·13	68·54	51·41	...	...	240*	240*	137·13	154·27	8·8	5·88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
12·66	6·15	12·34	* 6·67	...	...	30·78	30·78	110†	...	80	{ 80 to 90 }	2·5	2·31	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	7·97	6·72	30	...	250	90	175	150	2·56	2·5	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	10	9·06	28·75	25	140	150	170	170	2·61	2·56	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	30·62	11·41	20	...	20	18·75	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	7·81	7·03	22·81	20·47	120	100	...	...	2·72	2·66	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	6·56	13·75	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·31	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	26·87	23·75	100	100	140	140	2·75	2·62	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	...	...	...	...	...	2·67	2·64	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	...	...	5·16	6·35	16·87	19·79	{ 60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·78	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·87	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·16	Karachi
...	...	...	...	5	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·45	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	5·62	5·62	31·56	22·19	{ 100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·39	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·5	75	...	...	2·5	2·41	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·39	2·37	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·88	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·34	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·27	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·36	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·22	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·37	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	80	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·31	25	60	60	70	70	1·75	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2·12	2	Akola
...	...	17·19	...	...	...	...	...	80	60	100	80	2·19	2·25	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	8·1	3·2	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·44	2·44	Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	2·22	...	Salem
														Central—
...	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·38	2·25	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·25	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	2·68	Karnul
														East Coast, Central—
3·6	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·79	1·78	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	27·1	135†	123·76†	...	...	1·79	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	13·5	130†	135†	...	...	2·15	2·06	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·46	2·44	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40·	2	2	Madura
														Mysore—
4·43	3·65	5·16	4·74	...	...	36·72	36·72	80	80	100	100	2·62	2·62	Mysore
8·8	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	{ 120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, November 25, 1914

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 7	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	9 6	8 12	8 12	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 14	9 3	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 10	11 10	17 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 9	9 —	9 5	17 14	17 14	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 10	11 10	17 14	19 13	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	12 —	12 —	...	...	15 —	17 —	17 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 4	9 —	...	...	4 4	4 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	9 —	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 14	8 14	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 2	11 8	12 —	...	...	6 3	6 4	11 8	12 —	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 10	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi *(Eleusine coracana)*		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet *(Setaria italica)*		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga *(Cicer arietinum)*		Maize *(Zea Mays)*		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 12	17 12	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 9	18 9	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	8 14	7 12	...	...	6 14	7 12	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	17 —	17 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 11	10 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	16 —	16 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	18 4	18 4	5 13	5 13	14 —	14 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	19 12	19 12	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	11 10	14 4	...	...	...	...	14 —	17 12	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 10	23 10	23 5	11 5	11 5	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	20 —	17 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	5 2	5 2	10 8	10 8	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	26 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	17 —	17 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —		...	6 6	6 4	16 —	16 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	13 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8	8 —	.	.	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	15 —	15 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 —	20 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	24-Parganas
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	19 —	20 —	Howrah
...	...	9 —	9 2	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 4	7 4	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	20 —	20 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 6	6 2	20 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	8 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 6	6 9	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 —	10 —	14 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 4	9 10	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 14	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 13	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	9 8	10 —	14 —	13 12	...	...	6 14	7 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	9 15	9 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	9 8	10 4	14 —	13 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	9 12	10 2	13 —	13 10	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	10 —	9 12	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	12 —	10 8
Patna	10 8	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 8	8 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 2	9 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 2	10 6	11 13	12 15	...	...	7 9	8 2	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	9 —	9 —	12 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	9 —
Benares	9 3	9 3	11 15	11 15	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	9 4	9 —	11 11	12 6	4 13	4 13	7 6	6 15	...	...	...	9 5
Jaunpur	9 —	9 9	11 9	12 3	3 8	3 8	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 12	8 12	11 2	11 8	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bánda	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...
Fatehpur	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	8 8	...	5 —	...
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	...
Cawnpore	9 8	9 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 4
Jhansi	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 1	4 13	4 12	6 12	6 12	10 3	9 13	...	...
Etáwah	9 6	9 6	11 2	11 2	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Farrukhabad	8 8½	9 2	11 13	12 —	3 15	4 1	7 14	8 3	9 10½	9 15	...	...
Mainpuri	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 —
Etah	9 4	9 12	11 —	11 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 12	10 8	13 —	13 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Agra	9 12	9 12	11 12	11 8	6 —	6 4	7 —	6 8	11 —	10 8	9 12	9 8
Muttra	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 8	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	9 4	10 4	11 8	13 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	10 6	10 10	12 4	12 12	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 6	10 5	13 —	12 8	5 3	5 3	7 7	7 5	...	...	10 11	10 6
Azamgarh	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 7	9 7	13 8	13 15	5 13	6 5	6 11	8 —	...	...	...	...
Basti	10 —	10 4	15 —	15 —	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	7 —	6 8	21 —	21 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	18 —	18 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	21 8	21 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	6 —	14 4	19 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	11 8	13 —	...	...	6 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 14	19 14	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	17 —	17 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 8	15 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 —	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	12 8	12 8	6 14	7 4	18 14	18 12	Bhágalpur
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 —	11 —	6 10	6 10	18 11	18 11	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 12	12 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sáran
12 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 12	10 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	9 8	10 —	7 —	7 1	19 15	19 15	Monghyr
...	...	7 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	6 12	7 —	18 —	16 —	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	12 8	13 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	18 —	20 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	13 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Mánbhum
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	10 —	10 —	4 — to 6 8	4 — to 6 8	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	10 11	11 4	8 7	8 7	19 2	18 9	Palámau
11 8	12 4	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 12	11 —	6 8	6 8	17 —	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 13	10 8	...	...	6 9	7 5	13 —	20 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 2	...	...	6 9	6 9	20 —	25 9	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	9 — and 11 —	9 — and 11 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	6 8 to 7 —	6 8 to 7 —	16 4	16 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	12 7	11 6	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 1	6 12	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	8 1	7 6	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	...	...	7 1	7 7	17 7	17 7	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 —	6 8	19 —	19 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 —	6 12	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	11 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	10 4	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
6 —	6 2	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 6	10 6	6 6	6 3	19 8	19 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	9 4	9 4	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 8½	11 13	12 6	6 14	6 14	19 11	19 11	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	11 8	11 —	6 —	5 12	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	22 8	22 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	12 —	11 12	7 —	7 8	23 —	23 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 2	21 12	Muttra
...	...	6 8	7 —	11 —	10 8	12 8	11 —	8 —	6 4	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 6	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 10	12 —	11 9	8 7	8 6	16 14	16 4	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 5	...	...	8 —	8 6	17 6	17 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	2 12	2 12	6 —	5 —	...	7 8	...	...
Pulaun	9 6	9 10	11 4	11 12	3 8	3 8	7 4	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Pilibit	9 12	10 12	13 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 —	7 12	9 —	...	...
Bareli	10 2	10 5	14 —	13 12	3 12	3 12	6 9	6 9	9 8	10 —	...	...
Moradabad	10 2	10 4	12 4	12 4	3 2	3 2	6 6	6 6	9 6	8 6	10 4	10 4
Bijnor	10 2	10 2	13 4	13 4	3 8	3 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 10	11 —	14 5	14 5	5 12	6 1	6 5	6 10	9 6	9 14	6 10	7 11
Sahárunpur	10 10	10 10	14 14	14 14	3 4	3 4	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	...	...
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	2 12	2 12	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —
Almora	9 8	9 —	12 8	12 —	3 8	3 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	10 4	10 —	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 —	9 6	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 12	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —
Unao	8 13	8 14	11 10	11 10	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	9 12	9 8	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	9 12	10 —	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	10 2	9 13	13 5	12 9	4 5	4 5	7 12	7 10	10 2	9 9	8 13	8 8
Gonda	10 4	10 2	13 12	13 12	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 —	6 —	7 12	...	...
Bahraich	10 4	10 4	14 4	14 4	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	9 14	9 14	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —
Kheri	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 10½	9 9	16 1½	15 5	5 13½	5 13	6 9½	6 8	18 5	18 1	10 10	9 12
Ajmer	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 2	5 —	...	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	8 12	8 12
Kishangarh	9 4	8 12	12 —	11 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	9 12	10 8
Tonk	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 8	5 —	5 10	8 8	8 8	...	...
Jaipur	9 7	9 7	12 1	12 5	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	10 8	10 8	9 11	9 3
Karauli	8 7	8 7	10 5	10 —	5 10	5 10	6 14	6 14	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 7
Dholpur	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8½	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 14
Bharatpur	9 —	9 —	11 2	11 2	4 5	4 5	4 9	4 9	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4
Alwar	9 15	9 11½	12 2	12 3⅜	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —
Nasirabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	6 8	8 8
Jaisalmer	8 —	7 11	...	...	4 6	4 2	5 8	5 4	9 5	9 6	8 13	8 6
Jodhpur	8 1 and 9 5	8 4 and 9 4	11 5	11 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	9 13	10 8	9 4 and 9 12	9 4 and 9 12
Central India—												
Indore	9 6	9 9	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	17 14	11 —	11 —
Nimach	9 12	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	8 —	8 —
Gwalior	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Ferozpur	11 8	11 8	15 —	14 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	10 12	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	8 12	9 12	9 12
Gujranwala	12 2	12 6	15 12	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	...	...
Gujrat	12 8	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —
Jhelam	12 8	12 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	10 —	11 8	12 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	5 8	6 —	10 2	10 6	10 4	7 4	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	6 4	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	...	...	7 10	7 10	20 8	20 8	Bareli
...	...	...	7 2	10 12	10 12	11 14	11 14	7 4	7 4	20 12	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 6	...	...	6 4	6 —	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	10 7	11 9	8 13	8 13	5 8	5 8	20 —	19 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	10 4	10 10	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 13	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 —	11 8	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	..	...	7 —	7 8	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 14	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	6 14	8 4	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 12	18 12	Fyzabad
11 10	11 —	9 —	9 —	9 15	9 14	10 7	9 9	6 13	6 12	18 10	18 10	Barabanki
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	11 2	11 —	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 4	10 2	12 6¼	11 9	18 5	18 1	6 3¼	5 13	17 15¼	17 11¼	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	25 —	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	17 —	17 —	Tonk
...	...	7 4	7 4	8 6 and 10 12	8 6 and 10 8	11 12	12 —	12 —	12 —	23 13	23 12	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	9 11	9 6	...	...	20 —	20 10	Karauli
...	...	8 12	8 8	10 1	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 2	11 2	9 12	6 4	6 4	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 1¼	11 3	12 2	12 4	13 2	13 6	25 —	25 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 12 to 10 7	9 12 to 10 8	...	...	6 4½	6 4	24 —	24 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	12 8	11 12	12 4	9 4	10 12	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	16 —	14 —	6 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —
Delhi	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	3 —	3 —	5 14	5 14	9 —	7 —	9 —	8 8
Rohtak	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	10 —
Karnál	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 12	10 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 12	7 12	8 12	8 12
Ludhiána	11 —	11 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	6 —	8 8	6 8
Jullundur	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	11 12	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	12 —	13 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	12 4	12 4	15 8	15 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	7 12	10 —	10 —
Siálkot	12 —	12 —	14 8	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	8 —	10 8	...
Hills—												
Simla	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —
Kángra	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	12 4	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	12 12	14 4	12 4
Attock	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	13 —	13 4	16 —	17 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Jhang	12 —	12 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	12 —
Lyallpur	11 4	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	11 8	11 12	14 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 —	10 4	11 12	9 8
Montgomery	12 1	12 1	14 —	...	...	...	7 —	6 14	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 8
Muzaffargarh	11 12	11 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 4	11 12	14 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 2	12 12	12 12	11 4
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	10 2	10 —	16 —	15 —	3 9	3 9	6 4	6 4	...	...	9 8	9 8
Pesháwar	11 6	11 6	19 2	19 2	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 13	16 4	12 10	10 6	10 —
Kohát	11 1	11 7	16 12	16 12	3 15	3 15	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7
Bannu	13 7	13 12	20 —	21 4	4 6	4 11	8 2	8 7	15 —	15 —	11 4	10 15
Dera Ismael Khan	11 14	11 14	15 —	15 —	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 10
Tochi	13 8	13 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	10 —	11 8	19 —	18 8	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	9 2	9 4	10 8	10 5	3 2	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 8	9 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 8
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 12	9 12
Shikárpur	10 8	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 —
Quetta	9 13 to 10 6¼	9 11 to 10 5	12 4½	12 5	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 13	12 13	9 3	9 3
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 14	7 14	10 9	10 9	8 12	8 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	9 2	9 2	9 4	9 4
Alibág	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	6 13	7 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	8 14	9 3	8 15	9 4
Thanna	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 15	9 15
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 14	6 14	14 11	14 4	12 —	12 —
Belgaum	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 1	12 7	12 15	12 7	12 7
Satara	7 1	7 1	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 1	6 6	11 5	11 5	11 6	11 6
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 —	7 8	7 7	7 15	13 15	13 15	11 6	11 6
Bijapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 4	13 3	12 3
Poona	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 15	6 15	11 14	11 14	9 10	9 10
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	12 6	12 6	11 14	11 3
Násik	8 14	9 9	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 6	10 4	10 4
Dhulia	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2
Jalgaon	8 9	8 6	...	....	5 15	5 15	6 14	6 14	12 —	12 3	10 10	11 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 14	7 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 3	7 3	9 11	9 11	8 13	7 14
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Baroda	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Godhra	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 —	...	...	8 8	8 —
Disa	9 —	9 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	8 10	10 4	10 —	9 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 4	9 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	8 6	8 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 2	9 —	...	...	4 6	4 8	6 14	6 11	12 6	11 2	...	...
Hoshangabad	10 4	9 11	...	...	...	8 —	7 15	7 6	9 13	9 13	...	...
Betul	9 6	9 1	...	...	5 7	5 8	6 15	6 14	12 15	11 1	...	...
Chhindwara	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 10	5 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	...	...
Nagpur	9 9	9 9	...	...	4 14	4 14	8 7	7 13	11 8	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 7	5 2	7 11	7 11	10 15	10 6	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 —	9 8	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
11 12	11 12	9 12	9 12	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 12	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 —	13 8	13 8	7 8	8 —	25 —	25 —	Ludhiána
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —	14 —	14 —	6 4	6 4	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 12	12 4	11 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 8	18 —	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	14 -	14 —	6 —	...	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	13 4	13 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 12	11 —	12 12	...	...	23 —	24 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 4	10 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	21 —	21 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 1	11 13	11 13	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	16 4	16 3	13 10	13 10	11 11	11 11	7 2	7 8	26 —	26 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	10 3	10 8	...	...	28 1	28 1	Kohát
...	...	...	...	15 5	16 4	12 8	13 9	...	...	31 4	31 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	14 11	15 5	10 —	10 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	17 —	19 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	32 —	32 —	Karáchi
	...	...	..	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Párkar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	(Mirpur Khas)
...	...	..	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
								{ 4 4 to 5 4	4 12 to 5 12 }	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 3	6 3	20 10	20 10	Karwar
10 9	10 9	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	22 6	24 —	Alibág
8 7	9 —	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	18 6	18 6	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	9 9	9 9	..		6 15	6 15	21 —	21 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 11	6 11	20 2	20 2	Dharwar
14 5	14 5	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	20 1	20 1	Belgaum
..	..	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 2	7 7	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 9	6 2	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 14	5 14	21 4	21 4	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—
...	..	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 10	7 —	16 2	16 2	Ahmadnagar
14 9	14 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 6	20 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	6 5	6 5	19 3	19 3	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 10	...	...	6 7	6 14	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 4	6 4	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
..	..	...	...	9 4	9 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
...		...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Godhra
...	..	...	...	9 6	9 2	...	..	7 —	6 8	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 11	...	...	6 6	6 13	17 8	18 11	Nimar
...	.	...	...	11 8	10 15	...	...	6 4	6 8	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...		...	...	10 8	9 14	...	...	6 10	5 2	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 5	9 8	...	...	...	6 2	14 —	14 —	Chhindwara
..	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	..	.	...	8 8	8 8	.	...	7 11	7 11	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—												
continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 7	8 7	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 3	...	...	...	...
Sangor	9 —	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 8	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 4	...	...
Damoh	9 4	8 12	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 4	9 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 15	9 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 3	8 3	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 11	7 11	11 14	11 14	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 1	12 1	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 14	9 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	10 —	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	...	...
Akola	8 6	8 1	...	...	3 14	3 14	7 2	7 1	12 8	12 8	...	...
Amráoti	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 2	12 —	12 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 6	4 6	7 1	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 8	6 12	11 1	11 10	4 1	4 1	7 10	7 4	12 8	12 13	11 2	11 1
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 6	10 3	...	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 12	11 12	8 9	8 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 12	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	13 8	13 8	..	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 2	14 —	11 15	11 15
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 12	13 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	13 —	13 15
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	15 8	15 13	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 1	14 1	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	13 9	13 9	12 6	13 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	13 8	13 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 15	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 4	10 4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 3	...	...	10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	11 6	11 6	9 9	9 9
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	13 8	13 12	11 10	11 9
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 3	6 3	9 2	9 2	8 10	8 10

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...		...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	18 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	10 6	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	..	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 15	14 15	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 11	14 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	14 6	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 9	6 10	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 11	8 3	18 1	18 1	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	16 —	18 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
14 —1	14 —	...	...	8 2	8 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	19 8	Malabar
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	23 6	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nilgiris
12 5	12 5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 7	Salem
												Central—
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	20 12	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Ganjam
14 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	20 —	Visagapatam
15 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 12	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 15	Madras
10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	24 10	Chingleput
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	N. Arcot
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	S. Arcot
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	23 13	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
12 6	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 —	Tinnevelly
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
11 8	11 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mysore
10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
13 8	12 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 12	6 —	14 —	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 7	7 7	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of

Calcutta, November 25, 1914

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING OCTOBER 1914.

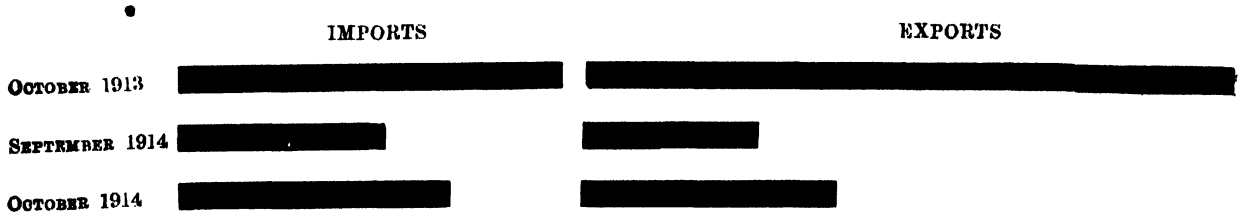
The outstanding feature of the trade returns for October, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, is that there was an increase in the total imports and exports but a slight decline in re-exports. Taking the results of the month's trading as a whole, there has been an increase in October over September of nearly Rs. 2,39,00,000 in exports and Rs. 4,96,00,000 in imports. The expansion is encouraging, because the increases are spread over all the main classes of articles, which demonstrates the fact that the general trade of India has made a comparatively quick recovery from the first shock of war. The imports of October, as against those of September, show the following increases:—

	Rs. (lakhs)
1. Food, drink and tobacco	55
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	18
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	4,34

The exports of October, as against those of September, show the following increases:—

	Rs. (lakhs.)
1. Food, drink and tobacco	88
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	80
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	68
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	3

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and export trade in merchandise for October 1914 and 1913 and September 1914:—



The summary table below shows the values of the imports and exports during October 1914 as compared with September 1914 and October 1913:—

	MERCHANDISE.			TREASURE.	
	Imports	Re-exports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
October 1914	12,36	36	9,96	47	3
September 1914	7,40	40	7,56	51	4
October 1913	16,56	35	21,68	3,08	51
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in October 1914, compared with—					
(1) September 1914	+4,96	—4	+2,40	—4	—1
(2) October 1913	—4,20	+1	—11,72	—2,61	—48

The chief decreases, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, under imports are cotton piecegoods, coloured (—₹42 lakhs), woollen shawls (—₹14 lakhs), sugar, 16 D. S. and above, (—₹75 lakhs), metals (—₹96 lakhs), machinery and millwork (—₹17 lakhs), railway plant and rolling stock (—₹6 lakhs), hardware and cutlery including instruments (—₹26 lakhs), precious stones (—₹9 lakhs), glassware, etc. (—₹13 lakhs), dyes (—₹9 lakhs), and provisions (—₹8 lakhs); while increases are noticed under kerosene oil (+₹ 13 lakhs), cotton raw (+₹ 18 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, grey (+₹29 lakhs) and white (+₹29 lakhs).

The chief decreases under exports are rice (—₹36 lakhs), tea (—₹127 lakhs), hides and skins, raw (—₹49 lakhs), seeds (—₹103 lakhs), opium (—₹33 lakhs), cotton, raw (—₹124 lakhs), cotton yarn (—₹86 lakhs), jute, raw (—₹423 lakhs), and jute manufactures (—₹116 lakhs), while increases are noticed under wheat (+₹45 lakhs), hides, tanned or dressed (+₹37 lakhs), cotton seed (+₹6 lakhs), and teakwood (+₹7 lakhs).

The following table shows the imports and exports during the seven months ending October 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1913, with the increase or decrease in the same period :—

	Merchandise			Treasure	
	Imports	Re-exports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Seven months, 1st April to 31st October 1914 .	87,46	2,66	1,09,47	14,33	2,76
Seven months, 1st April to 31st October 1913 .	1,05,39	2,56	1,36,53	19,32	5,36
Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the seven months 1st April to 31st October 1914 . . .	−17,93	+10	−27,06	−4,99	−2,60

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during last month, as compared with the figures for October 1913 :—

Principal Articles	Quantities		Value		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent in October 1914 as compared with October 1913	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	Quantity	Value
			Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes) . . —	—	—	19,19	10,03	—	−47
Carriages and carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars) . . . . . —	—	—	17,07	9,23	—	−46
Coal . . . . . tons	45,666	16,766	8,46	3,87	−63	−54
Chemicals . . . . . —	—	—	7,91	7,88	—	—
Drugs and medicines . —	—	—	10,44	5,37	—	−48
Dyes, aniline and alizarine lbs	1,560,740	361,953	9,60	2,17	−76	−77
Fruits and vegetables . —	—	—	19,47	12,35	—	−36
Glass and glassware . . —	—	—	15,51	3,00	—	−80
Hardware . . . . . —	—	—	33,00	16,35	—	−50
Instruments, apparatus, etc. —	—	—	14,27	8,52	—	−40
Liquors . . . . gals	553,149	558,781	19,70	17,65	+1	−10
Machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery . . . —	—	—	65,80	48,79	—	−25
Metals, Iron and Steel . tons	73,315	29,867	1,16,88	55,44	−59	−52
„ Copper . . . cwt	59,843	12,762	32,62	10,24	−68	−68
Oils—mineral . . . gals	3,264,082	6,559,441	13,48	22,67	+101	+68
Paper and pasteboard . —	—	—	13,70	9,12	—	−33
Provisions and Oilman's Stores . . . . —	—	—	24,00	15,86	—	−34
Railway plant and rolling stock . . . . —	—	—	85,34	78,99	—	−7
Spices . . . . lbs	12,646,141	10,211,963	17,95	11,15	−19	−38
Stationery . . . —	—	—	6,60	4,26	—	−35
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . cwt	2,205,342	1,021,124	1,94,66	1,19,31	−53	−38
Textiles— Cotton, raw . . . cwt	868	49,779	45	18,62	+5,635	+3,971
„ twist and yarn . lbs	3,668,908	4,025,676	33,93	37,73	+9	+11
„ grey piece-goods yards	115,042,014	138,457,522	1,94,58	2,23,65	+20	+15
„ white „ „	53,841,493	74,034,541	1,00,24	1,29,16	+37	+29
„ coloured „ „	80,074,834	67,717,966	1,72,80	1,30,49	−15	−24
„ other sorts of manufactures —	—	—	76,83	33,37	—	−53
Silk, raw . . . lbs	270,413	164,055	13,13	7,81	−39	−40
„ manufactures . . —	—	—	24,33	9,37	—	−61
Woollen manufactures . —	—	—	66,67	29,11	—	−56

Imports of Food, drink, and tobacco declined by Rs. 103 lakhs to Rs. 196 lakhs, due mainly to smaller receipt of sugar; Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured improved by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 77 lakhs, while Articles wholly or mainly manufactured declined by Rs. 306 lakhs to Rs. 950 lakhs, and Miscellaneous and unclassified by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of exports of Indian Merchandise during October 1914, comparison being made with October 1913 :—

Principal Articles	Quantities		Value		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent in October 1914, as compared with October 1913	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	Quantity	Value
			Rs. (thousands)	Rs. thousands)		
Coal . . . . . tons	62,707	24,056	5,94	2,11	—61	—64
Coffee . . . . . cwt	17,764	5,814	10,42	3,25	—67	—68
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice in the husk . . ,,	18,416	11,597	64	41	—37	—36
Rice not in the husk . . ,,	2,667,617	2,182,626	1,54,46	1,19,09	—18	—22
Wheat . . . . . ,,	1,054,271	1,765,426	58,65	1,03,73	+67	+76
Wheatflour . . . . ,,	183,589	75,070	15,07	6,46	—59	—57
Barley . . . . . ,,	255,719	90,383	10,40	3,57	—64	—65
Jawar and bajra . . ,,	128,632	55,699	7,43	3,35	—56	—54
Other sorts . . . ,,	366,154	154,365	17,15	7,10	—57	—58
Hides and skins, raw . ,,	103,166	29,572	69,96	20,69	—71	—70
,, ,, tanned or dressed . . . ,,	26,122	54,866	37,06	71,81	+110	+93
Lac . . . . . ,,	16,620	8,247	9,98	3,25	—50	—67
Manures . . . . . tons	7,793	1,336	5,84	1,03	—82	—82
Manganese ore . . ,,	64,941	15,865	10,99	2,66	—75	—75
Oil-cakes . . . cwt	272,945	161,327	11,29	5,41	—40	—52
Opium . . . . . ,,	2,059	1,044	43,86	11,28	—49	—74
Seeds . . . . . ,,	1,827,013	793,902	1,53,47	50,13	—56	—67
Tea . . . . . lbs	52,012,842	27,368,001	2,65,82	1,38,40	—47	—47
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . cwt	486,315	193,750	1,85,33	61,36	—60	—66
,, twist and yarn . lbs	19,148,534	2,115,605	96,23	10,17	—88	—89
,, piece-goods yards	8,793,877	798,302	25,24	2,53	—90	—90
Jute, raw . . . tons	123,628	40,524	5,32,68	1,09,93	—67	—79
,, gunny bags . no.	34,548,019	29,656,728	1,28,94	1,13,00	—14	—12
,, gunny cloth . yards	99,602,541	47,465,800	1,55,46	54,96	—52	—64
Wool, raw . . . lbs	4,547,984	1,226,495	22,41	7,05	—73	—68
Wood, teak . . cubic tons	3,717	6,712	6,28	13,07	+80	+109

Exports of Food, drink, and tobacco declined by Rs. 172 lakhs to Rs. 397 lakhs, due mainly to smaller shipments of grain, pulse, and flour (specially Rice and Tea), Raw materials and produce by Rs. 747 lakhs to Rs. 294 lakhs, due to smaller shipments of jute, cotton, and seeds. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured by Rs. 244 lakhs to Rs. 294 lakhs, due mainly to cotton yarns and jute manufactures, and Miscellaneous and unclassified by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs.

The total imports and exports including re-exports of private merchandise of the several maritime provinces during the month of October of the years 1913 and 1914 are stated below:—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	October 1913	October 1914	October 1913	October 1914
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Bengal	6,73	5,52	12,74	4,85
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	1	...
Bombay	5,34	3,91	4,81	1,38
Sind	1,61	1,17	1,12	1,66
Madras	1,35	82	2,14	1,12
Burma	1,53	94	1,21	1,31
Total	16,56	12,36	22,03	10,32

Under Imports, Bengal shows a decline of 18 per cent only in October 1914 as compared with October 1913, while the other provinces are also behind the figures of the corresponding period of last year by 27 per cent (Bombay and Sind each) and by 39 per cent (Madras and Burma each). Under Exports, Bengal shows a decline of 62 per cent and Bombay 71 per cent, while Sind and Burma have improved.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports in each week of August, September, and October last is shown below (in lakhs of rupees) :—

		Calcutta*.	Bombay‡.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Chittagong.
August	Week ending 8th	48	36	37	1	8	15
	,, 15th	29	12	9	1	22	...
	,, 22nd	119	35	13	6	13	...
	,, 29th	133	21	2	1	8	30
	Total	329	104	61	9	51	45
September	Week ending 5th	123	22	15	...	17	...
	,, 12th	142	11	28	...	12	17
	,, 19th	35	39	30	...	9	...
	,, 26th	128	58	9	...	1	...
	Total	428	130	82	...	39	17
October	Week ending 3rd	138	34	33	1	26	...
	,, 10th	164	35	37	18	12	26
	,, 17th	150	81	12	26	44	6
	,, 24th	191	76	62	7	15	...
	,, 31st	205	60	33	4	39	...
	Total	848	286	177	56	136	32

The figures above for October show an expanding trade, week by week, from Rs. 232 lakhs in the week ending the 3rd October to Rs. 341 lakhs in the week ending the 31st October. The exports from Calcutta are larger than the totals of all other ports put together. Bombay has not kept pace with Calcutta.

* Value of Principal articles of Indian merchandise
‡ Figures represent the value of the articles as entered for shipment and do not take into account short

India's Balance of Trade during October 1914 as compared with October 1913 is shown in the following table :—

	October 1913	October 1914
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports†	22,03	10,32
Imports „ †	16,56	12,36
Excess of Exports over Imports	5,47	—2,04(*a*)
Net Imports of Gold †	2,53	12
„ „ „ Silver †	4	32
Net imports of Treasure	2,57	44
Council bills paid in India	6,37(*b*)	45(*b*)
Sterling bills on London sold in India	...	2,89
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	7(*c*)	...
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	...	...

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during October 1913 and 1914 are noted below :—

	October			October	
	1913	1914		1913	1914
Imports.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	*Exports* – contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coal . . . . ton	18 8 5	23 1 8	Rice not in the husk . cwt	5 12 9	5 7 3
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above cwt	8 13 3	11 10 11	Wheat . . . . „	5 9 0	5 14 1
Cotton, twist and yarn lb	0 14 11	0 15 0	Manganese ore . . ton	16 14 11	16 12 8
„ grey piece-goods yard	0 2 9	0 2 7	Tea . . . . lb	0 8 2	0 8 0
„ white „ „	0 3 0	0 2 9	Cotton, raw . . . cwt	38 1 9	31 10 10
„ coloured „ „	0 3 5	0 3 1	Jute, raw . . . bale	76 15 1	48 7 1
Exports.			„ gunny-bags . no.	0 6 0	0 6 1
Coal . . . . ton	9 7 8	8 12 6			
Coffee . . . . cwt	58 10 11	56 0 6	„ gunny cloth . yard	0 2 6	0 1 10

Under Imports, the declared value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, shows a marked increase ; and under Exports, wheat shows an increase of 6 per cent, while the other selected articles specified above show a fall, especially cotton (raw) and jute (raw).

† Exclusive of Government transactions.
(*a*) Excess of imports over exports
(*b*) All paid through treasuries
(*c*) Rs. 1,10,500 representing the amount of paper enfaced to London and Rs. 7,57,900 of that returned from London

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding Salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in October 1914, as compared with September 1914 and October 1913:—

	October 1913	September 1914	October 1914	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in October 1914 as compared with	
				September 1914	October 1913
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special duties—	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	thousands)	(thousands)
Liquors	11,11	5,91	9,63	+3,72	−1,48
Petroleum	4,50	6,60	4,24	−2,36	−26
Silver, bullion and coin	2,61	3,73	4,04	+31	+1,43
Tobacco	2,45	1,12	2,22	+1,10	−23
General duties—					
Sugar	12,78	3,82	5,06	+1,24	−7,72
Cotton goods	18,73	7,79	18,07	+10,28	−66
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	5,97	1,91	2,69	+78	−3,28
Other articles	22,29	9,06	12,57	+3,51	−9,72
Total import duty	80,44	39,94	58,52	+18,58	−21,92
Export duty on rice	6,31	2,41	6,19	+3,78	−12

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone is subject to duty. In the seven months, April to October, the import duties declined from R524 lakhs in 1913 to R480 lakhs in 1914, and the export duty on rice from R63 lakhs to R44 lakhs. The total customs revenue excluding salt but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, is R63 lakhs less as against that for the corresponding period last year.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India, during October 1914, as compared with September 1914 and October 1913:—

Entered with cargoes.

	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
October 1914	171	392,952	74	6,603	245	399,555
September 1914	131	277,878	44	3,739	175	281,617
October 1913	204	562,978	99	8,494	303	571,472
	Cleared with cargoes.					
October 1914	203	419,506	50	3,621	253	423,127
September 1914	144	287,732	88	7,496	232	295,228
October 1913	224	621,480	57	4,027	281	625,507

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes in this month show an appreciable improvement over the figures of September, and this shows that trade is rapidly moving in the direction of normal conditions.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Department of Statistics, India,
Calcutta, November 19, 1914.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 28th November 1914.

No. 1296-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance (VII of 1914) and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following Order:—

1. Where the Local Government is of opinion that a hostile foreigner or a hostile firm is utilising or is likely to utilise the period of one month allowed by clause 6(1) (ii) of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, for the submission of an application to carry on, or engage in, trade or business in British India, in realising his or its assets for the purpose of remitting such assets directly or indirectly to any person resident in any State for the time being at war with His Majesty, the Local Government may direct such foreigner or firm shall not transfer or otherwise deal with in any way his or its assets or any part thereof without the consent of the Local Government and the Local Government may take all steps it may consider necessary to ensure compliance with any such order.

2. An order made under clause (1) shall remain in force until the disposal of the application for a licence under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, or in the event of a failure to make such an application, until the period of one month within which such an application must be made has expired.

3. This Order shall be read as one with the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

No. 1298-W.—The following is published in supersession of the Notification in the Commerce and Industry Department No. 1116-W., dated the 26th November 1914 :—

Whereas by paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of November 17th, 1914, it is provided that any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August 1914, and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India, is a hostile firm ; and

Whereas by paragraph 4 of the said Order hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a special or general licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council ; and

Whereas it is desirable to grant a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order to certain companies which fall within the definition of hostile firm in the said Order ;

Now therefore the Governor General in Council hereby authorises to carry on trade or business in British India any such company as satisfies the following conditions, namely :—

(1) that the company is registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession ;

(2) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 such company was not agent for any person carrying on a business or trade in the territories of any state now at war with His Majesty ;

(3) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 not more than one-third of the issued share capital was held by, or on behalf of, any person or persons being subjects of any state now at war with His Majesty ;

(4) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 no director, manager or other officer was a subject of any such state ; and

(5) that such company is not specifically excluded from the benefit of this general licence by a notification in the *Gazette of India* by the Governor General in Council in this behalf for the time being in force.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48.] DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	1935—1978
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2563—2619
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	97

SUPPLEMENT No. 48.	Pages
Wholesale and Retail Prices in the second half of July 1914	2093—2111
Foreign Sea-born Trade, October 1914	2113—2118
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 26th November 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	2119—2120
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 21st November 1914	2121—2122
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during week ending the 21st November 1914	2123—2126
Allotment of members of the Indian Civil Service appointed in 1914	2127—2128
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	2129—2131

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 24th November 1914.

No. 466-C.—Mr. W. S. Marris, C.I.E., I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Home Department with effect from the date on which he joins his duties.

JAILS.

The 25th November 1914.

No. 482-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Jail Department are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the dates on which they were relieved of their duties :—

Captain G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S.
Captain W. L. Forsyth, I.M.S.
Captain F. A. Barker, I.M.S.
Captain S. W. Jones, I.M.S.
Captain W. A. Means, I.M.S.
Captain P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S.
Captain D. C. V. Fitzgerald, I.M.S.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 362-C.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hasan Imam, Barrister-at-Law, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court with effect from the 15th November 1914, *vice* the Hon'ble Justice Sir Harry Lushington Stephen, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

The 23rd November 1914.

No. 398-C.—Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Solicitor to Government, is granted leave for two months and five days from the 26th November 1914, under article 658 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 399-C.—Mr. F. H. Eggar is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Kesteven or until further orders.

No. 407-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry no. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, shall cease to apply to subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

The 27th November 1914.

No. 553-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulations, 1896 (Regulation I of 1896), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. H. Saunders, I.C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir George Watson Shaw, Kt., C.S.I., I.C.S.

No. 555-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), as amended by the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1914 (XVI of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the navigation of aircraft over, and the entry of aircraft by flight into, British India, including the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd November 1914.

No. 389-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment on the Hospital Ship "Madras," with effect from the 10th November 1914 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Giffard, C.S.I.
Major T. H. Symons.
Major Dewan Ganpat Rai.
Captain E. W. C. Bradfield.
Captain Hugh Stott.

The 25th November 1914.

No. 477-C.—The services of Brevet-Colonel B. G. Seton, V.H.S., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the office of Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 478-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gould, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence of Brevet-Colonel B. G. Seton, V.H.S., I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

No. 479-C.—Mr. W. F. Stowell, Chief Superintendent of the office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, as a temporary measure.

PUBLIC.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 542-C.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to declare that the Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, shall have the privilege of the private entrée.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

BOOKS.

Simla, the 17th November 1914.

No. 425.—The following Indian Copyright Regulations, 1914, are published for general information :—

THE INDIAN COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS, 1914.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3, 14 and 19 of the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified in its application to British India by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Regulations :— 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 46. III of 1914.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and application.

1. (*1*) These Regulations may be called the Indian Copyright Regulations, 1914.

(2) Regulations 1 to 11 apply to works first published in British India and to records, perforated rolls and other contrivances, the original plate of which was made in British India, and regulations 12 to 19 apply to copies of works the importation of copies of which into British India is prohibited by section 6 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— III of 1914.

(*1*) " The Act " means the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified in its application to British India by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914. 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 46.

(2) The expression " book or other printed work " means every part of or division of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published. III of 1914.

(*3*) " Form " means a form annexed to these regulations.

(*4*) The expression " owner of the copyright " includes the duly authorized agent of such owner.

(*5*) " Section " means a section of the Act.

ROYALTIES.

Royalties to be ordinarily payable by adhesive labels.

3. (*1*) Unless otherwise agreed, royalties shall be payable by means of adhesive labels purchased from the owner of the copyright.

Supply of labels.

(2) After the person reproducing a work referred to in section 3 or making a contrivance referred to in section 19 has given the notice prescribed by these Regulations of his intention to reproduce the work or to make or sell the contrivance, the owner of the copyright shall, if the royalty is payable by means of adhesive labels, intimate to him, by registered post, some reasonably convenient place within British India from which adhesive labels can be obtained ; and, on demand in writing and tender of the price, shall supply from such place adhesive labels of the required denominations at a price equal to the amount of royalty represented thereby.

Form of labels.

(*3*) The adhesive label supplied as aforesaid shall be an adhesive paper label, square in shape, the design to be entirely enclosed within a circle and the side of the label not to be greater than ¾ inch in length. The label shall not bear the effigy of the Sovereign or any other person, nor any word, mark or design such as to suggest that the label is issued by or under the authority of the Government for the purpose of denoting any duty payable to the Government.

(4) Subject to these Regulations, when royalties are payable by means of adhesive labels no copy of any such work and no such contrivance shall be delivered to a purchaser until such label or labels denoting the amount of royalty have been affixed thereto :

Labels to be affixed to copy or contrivance before delivery to purchaser.

Provided that in the case of cylinders, to which it is not reasonably practicable to affix the labels, the requirements of this regulation shall be deemed to be fulfilled if such label or labels have been affixed to a carton or box enclosing the cylinder.

4. (1) When royalties are payable by means of adhesive labels, if at any time labels of the required denomination are not available either because—

Exception in certain cases when labels not available.

(a) after the expiration of one month from the date of the prescribed notice referred to in regulation 3 (2), the owner of the copyright has not duly sent to the person reproducing the work or making the contrivance, as the case may be, an intimation of some reasonably convenient place within British India from which such labels can be obtained ; or

(b) the owner of the copyright refuses or neglects to supply such labels within one month after demand duly made,

copies of the work or the contrivances, as the case may be, may be delivered to purchasers without having labels affixed thereto as required by regulation 3 (1), and the amount of royalties shall be a debt due from the person reproducing the work or making the contrivances, as the case may be, to the owner of the copyright, and the person aforesaid shall keep an account of all such copies or contrivances sold by him.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation " the date of the prescribed notice " means—

(i) in cases where the notice is required to be sent by registered post, the date when the notice would in ordinary course of post be delivered ;

(ii) in cases where the notice is required to be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in two newspapers published in British India, the date of such advertisement, or of the latest of such advertisements.

5. Where royalties are by agreement payable in any other mode than by means of adhesive labels, the time and frequency of the payment shall be such as are specified in the agreement.

Payment of royalties when payable otherwise than by adhesive labels.

NOTICES.

6. The notice required by section 3 shall contain the following particulars :—

Notice required by section 3.

(a) the name and address of the person intending to reproduce the work,

(b) the name of the work which it is intended to reproduce and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify it,

(c) the manner in which it is intended to reproduce the work (*e.g.*, whether by printing, lithography, photography, etc.),

(d) the price or prices at which it is intended to publish the work, and

(e) the earliest date at which any of the copies will be delivered to a purchaser,

and shall be sent or advertised in the manner provided in regulation 8 not less than one month before any copies of the work are delivered to a purchaser.

7. (1) The notice required by section 19, sub-section (2), shall contain the following particulars :—

Notice required by section 19 (2).

(a) the name and address of the person intending to make the contrivances,

(b) the name of the musical work which it is intended to reproduce and of the author (if known) and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify the musical work,

(c) the class of contrivance on which it is intended to reproduce the musical work (*e.g.*, whether discs, cylinders or music rolls),

(d) the ordinary retail selling prices of the contrivances and the amount of the royalty payable on each contrivance in respect of the musical work,

(e) the earliest date at which any of the contrivances will be delivered to a purchaser, and

(f) whether any other work is to be reproduced on the same contrivance with the musical work specified in accordance with paragraph (b),

and shall be sent or advertised in the manner provided in regulation 8 not less than one month before any contrivances on which the musical work is reproduced are delivered to a purchaser :

Provided that any number of musical works may be included in the same advertisement.

(2) In cases where royalties are payable on contrivances made before the 30th day of October 1912, being the commencement in British India of the Copyright Act, 1911, the person making such contrivances may give notice of his intention to sell them, containing *mutatis mutandis* the same particulars and given in the same manner as is prescribed by these Regulations in the case of the notice required by section 19, sub-section (2). 1 & 2, Geo. 5, c. 46.

(3) The ordinary retail selling price of any contrivance shall be calculated at the marked or catalogued selling price of single copies to the public or, if there is no such marked or catalogued selling price at the highest price at which single copies are ordinarily sold to the public; and one half anna shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one half penny and one quarter anna of one farthing.

Service and advertisement of notices.

8. The notices referred to in the two last foregoing regulations shall be sent by registered post or advertised as follows:—

(a) if the name and an address within British India of the owner of the copyright are known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the notice shall be sent to him at such address;

(b) if such name and address are not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the notice shall be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in two newspapers published in British India; such advertisements shall give the particulars required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of regulation 6 or regulation 7, as the case may be, and shall also state an address from which a copy of the notice may be obtained.

INQUIRIES.

Inquiries referred to in section 19 (5).

9. The inquiries referred to in section 19, sub-section (5), shall be directed to the owner of the copyright by name or (if his name is not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained) in general terms to "the owner of the copyright" of the musical work in respect of which the inquiries are made, and shall contain—

(a) a statement of the name of the musical work in respect of which the inquiries are made and of the author (if known) and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify it;

(b) a statement of the name, address and occupation of the person making the inquiries;

(c) an allegation that a contrivance has previously been made by means of which the musical work may be mechanically performed, with the trade name (if known) and a description of such contrivance; and

(d) an inquiry whether the contrivance so described was made with the consent or acquiescence of the owner of the copyright.

Service and advertisement of inquiries.

10. The inquiries shall be sent by registered post or advertised as follows:—

(a) if an address within British India of the owner of the copyright is known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the inquiries shall be sent to such address; or

(b) if such address is not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the inquiries shall be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in two newspapers published in British India.

Prescribed time for reply to inquiries.

11. The prescribed time for reply to such inquiries shall be—

(a) in cases where the inquiries are required to be sent by registered post, one month after the date when the inquiries would in ordinary course of post be delivered;

(b) in cases where the inquiries are required to be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in two newspapers published in British India, one month after the date of such advertisement or of the latest of such advertisements.

IMPORTATION OF COPIES.

Notice in case of books or other printed works.

12. The notice to be given to the Chief Customs officer under section 6 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, requesting that copies of any book or other printed work, printed or reprinted out of British India, shall not be imported into British India, shall be in Form No. 1 or as near thereto as circumstances permit. III of 1914.

Notice in case of other works.

13. The notice to be given to the Chief Customs officer under section 6 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, requesting that copies of any work made out of British India other than a book or other printed work, shall not be imported into British India, shall be either in Form No. 2 or in Form No. 3, or as near thereto as circumstances permit. III of 1914.

1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 46.

Notices to British Customs Authorities.

14. Any notice given under section 14, sub-section (*1*), of the Copyright Act, 1911, to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom, and communicated by that authority through the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to the Chief Customs officer, shall be deemed to have been given to such officer by the owner of the copyright.

Further information and affidavit.

15. Before any article is detained as a copy of a work to which any such notice as aforesaid applies or any further proceedings with a view to the confiscation thereof under the law relating to the Customs are taken, the Chief Customs officer may require the owner of the copyright—

(*a*) to give him in writing such further information as such officer may consider necessary to satisfy himself that the article in question is liable to detention and confiscation, and such person shall be bound to give such information accordingly, and

(*b*) to verify the information contained in the notice or given under clause (*a*) by an affidavit.

Security deposit.

16. Whenever any goods are detained in pursuance of a notice in Form No. 3, the Chief Customs officer may require the owner of the copyright to deposit with him as security a sum of money sufficient, in the opinion of such officer, to cover any expenses which may be incurred in the examination required by reason of the notice.

Undertaking to reimburse and security bond.

17. Whenever any goods are detained in pursuance of any notice given under these Regulations, the Chief Customs officer may require the owner of the copyright—

(*a*) to give an undertaking in writing to reimburse the Secretary of State for India in Council all expenses and damages incurred in respect of the detention and of any proceedings for confiscation subsequently taken, if such an undertaking has not already been given, and

(*b*) within four days after the detention to enter into a bond for such reimbursement, with two approved sureties, in such form and for such amount as the Chief Customs officer may require:

Provided that, on the completion of such bond, any money previously deposited under regulation 16 shall be returned.

Delivery of goods detained.

18. If upon the examination of goods detained under these Regulations, the Chief Customs officer is satisfied that there is no ground for their detention, he may order them to be delivered.

Notice under section 18, Act VIII, 1878.

19. Any notice in regard to any book in which copyright subsisted on the 24th February 1914, which was given to and accepted by the Chief Customs Authority on or before that date under section 18 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, so long as the copyright subsists, be treated as a notice given under section 6 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, unless the notice is withdrawn or superseded:

VIII of 1878.
III of 1914.

Provided that the Chief Customs officer may require the owner of the copyright to give a fresh notice in accordance with these Regulations, or to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations, regarding further information, verification, or security; and from such date as the Chief Customs officer may, by such requisition, fix in this behalf, the notice given under section 18 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall be deemed void and of no effect.

VIII of 1878.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education.

FORM NO. 1.

NOTICE.

RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF COPYRIGHT BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED WORKS.

To

THE CHIEF CUSTOMS OFFICER,

I ..... of .....

hereby give you notice that copyright in the original work (1) ..... mentioned in the Schedule hereto now subsists under the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, and that (2) ..... the owner of the copyright in the said work (1) ..... and that (3) ..... desirous that copies of the said work (1) ..... printed or reprinted out of British India, shall not be imported into British India.

(1) or works

(2) If not given by the insert "I am given by an insert the na owner and the "is".

(3) "I a "he is".

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19 .

(Signature) .....

(4) .....

(4) If an insert "Age owner".

Schedule.

Title of book (5) .....

Description of printed work, if not a book .....

Full name of author or authors .....

Whether author or authors alive, if not, date of death .....

When and where (6) book or printed work first published .....

(5) The may apply to ber of books or ed works, in case the part in the Schedul be given as each book or work.

(6) It is suffi state the *cou* first publicati

(*Note.*—Where advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, as to simultaneous publication, the date and place stated should be those which entitle the work to copyright in British India

FORM NO. 2.

NOTICE.

RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF COPYRIGHT WORKS, OTHER THAN BOOKS OR OTHER PRINTED WORKS.

To

THE CHIEF CUSTOMS OFFICER,

of _____

hereby give you notice that copyright in the original work mentioned in the Schedule hereto now subsists under the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, and that (1) _____ the owner of the copyright in the said work, and that (2) _____ desirous that copies of the said work made out of British India, shall not be imported into British India.

notice is the owner am". If an agent ae of own- the word am" or

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19 .

(Signature) _____

an agent Agent of

(3)

Schedule.

Title of work (if any) _____

Full description of work _____

Initials or marks (if any) usually placed on copies of work

Full name of author or authors _____

Whether author or authors alive, if not, date of death _____

is sufficient he *country* rst publica- When and where (4) work first published _____

(*Note.*—Where advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, as to simultaneous publication, the date and place stated should be those which entitle the work to copyright in British India.)

If work not published—

Whether author British subject or not _____

If not a British subject, name of country in which author was a resident or domiciled at date of the making of work _____

In the case of photographs, phonographic records and music rolls, date of making the original negative or original plate _____

FORM NO. 3.

NOTICE.

RELATING TO A PARTICULAR IMPORTATION.

To

THE CHIEF CUSTOMS OFFICER,

I _____ of _____

hereby give you notice that I am the owner (1) _____ of the copyright in a certain original work as to which copyright now subsists under the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, and that the undermentioned goods, that is to say, (2) _____

(1) or ag the owner.

(2) Descr goods, num packages, used, and an particulars n for their cation.

are about to be imported into British India through the port of _____

on or about the _____ day of _____ next

in the (3) _____ from _____

That such goods are liable to detention and confiscation as being (4) _____

(3) Descri ship and give or indication.

(4) State goods are co the original made out of India, or how wise the goo liable to de and confiscatic

And I request that the said goods may be detained and dealt with accordingly.

And I hereby undertake to reimburse the Secretary of State for India in Council all expenses and damages to be incurred in respect of the detention, and of any proceedings for confiscation which may be subsequently taken.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19

(Signature) _____

(5) _____

(5) If an a sert "Agent or".

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st November 1914.

No. 36.—The services of Lieutenant M. Everett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Assam, were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for the period from the 8th to the 25th September 1914, both days inclusive.

Delhi, the 25th November 1914.

No. 37.—Mr. A. J. R. Hope, Executive Engineer, Burma, is appointed to the post of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department with effect from the 19th November 1914.

No. 38.—Mr. B. H. Moss is confirmed in his appointment of Superintendent, Viceregal Estates, Delhi, with effect from the 1st April 1914 and is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Viceregal Estates, Simla, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th April 1914 and until further orders.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 2944-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Director of His Highness the Nizam's Medical Department, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th October, 1914, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th November 1914.

No. 2649-G.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1015-G., dated the 26th May, 1913, the following Order of His Majesty in Council, which has been published at pages 7909—7914 of the London Gazettee of the 6th October, 1914, is republished for general information:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord Islington.
Lord Emmott.
Sir William Carington.

Whereas by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1914."

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 30th day of *September*, 1914.

PRESENT :

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord Islington.
Lord Emmott.
Sir William Carington.

WHEREAS by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1914."

2. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say :—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration.

"The Minister" means His Majesty's Minister and includes Chargé d'Affaires or other chief Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty in Siam for the time being.

"British Ship" includes every ship which is a British Ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and every ship which belongs to a British Subject and is not registered under a foreign flag

"British Subject" includes a British-protected person.

"Consular Officer" includes a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, Consular Agent or Pro-Consul of His Majesty resident in Siam, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent, and shall also include a First and Second Assistant and Acting Assistant in the Consular Service for Siam.

"The Court," except where the context otherwise requires, means the Court established under this Order.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, other than Siam.

"Legal practitioner" includes barrister-at-law, advocate, solicitor, writer to the signet, and any person possessing similar qualifications.

"Master," with respect to any ship, includes every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of that ship.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" and "affidavit," in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare, instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear," in the like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Office copy" means a copy made under the direction of the Court, or produced to the proper Officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him and sealed with the seal of the Court.

"Person" includes Corporation.

"Pounds" means pounds sterling.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by Rules of Court.

"Proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form, to the satisfaction of the Court ; and "proof" means the evidence adduced in that behalf.

"Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in Siam.

"Rules of Court" means Rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"The Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, whether His Majesty the King of Siam is or is not a party thereto.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in this Order.

3.—(1) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the rules, regulations or orders.

(5) This Article shall apply to the construction of any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

4. The provisions of this Order shall not operate except with respect to:—

(i) Civil cases which have been transferred by an exercise of the right of evocation in accordance with the Protocol printed in the Schedule hereto from the International Courts established in Siam to the Court established under this Order; and

(ii) Non-contentious business in relation to the probate of wills and the administration of the estates of deceased British Subjects who were registered in Siam as British Subjects on or before the 10th day of March, 1909;

but subject thereto shall extend to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in Siam in relation to such matters and things, that is to say:—

(1) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(2) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in Siam of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.

(3) Siamese subjects and foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, and not otherwise.

(4) Foreigners, with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.

(5) British Ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the Siamese dominions.

5. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Siam for the hearing and determination of civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

6.—(1) There shall be a Court styled "His Britannic Majesty's Court for Siam" (in this Order referred to as "the Court for Siam," or "the Court").

(2) The members of the Court shall be the Consular Officers, but—

(*i*) As regards the commissioned Consular Officers, with such exceptions, if any, as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit to make; and

(*ii*) As regards the uncommissioned Consular Officers, with such exceptions, if any, as the Minister from time to time thinks fit to make by writing signed by him.

(3) Each member of the Court, in exercising the jurisdiction thereof in conformity with this Order, shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to form and to be the Court; and the term "the Court for Siam" or "the Court" in this Order includes and applies to the Court of Siam and every member so exercising jurisdiction.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Order, and to any directions of the Secretary of State, each member of the Court may exercise the jurisdiction thereof at any place in Siam where he may happen to be in the course of his official duties.

(5) The Court for Siam shall be a court of record.

7.—(1) There shall be attached to the Court for Siam a Registrar, a Marshal, and such other officers and clerks under such designations as the Minister thinks fit.

(2) Every officer and clerk thus attached shall discharge such duties and exercise such powers in connection with the Court as may be prescribed, subject to ayn instructions of the Minister.

8. The Court for Siam shall have a seal, bearing the style of the Court, and such device as the Secretary of State approves; but the seal in use at the commencement of this Order shall continue to be used until a new seal is provided.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Order civil cases may be tried in the Court by the Court itself, or by the Court with Assessors.

10.—(1) An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial British subject of good repute, nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor.

(2) There may be one Assessor or two Assessors, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case; but an Assessor dissenting from any decision of the Court may record in the Minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive without payment a certified copy of the Minutes.

(4) If any person summoned to act as Assessor fails, without lawful excuse, to attend at the trial, or at any adjournment thereof, or to continue to serve throughout the trial, he shall be liable, under a summary order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding £10.

11. Where a case is transferred to the Court from an International Court, the Court shall give such directions as seem proper for its determination, having regard to the proceedings (if any) in the International Court. In determining such case the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, apply any Siamese law other than a law relating to procedure, which would have been applied in the International Court.

12. In matters of procedure the jurisdiction of the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, or any other Order in Council, or to Rules of Court, be exercised, as far as circumstances admit, in accordance with English law and practice for the time being.

13.—(1) Any member of the Court may, either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the case, report to the Minister that a case which has been tried before him is proper to be re-heard.

(2) The Minister may, either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the case, direct that any case which has been tried before the Court shall be re-heard.

(3) The Minister shall thereupon select two members of the Court to re-hear the case in question at such place as he may think convenient, and the case shall thereupon be re-heard accordingly. At such re-hearing the Court may give any judgment and make any order which ought to have been made, and may make such further or other order as the case may require.

14.—(1) There shall be no appeal to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Court for Siam, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

(2) Where special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council is granted, the appeal shall be admitted on such terms and in such manner as His Majesty in Council may think fit.

15. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction (Probates Order in Council, 1908, the non-contentious probate jurisdiction of the Court for Siam, as described in Article 4 (ii) of this Order, shall be exercised, as far as circumstances admit, in conformity with English law for the time being.

16. All real or immoveable property situate in Siam, and belonging at the time of his death to any British Subject, shall be deemed to be personal estate, and the devolution thereof, in case of intestacy, shall be regulated according to the law of England for the time being relating to personal estate.

17.—(1) The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Siam, with respect to the wills and the property in Siam of deceased British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

(2) Probate or administration granted by the Court under this order shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Siam, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

18. Section 51 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaptation following, namely:—

The Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

19.—(1) Where a Court of Probate in the United Kingdom or in any British Possession to which the Colonial Probates Act, 1892, for the time being extends, has granted probate or letters of administration or confirmation in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate letters or confirmation so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, the Court for Siam, be sealed with the seal of that Court, and thereupon shall be of the like force and effect and have the same operation as if granted by that Court.

(2) The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require, before sealing, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in Siam.

(3) For the purposes of this Article a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration or confirmation sealed with the seal of the Court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the Court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

20.—(1) Where a British Subject dies in Siam or elsewhere, intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property in Siam shall be vested in the Court for Siam.

(2) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court, (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

21. If any person named executor in the will of the deceased takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

22. If any person, other than the person named executor or an administrator or an Officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a deceased British Subject, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

23. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or, having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and without further renunciation the representation to the testator and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

24.—(1) Where a British Subject dies in Siam, any other such Subject having in his possession, or under his control, any paper or writing of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, shall, where no suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending, forthwith bring the original to the Court and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2) Where it is proved that any paper of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British Subject, the Court may, where no suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

(3) Where it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control) the Court may order that he be examined respecting it before the Court or elsewhere, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination order that he do produce the paper and deposit it in Court.

25. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debt or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks proper, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Article. Every proceeding of the Court under this Article shall be recorded in the Minutes.

26.—(1) In every case Minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Consular Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the trial is held with assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

(2) These Minutes, with the deposition of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Consular Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

27.—(1) The Minister may make Rules of Court for the regulation of all matters of procedure.

Provision may, amongst other things, be made by such rules :—

(*a*) For prescribing forms of procedure :

(*b*) For regulating the mode in which legal practitioners are to be admitted to practice as such ;

(*c*) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters provided for by the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891, fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act ;

(*d*) For prescribing a scale of payments to be made to a witness or assessors, and the conditions upon which an order may be made by the Court for such payments ;

(*e*) For prescribing scales of costs to be paid to practitioners.

(2) Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State, and, so far as they relate to fees and costs, sanctioned by the Treasury ; but in case of urgency declared in any such Rules, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Minister.

(3) In relation to matters to which such Rules do not extend, the Court may adopt and use any procedure or forms heretofore in use in the Court for Siam, with any modifications or adaptations which may be necessary.

28.—(1) The Court may in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense with the payment of any fee in whole or in part.

(2) Payment of fees payable under any Rules to be made in pursuance of this Order, and of costs and of charges and expenses of witnesses, and of other charges and expenses and of fines respectively payable under this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and, in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month ; but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(3) Any bill of sale or mortgage or transfer of property made with a view of avoiding seizure or sale of goods or ship under any provisions of this Order shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

29.—(1) Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding, in the Court as plaintiff in a case, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either :—

(*a*) By himself ; or

(*b*) By a legal practitioner ; or

(*c*) By his attorney or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing and approved by the Court

(2) Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney (other than a legal practitioner) or by an agent, the power of attorney, or instrument authorizing the agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

(3) Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding, the original document shall be filed.

(4) Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

(5) Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

30.—(1) In any case, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion or on the application of any party, may summon a British Subject to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

(2) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, and his reasonable expenses having been paid or tendered, fails to attend and be sworn, and give evidence, or produce documents or submit to examination accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine of £5.

31. The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of Siam on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may, by order, give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

32.—(1) Where any civil case in which a Siamese or foreigner is plaintiff is transferred to the Court from any International Court in Siam, the Court shall hear and determine the case in all respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

(2) Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit first require the Siamese or foreigner to obtain and file in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation to his submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, and to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court.

(3) A cross action shall not be brought in any such case against a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner.

(4) Where a Siamese or foreigner obtains in any such case an order against a defendant being a British Subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British Subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5) Where a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner, obtains in any such case an order of the Court against two or more defendants being British Subjects jointly, and in another action one of them is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if

it thinks fit, on the application of the British Subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other action, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one action against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other action, without prejudice to the right of the British Subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6) Where in any such case a Siamese or foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British Subject who is within the jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British Subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

33. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act or of this Order or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable in Siam, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act or Law or Order are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, such Act, Law, Order, form, regulation, or procedure shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Court and the local circumstances permit; and, for the purpose of facilitating application, may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by, to or before any Court, Judge, Officer, or Authority may be done by, to, or before the Court, Consular Officer, or Authority having the like or analogous functions, or by, to, or before any Officer delegated by the Minister or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for the Minister to direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, form, regulation or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

34.—(1) Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Court of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Siam, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

(2) Nothing in this Order shall prevent any Consular Officer in Siam from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any other State in amity with His Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

35. Section 48 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, (which relates to the deposit of instruments creating powers of attorney in the Central Office of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland), shall apply to Siam with these modifications, that is to say: the Office of the Court is substituted for the Central Office, and Rules of Court under this Order are substituted for General Rules.

36.—(1) All fees, fines, or other sums of money which, under the provisions of this Order or any Regulations or Rules of Court are stated or imposed in terms of British currency shall, if not paid in British gold, be paid in Siam in ticals at such rates as may from time to time be authorized by the Treasury.

(2) Except as in this Order otherwise provided, all fees, dues, fines, and other receipts under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and shall be accounted for and paid as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

37. Not later than the 31st March in each year, the Minister shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st January in that year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings transferred to the Court, and the result thereof, and the number of estates dealt with under the non-contentious probate jurisdiction of the Court, and the number and amount of fees received, and giving such other information, and being in such form, as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

38.—(1) A printed copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited in the Office of the Court.

(2) Printed copies shall be sold at such reasonable price as the Minister directs.

(3) Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the constitution of the Court, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

39. The provisions of the Evidence Act, 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 99), sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the Court were in a British Colony.

40.—(1) The Siam Order in Council, 1906, the Siam Order in Council, 1909, and the Siam Order in Council, 1913, are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not—

(i) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered thereunder, before the making of this Order;

(ii) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2) Proceedings begun under the Orders in Council repealed by this Order and pending at the date of this Order shall be regulated by the provisions of this Order so far as the circumstances of the case admit.

41. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(1) As to the making of any appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the date when this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Court, for which purpose the Minister is hereby required, on receipt of a copy from the Secretary of State, to cause it to be affixed and exhibited conspicuously in the public office of the Court.

(3) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been compiled with, nor shall any Act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., M.P., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

Almeric FitzRoy.

SCHEDULE.

Protocol concerning the Jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to British Subjects and annexed to the Treaty, dated the 10th March, 1909.

Section 1. International Courts shall be established at such places as may seem desirable in the interests of the good administration of Justice; the selection of these places shall form the subject of an understanding between the British Minister at Bangkok and the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Section 2. The jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend—

1. In civil matters: To all civil and commercial matters to which British Subjects shall be parties.

2. In penal matters: To breaches of law of every kind whether committed by British Subjects or to their injury.

Section 3. The right of evocation in the International Courts shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883.

The right of evocation shall cease to be exercised in all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated as soon as the text of such codes or laws shall have been communicated to the British Legation in Bangkok. There shall be an understanding between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the British Legation at Bangkok for the disposal of cases pending at the time that the said codes and laws are communicated.

Section 4. In all cases, whether in the International Courts or in the ordinary Siamese Courts in which a British Subject is defendant or accused, a European legal adviser shall sit in the Court of First Instance.

In cases in which a British-born or naturalized Subject not of Asiatic descent may be a party, a European adviser shall sit as a Judge in the Court of First Instance, and where such British Subject is defendant or accused the opinion of the adviser shall prevail.

A British Subject who is in the position of defendant or accused in any case arising in the provinces may apply for a change of venue, and should the Court consider such change desirable, the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the Judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok. Notice of any such application shall be given to the British Consular Officer.

Section 5. Article 9 of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883, is repealed.

Appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be adjudged by the Siamese Court of Appeal at Bangkok. Notice of all such appeals shall be communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, who shall have the right to give a written opinion upon the case to be annexed to the record.

The judgment on appeal from either the International Courts or the ordinary Siamese Courts shall bear the signature of two European Judges.

Section 6. An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

Section 7. No plea of want of jurisdiction based on the rules prescribed by the present Treaty shall be advanced in any Court after a defence on the main issue has been offered.

Section 8. In order to prevent difficulties which may arise in future from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Treaty and Protocol, it is agreed—

(*a*) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall be entered and decided in the competent International or Siamese Court, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of ratification.

(*b*) All cases pending in His Britannic Majesty's Courts in Siam on the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall take their usual course in such courts and in any Appeal Court until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Courts shall remain in full force for this purpose.

The execution of the judgment rendered in any such pending case shall be carried out by the International Courts.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 10th day of March, 1909.

(Sd.) RALPH PAGET.

(SEAL.)

(Sd.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

(SEAL).

(Sd.) RALPH PAGET.

(SEAL.)

(Sd.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

(SEAL.)

(Sd.) A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 25th November 1914.

No. 2951-Est. A.—Major F. E. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is appointed temporarily to hold visiting charge of the office of Residency Surgeon, Mewar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st November, 1914, and until further orders.

No. 2954-Est. A.—Major P. C. Douglass, Royal Army Medical Corps, Commanding Station Hospital, Nowgong, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the appointment of Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 17th September, 1914, and until further orders.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 2966-Est. A.—Doctor H. T. Holland, Church Missionary Society, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon, 2nd Class, and is posted as Civil Surgeon, Sibi, with effect from the 7th October 1914, and until further orders.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 351-D.—Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as City Magistrate, Peshawar, with effect from the 6th November 1914.

No. 352-D.—Mr. G. Cunningham, I.C.S., Punjab, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 7th November 1914.

The 24th November 1914.

No. 367-D.—The following draft Order which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), as subsequently amended, is published, as required by sub-section 3 of that section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby

given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 28th January 1915.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft Order before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council :—

DRAFT ORDER.

The following footnote shall be added to Schedule A and to Schedule C of the rules for the guidance of the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the Native States in direct political relations with the Government of Madras, which were published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 613-I. B., dated the 20th April 1914, namely :—

Schedule A $\frac{\text{Column 8}}{\text{Column 9}}$	NOTE.—If the parent is a European member of the Baptist community the fact should be noted in this column.
Schedule C $\frac{\text{Column 6}}{\text{Column}}$	

The 25th November 1914.

No. 388-D.—Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, I.C.S., United Provinces, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, with effect from the 12th November 1914.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 399-D.—The services of the officer named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major G. D. Franklin, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Southern States of Central India.

No. 402-D.—Captain A. F. Inglis, 2nd—1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Officiating Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 16th November 1914.

The 27th November 1914.

No. 425-D.—The services of Captain T. B. Skinner, 64th Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 17th November 1914.

No. 428-D.—Major G. R. D. Churchill, 19th Punjabis, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry, and as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th November 1914, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbents of the appointments in question, or until further orders.

No. 431-D.—Major A. J. P. Coke, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (F. F.), is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, and in addition as Inspecting Officer, Patiala, Kashmir and Rampur States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 21st November 1914, and during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., 9th Hodson's Horse, and Captain G. C. W. Willis, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, or until further orders.

No. 437-D.—Captain A. F. Cole, R.G.A., Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer of the same Artillery, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 12th November 1914 and during the absence on field service of Captain I. S. Bayley, R.G.A., or until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

No. 1825-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

October 1914. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	MONTH.		TO END		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	39	30	11,72	12,38	3,494	34,85
Opium	7	12	1,27	1,42	2,76	2,38
Salt	42	36	2,81	2,72	5,16	5,16
Stamps	44	46	4,35	4,51	8,06	7,79
Excise	1,03	1,09	7,61	7,56	13,74	13,32
Provincial Rates		2	10	31	5	28
Customs	72	91	5,56	6,19	10,85	11,33
Assessed Taxes	28	24	1,66	1,59	2,67	2,76
Forest	18	26	1,35	1,37	3,44	3,19
Registration		5	47	47	78	78
Tributes from Native States		5	26	28	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	26	25	2,09	2,09	5,28	4,46
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	3,89	4,11	39,25	40,89	88,64	87,23
Major Irrigation Revenue			2,08	2,14	3,9.	4,09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue		4	33	29	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	3,94	4,17	41,66	43,32	93,28	92,03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works		—5	—2,88	—2,63	—4,99	—4,97
Opium	—1	—1	—85	—72	—99	—1,51
Famine Relief (Civil)	—1			—3	—16	—9
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,19	—3,40	—24,67	24,16	—49,88	—45,34
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—3,26	—3,46	—28,67	27,54	—56,02	—51,91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—12	—12	—97	—92	—1,87	—1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—51	—52	—3,58	—3,21	—8,77	—7,85
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—2	...	—51		—98	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—12	—14	—80	—1,02	—1,47	—1,29
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—11	—15	—84	—96	—1,73	—1,87
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—3	—3	—24	—23	—85	—60
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—4,17	—4,42	—35,61	—33,88	—71,69	—66,23
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	—1,55	+20	—6,35	+1,15	+2,04	+2,24
Telegraph (Net)	—12		—68	—58	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net)	—1,60		—2,96	—25	—37	
Military Works (Net)	—11	—8	—71	—56	—1,29	—1,25
Military Receipts	+9	+11	+63	+61	+1,32	+1,20
Military issues	—2,92	—1,72	—14,36	—11,86	—21,65	—21,29
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+57	+74	+4,81	+4,95		+8,60
Other Railways	+3,14	+3,96	+26,69	+28,39	+59,15	+50,53
TOTAL	+3,71	+4,70	+31,50	+33,34	+59,15	+59,13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—41	—54	—3,16	—2,76	—38,79	—4,73
Other Railways	—2,53	—2,47	—20,24	—18,74		—32,41
TOTAL	—2,94	—3,01	—23,40	—21,50	—38,79	—37,14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—5,44	+10	—16,33	+35	—88	+1,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)			+5,00	+2,98	+4,71	+2,85
Temporary Loan	+4,50		+4,50	...		
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+8	+7	+11	+2		
Currency Transfers for Gold in England			—1,50			
Remittance through Imperial Government		...	—45	...		+6,75
Deposits of District Funds	—9	—8	—27	+48	+13	+1,38
Loans by Government	—20	—33	—84	—19	—25	—84
Exchange on Remittance Account		+4		+9		+20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 £	—46	—6,41	—6,15	—21,26	—30,00	—43,58
—— Debt Heads	—46	+2,05	—1,18	+1,05	+1,21	+52
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London	+87	...	+1,45			
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+4,24	—4,66	+67	—16,83	—24,20	—32,72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—1,43	—4,81	—9,61	—7,04	—3,49	—5,52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,23	26,71	23,41	28,94		
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,80	21,90	13,80	21,90	18,57	23,42

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 1534-F. E.—Mr. W. H. J. Lett, Chief Accountant, Class II, has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 12th November 1914.

No. 1535-F. E.—Mr. A. D. Butterfield, Government Examiner of Accounts, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways, has been granted an extension of privilege leave for one week in continuation of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in this Department Notification No. 1469-F. E., dated the 10th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 14th November 1914.

No. 1540-F. E.—Mr. J. C. Connell, an Accountant in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, was appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office for the period 30th October 1914 to 8th November 1914, both days inclusive

No. 1541-F. E.—Mr. N. B. Deane has been posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, with effect from the 12th November 1914.

Mr. A. C. Anthony has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 16th November 1914.

No. 1544-F. E.—Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, with effect from the 20th November 1914.

No. 1545-F. E.—Mr. Waterfield has been posted as Examiner of Outside Audits, Calcutta, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 1546-F. E.—In partial supersession of this Department Notification No. 1474-F.E., dated the 11th November 1914, the following is notified :—

With effect from the 4th November 1914.

Mr. A. K. Pandit has been appointed to officiate in Class III of Secretariat Superintendents.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

No. 1116-W.—Whereas by paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of November 17th, 1914, it is provided that any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India, is a hostile firm ; and

Whereas by paragraph 4 of the said Order hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a special or general licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council ; and

Whereas it is desirable to grant a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order to certain companies which fall within the definition of hostile firm in the said Order ;

Now therefore the Governor General in Council hereby authorises to carry on trade or business in British India any such company as satisfies the following conditions, namely :—

(1) that the company is registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession ;

(2) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 such company was not agent for any person carrying on a business or trade in the territories of any state now at war with His Majesty ;

(3) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 not more than one-third of the issued share capital was held by or on behalf of, and no appointment of director was held by, any person or persons being subjects of any state now at war with His Majesty ;

(4) that on the 3rd day of August 1914 no director, manager or other officer was a subject of any such state; and

(5) that such company is not specifically excluded from the benefit of this general licence by a notification in the *Gazette of India* by the Governor General in Council in this behalf for the time being in force.

The 28th November 1914.

No. 1183-W.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 579, dated the 7th November 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

REVISING THE LIST OF CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor; and

Whereas on the twelfth day of August 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

Whereas on the twenty-first day of September 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the said lists and to make certain additions thereto:

Now, Therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamations of the fourth day of August and the twenty-first day of September aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE 1.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
8. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
11. Armour plates.
12. Hæmatite iron ore and hæmatite pig iron.
13. Iron pyrites.
14. Nickel ore and nickel.
15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
16. Copper, unwrought.
17. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
18. Aluminium.
19. Ferro-silica.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

24. Motor tyres; rubber.

25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.

26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds: floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones

8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Sulphur.

11. Glycerine.

12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

13. Harness and saddlery.

14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.

15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 28th November 1914.

No. 14009-2.—The services of Mr. E. Sheepshanks, I.C.S., were replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 26th September 1914.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 28th November 1914.

No. 1203-W.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 9848, dated the 19th September 1914, the following "Order in Council" is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 29th day of October 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of August 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas the said additions and modifications were rendered necessary by the special conditions of the present war; and

Whereas it is desirable and possible now to re-enact the said Order in Council with amendments in order to minimise, so far as possible, the interference with innocent neutral trade occasioned by the war:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. During the present hostilities the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London shall, subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and non-contraband, and to the modifications hereinafter set out, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government.

The modifications are as follows : —

(i) A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(ii) The destination referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to the presumptions laid down in Article 34) be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State.

(iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

(iv) In the cases covered by the preceding paragraph (iii) it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

2. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the enemy Government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country, Article 35 of the said Declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the "London Gazette" and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force, a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

3. The Order in Council of the 20th August 1914 directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the Convention known as the Declaration of London, subject to the additions and modifications therein specified, is hereby repealed.

4. This Order may be cited as "the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th November 1914.

No. 13094-222.—Mr. H. S. Styan, Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 14th December 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough of such duration as may bring the total period of his absence up to seven months.

SALT.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 12690-18.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26, 27 and 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Baluchistan Salt Rules, 1914.

(2) They extend to British Baluchistan.

Interpretation.

2. In these rules—

(1) "the Act" means the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan ; and

(2) "Tahsildar" includes a Naib Tahsildar in independent charge of a sub-tahsil.

3. No salt manufactured in the Kalat State shall be imported into British Baluchistan except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit in the form hereto attached issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer of the sub-division or Tahsildar of the tahsil into which the salt is to be imported.

Prohibition of importation of Kalat salt.

4. Any person wishing to import salt from the Kalat State into British Baluchistan shall apply for a permit for importation to the officer specified in rule 3. The application shall state the quantity of salt which it is desired to import, the salt-works from which, the route by which, and the place into which the salt is to be imported, and shall be accompanied by the amount of the duty due on the salt at the rate which may for the time being be imposed by the Governor General in Council.

Application for permit for importation.

5. No permit under rule 3 shall be granted in respect of any quantity less than ten seers in weight.

No permit for less than 10 seers.

6. A permit under rule 3 shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding thirty days, as the officer issuing it may consider necessary, and shall be delivered up, on the importation of the salt covered by it, to an officer appointed in this behalf by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Duration and expiry of term of permit.

7. No salt manufactured in the Kalat State shall be accepted for despatch by rail to a station in British Baluchistan unless accompanied by a permit issued under rule 3.

Salt despatched by rail.

8. The provisions of rules 3 to 7, relating to salt manufactured in the Kalat State, apply, so far as may be, to all other salt which it is desired to import into the markets of Killa Abdulla and Pishin, except salt in respect of which duty leviable under section 7 of the Act has already been paid. Permits in cases covered by this rule will be issued by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

Importation of salt other than Kalat salt or duty-paid salt into the markets of Killa Abdulla or Pishin.

9. In all cases in which salt illicitly imported is seized by any Salt-revenue Officer below the grade of Inspector, such officer shall at once proceed with the salt so seized, and any person concerned in its import that he may have been able to arrest and any independent witnesses to the seizure whose attendance he may be able to secure, to the nearest police-station or to the officer invested with the powers of an Inspector as may appear convenient. The senior officer present at such police-station shall receive from the seizing officer the salt so seized, and in the presence of witnesses and accused shall, after weighing and recording the weight of each distinct kind or quality of salt seized (if there be more than one such kind or quality) take from each such kind or quality two samples of not less than one tola each, which he shall seal with the official seal of the police-station, and after numbering them deliver them to the officer who made the seizure, recording at the same time a note on the printed form of seizure, which will be presented to him, specifying the total weight of each kind seized, according to the weighments made before him, and the corresponding numbers of the samples. The remainder of the salt shall be sealed up with the seal of the officer who made the seizure and of the police-station and shall remain in the *malkhana* or other secure place in such station till such time as a written order shall be sent by the officer invested with the powers of Inspector either for the destruction of the articles seized, which shall be carried into effect by the officer presenting such request in the presence of some officer of the police-station and the same certified on the reverse of the order, or for the delivery of the same or part thereof, as the case may be, to the bearer of the order for production in court.

Seizure, disposal or destruction of things liable to be seized or destroyed under the Act.

10. When a seizure is made by the officer invested with the powers of Inspector in person, or when the salt is brought to him under the last preceding rule, he may either follow the foregoing procedure, deputing one of his subordinates present at the seizure to take the salt to the station and receive the samples, or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the seized salt with his own official seal. In the latter case, he may either take the salt seized with him to deposit where he considers it will be safest, or send for deposit to the nearest or the most accessible police-station to be kept, as in the previous case, till further orders. If, however, the Inspector himself seals the salt, he must, in the event of the identity of the salt produced in court being denied by the accused, be prepared to attend and prove the same in person.

11. When anything is seized and detained under the Act or rules made under the Act, it shall not be released until all duty, penalties and charges due on account thereof have been paid by the owner to the Salt-revenue Officer who is in possession of such thing.

If the thing is reported for confiscation, it shall not be released unless orders for the release are received from competent authority.

12. If an animal is so seized and detained, the owner shall provide for its due care and keep, in default of which the animal may be sold to defray charges.

13. If orders are received from a competent authority for the release of anything seized and detained, and no duty or penalty is payable in respect of such thing, it shall at once be given up to the owner or his agent on his paying all charges incurred.

14. Should no one be present to receive the thing released, the Officer of Salt-revenue in charge shall, if possible, give notice to the owner of the order of release and shall cause a similar notice to be affixed on the office premises and at the Sub-Divisional Officer's office.

If within two calendar months from the date of the notice no persons entitled to receive the thing claim it and pay all charges incurred, it shall be sold, and the proceeds placed in deposit.

After a further period of three calendar months, the money shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

15. If any duty is leviable or penalty is imposed by a competent authority in respect of the thing seized, unless such duty or penalty together with all charges incurred be paid within three days of the receipt by the owner of the orders of the competent authority for its release subject to such payment, the thing shall be sold, and from the proceeds the duty, penalty and charges shall be deducted, and the balance made over to the owner or his agent.

Should no one be present to receive the money, notice as under rule 14 shall be given, the money being kept in deposit for three calendar months.

If not claimed within the period, it shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

16. When orders are received from a competent authority for the confiscation of anything seized and detained, it shall, with all convenient despatch, be sold or destroyed as the Sub-Divisional Officer may direct.

17. Any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the Inspector may appeal to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the salt has been seized, and any person dissatisfied with an order passed by the Deputy Commissioner may appeal to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, whose decision shall be final.

Appeals.

FORM OF PERMIT.

_____son of _____

caste or tribe _____ resident of ___ is hereby permitted to import _____ of salt, on which he has paid duty, from the salt-works at _____ in Kalat to _____ by way of _____.

This permit shall remain in force for _____ days* from this date and shall be delivered up to† _____ at _____ before its expiry, the salt imported being at the same time shown to him.

* Not more than 30 days at the discretion of the officer issuing the permit.

† Here enter the name of the Patwari, Tappedar, Levy Muharrir or other officer nearest to the place to which the salt is to be imported.

*Dated*_____ *Signed*_____

No. 12692-18.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as extended to British Baluchistan, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act on a Commissioner of a Division.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th November 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 1051.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. B. Raitt, Supernumerary List, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 1052.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 7th November 1914 :—

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

Squadron-Serjeant-Major John Lockwood Totterdell.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Serjeant-Major John Henry Bone.
Squadron-Serjeant-Major William Ashcroft.
Squadron-Serjeant-Major Claud Alexander Rennie, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.
Serjeant Robert Hamilton, from the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.
Corporal William H. G. Perry, from the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

13th Hussars.

Lance-Serjeant Arthur Edward Annett, from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
Lance-Corporal Cyril Harvey Gowan, from the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.
Lance-Corporal John Inglis Chrystall, from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

14th (King's) Hussars.

Squadron-Serjeant-Major David Taylor, from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Corporal Frederick William Marriette, from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
Corporal Edward John Murphy, from the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Herbert Frank Stevens, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).
Corporal George Edgar Augustus Steggall, from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

Serjeant-Major David Yorke, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.
Colour-Serjeant William Carter.
Colour-Serjeant Francis Joseph Foy.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Serjeant-Major George Cooper.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Cyril George Johnson, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.
Quartermaster-Serjeant William Edwin Jenkins.
Corporal Stanley William Mann, from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Serjeant-Major Herbert Cooper.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Harold Edward King Hanham.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Albert Ford, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).
Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Hampton Brickland.
Serjeant William Mallandain, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).
Serjeant George Alfred Jones, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.
Serjeant Samuel Winslade.
Serjeant Charles Dalton, from the Hampshire Regiment.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Serjeant George Walter Holland, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Serjeant John Collins, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Corporal Charles Edwin Kent, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Lance-Corporal Thomas Henry Parkin, from the 13th Hussars.

Lance-Corporal Harold Richardson, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

The Norfolk Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant Thomas Campbell, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Richard Alexander Wynn, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Serjeant Thomas Monaghan, from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Corporal Francis Victor Portsmouth, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Corporal Cecil Edward Elford, from the Norfolk Regiment.

Corporal Albert Richard Street, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Lance-Corporal James Cunnington, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

The East Yorkshire Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Aaron Jameson.

Colour-Serjeant James Wells, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Corporal Stanley Ginn, from the Hampshire Regiment.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Serjeant Harry Ebourne, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Serjeant Victor John Barber, from the Norfolk Regiment.

Corporal Walter Derham, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Corporal Frank McGovern, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

The Lancashire Fusiliers.

Serjeant George Edward Beaumont, from the Welsh Regiment.

The Cheshire Regiment.

Serjeant-Major John Keating.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Wilfred Albert Ward.

Colour-Serjeant Albert George Newman, from the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Serjeant Robert William Mills, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lance-Serjeant Cyril Herbert Godsland, from the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Lance-Serjeant Stanley Francis Mansfield, from the York and Lancaster Regiment.

The Worcestershire Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant James Dickens, from the York and Lancaster Regiment.

Lance-Corporal Herbert James,
Lance-Corporal Arthur William Roberts, } from the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

The East Surrey Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Francis Shone, from the Cheshire Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant William Coker.

Band-Serjeant Harold Strong.

Serjeant John Kirtland, from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Serjeant William George Baker, from the Welsh Regiment.

Corporal Charles Wheeler, from the Norfolk Regiment.

Corporal Charles Rowland, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Corporal Henry Stephen Sampson, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).
Lance-Corporal Alfred James Hazell, from the Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Border Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant James Henry Proctor, from the York and Lancaster Regiment.
Lance-Corporal Alfred Wright, from the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.

Serjeant William Guthrie, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Corporal Joseph Edwin Calver, from the Norfolk Regiment.
Lance-Corporal Alfred Price, from the Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Hampshire Regiment.

Serjeant-Major John O'Brien, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
Colour-Serjeant Arthur Howard, from the Cheshire Regiment.
Colour-Serjeant Adam Hillis, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Colour-Serjeant Reginald Percy Lord, from the East Yorkshire Regiment.
Serjeant Henry Parker, from the Worcestershire Regiment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant William George Mitchell, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
Colour-Serjeant Joseph Henry Payne, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
Colour-Serjeant William Barton, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
Band-Serjeant John Hayward Kendall, from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Serjeant Arthur Bridgens, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Serjeant-Major Leopold Duffy.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Albert Earle.
Colour-Serjeant Albert Pearce, from the Northumberland Fusiliers.
Corporal Leslie Horsley Curry, from the Norfolk Regiment.
Lance-Corporal Norman Shaw, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.

The Welsh Regiment.

Serjeant-Major Edward William Bryan.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Serjeant-Major Alfred Ernest Mason.
Colour-Serjeant Robert Charles Loverock, from the Durham Light Infantry.
Serjeant George Naylor, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
Lance-Corporal Douglas Murphy, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
Lance-Corporal Fred Brown, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant Charles Crosby, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).
Colour-Serjeant Percy Chalk, from the Cheshire Regiment.
Colour-Serjeant Charles Smith Chambers, from Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).
Colour-Serjeant George Edward Bowden, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).
Serjeant William Parker, from the 13th Hussars.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Quartermaster-Serjeant Arthur Charles Elton, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).
Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Harrison.

Colour-Serjeant Arthur Howe, from the Durham Light Infantry.
Serjeant Claude Madgett, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.
Serjeant Albert Henry Piggott, from the Welsh Regiment.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Robert McGonigle, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Corporal Harry Peckham, from the Hampshire Regiment.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Corporal William Herbert Bird, from the Border Regiment.
Lance-Corporal John Richard Withers, from the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Lance-Corporal Bertram Douglas Cox, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Lance-Corporal Albert Charles Thorn, from the Hampshire Regiment.
Lance-Corporal Charles George Andrews, from the 14th (King's) Hussars.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.

Serjeant-Major Ernest Edward Battle.
Colour-Serjeant Denis Connors, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lance-Serjeant Harold Henry Moorse, from the Hampshire Regiment.
Lance-Serjeant Henry William Gibbs, from the Worcestershire Regiment.

The Durham Light Infantry.

Serjeant-Major Charles Waiton.
Serjeant-Major Percival Hartridge, from The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).
Quartermaster-Serjeant Harry Tilley.
Colour-Serjeant Charles William Sibbald.
Lance-Serjeant Albert Harwood, from the Border Regiment.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Colour-Serjeant Edward Josiah Parkins, from the York and Lancaster Regiment.
Colour-Serjeant Hugh Albert Brown, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert James Kempston, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Serjeant John Price Walters, from the Welsh Regiment.

Army Department Notification No. 986, dated the 6th November 1914 is cancelled.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1053.—The date of the present rank of Captain Gerald Aylmer, Supply and Transport Corps, is 6th February 1910, and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 1012, dated 12th December 1913.

The date of Captain Aylmer's Lieutenancy is antedated to the 6th May 1903.

No. 1054.—The date of the present rank of Captain Olmar Charles John Stevenson-Hamilton, Supply and Transport Corps, is 15th April 1910, and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 648, dated 21st November 1913.

The date of Captain Stevenson-Hamilton's Lieutenancy is antedated to the 15th July 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1055.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 27th November 1914:—

To be Captain.

Charles Henry Brock,—Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

Rainald Hugo Burne
Harry Russell Vaughan
Edward Charles Busher
} Infantry Branch.

To be 2nd Lieutenants.

Frederick Hemsted.
Edward Norman Wybranto Johnston.
Frederic Hugh Rust.
James Cuthbert de Vere Biss.
William Sarsfield Beach Sandford.
Reginald Herbert Edkins.
John Fattes Falconer.
Ralph William Fremlin.
Isaac John Ashforth.
Noel Henry Franklin Hammett.
John Henry Cumberlege.
Charles Kenneth Nicholl.
Philip Victor Donetil.
Edward Enfield Lawford.
Edward Boymer Belcher.
James Edward Halpin.

Cavalry Branch.

Geoffrey Herbery Gore Borroughs
Richard Trevor Ogilvie Bracken.
George Douglas Pechell.
Philip Brockman Backhouse.
Thomas Trewellard Robyns.
Cyril Maton Durnford.
John deCourcy Pook.
Arthur Percival Stone.
Thomas Llewellyn Marshall Fuge.
Harold Arthur Wilkinson.
Knightley Holled Coxe.
Walter Stanley Duke.
Walter Douglas Gillon.
Donald Owen O'Reilly.
Kenneth Bain Wilson.
Norman Arthur Shove.
Stuart Ernest Rubie Todd.
Terrence Seymour Conner.
Norman Cameron Wimbush.
George Ives.
Andrew Allan.
Horace John Lloyd Evans.
John Pearse Keene.
James Riddell.
Alexander Francis Dobbs.
Eric John Hartt Jacobson.
Edward Percy Venables.
Charles Aldis.
George Herbert Tredaway.
William Septimus d'Avray.
Arthur Bernard Cardozo Mildmay.
Fritz Metcalf Ruff.
Herbert Ewart Winn.
William George Readman.
Douglas Sinclair Shaw.
Arthur Villeneuve Nicolle.
Charles Frisch.
Walter Ernest Kirby.
Robert Edward Alderman.
John Caldwell Allan.
George Gordon Toller.
George Montague Goodall.
Matthew White Halley.
John Francis Halford-Watkins.
Sydney Seymour Angelo.
Fergus Patrick O'Connor.
Ernest Leslie Duxbury.
Ronald Wilson Bampton.
Charles Boswell Willson.
Arthur Havelock Hugh Fraser.
Cyril Hugh McDermott.
Horace Lincoln Cyril McConnell.
Gerald Victor Fitzpatrick.
Francis Barclay.

} Infantry Branch.

No. 1056.—In Army Department Notification No. 862, dated the 25th September 1914, opposite the name of Walter Lionel Hubert Thacker, *for* "Infantry Branch" *read* "Cavalry Branch."

LONDON GAZETTE

No. 1057.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th October 1914, pages 8603, 8604 and 8605.

War Office,
24th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Division Commander —

Major-General Charles G. M. Fasken, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 25th September 1914.

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REMOUNT DEPÔTS.

Superintendents.

Brevet-Colonel A. P. Westlake, D.S.O. Dated 28th September 1914.
Major H. W. Cobham. Dated 10th October 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Maxwell, Indian Army. Dated 10th October 1914.

Memoranda.

*

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenant :—

B. R. M. Wood, late Lieutenant, Indian Army. Dated 20th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 26th October 1914, pages 8610 and 8611.

War Office,
26th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Montague Wace, 14th (King George's Own) Sikhs, to be Adjutant, 7th (Service) Battalion. Dated 12th October 1914.

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SERVICE BATTALIONS.

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The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

Lieutenant A. B. Hay-Webb, Indian Army. Dated 29th August 1914.

Lieutenant J. R. Peploe, Indian Army.
Lieutenant E. F. Berry, Indian Army.
Lieutenant D. B. Mein, Indian Army. } Dated 30th August 1914.

Lieutenant Clive K. Daly, Indian Army. Dated 14th October 1914.

*

The undermentioned to be temporary Major :—

Temporary Captain J. R. Peploe. Dated 14th September 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 27th October 1914, pages 8638, 8640, 8641, 8647, 8649 and 8653.

War Office,
27th October 1914.

TERITORIAL FORCE.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captain :—

Lieutenant William R. Boswell, Indian Army. Dated 10th September 1914.

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REGULAR FORCES.

ULSTER DIVISION.

The following temporary appointments and rank are approved :—

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

General Officer Commanding—

Major-General C. H. Powell, C. B. Dated 16th September 1914.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Reserve Units.

Infantry.

The Royal Irish Rifles, 10th Service Battalion (South Belfast Volunteers).

Lieutenant-Colonel—

Colonel H. C. Bernard, Indian Army. Dated 14th October, 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * * * *

Scottish Horse.

The undermentioned appointments bear date 15th August 1914, and not as announced in the London Gazette of the 28th August 1914 :—

* * * * * * *

Major W. L. Campbell.
Major A. E. McBarnet, M.V.O., D.S.O.

* * * * * * *

5th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

Robert Arthur Bell (late Captain, South Indian Railway Rifle Volunteers) to be Captain (temporary), and to be Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1914.

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India Office,
27th October 1914.

following appointments have been made :—

* * * * * * *

MEDICAL STAFF.

To be Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital Ship.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S., retired. Dated 11th September 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 28th October 1914, pages 8737 and 8745.

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War Office,
28th October 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

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1st County of London (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge's Hussars).

Captain Noel F. C. Mulloy, Indian Army, to be Captain and Adjutant (temporary). Dated 27th September 1914.

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General List.

The undermentioned to be Captain :—

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Francis Bamford (late Captain, Indian Army). Dated 2nd September 1914

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"London Gazette," dated the 29th October 1914, pages 8751 to 8753.

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War Office,
29th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Special appointment—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.)

Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. G. Ostrehan, Indian Army. Dated 9th September 1914.

*

INFANTRY.

*

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Harry S. S. Pringle-Pattison from Unattached List, Indian Army, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 30th October 1914.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temporary Majors :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Uglow Pope, late Indian Volunteers.
Captain James Archibald Douglas, late Indian Volunteers. } Dated 21st September 1914.

*

"London Gazette," dated the 30th October 1914, pages 8759, 8762, 8763, 8766, 8768 and 8778.

India Office,
30th October 1914.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that officers who may be granted commissions with honorary rank in Our Indian Army Departments on or after the date of this Warrant and who may retire on pension shall be liable to be recalled to service in Our Indian Forces in time of emergency :

Our Will and Pleasure is as follows :—

1. An Officer who shall have been granted a commission with honorary rank in an Indian Army Department on or after the date of this Warrant, and who may retire on pension, shall remain liable to be recalled to service in Our Indian Forces in time of emergency, in accordance with such regulations as may from time to time be made by Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. Officers thus recalled to service will take precedence from the date of appointment notified in the London Gazette, or, when not gazetted, from the date on which they assume duty on recall to Army service.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, this eleventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in the fifth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
CREWE.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
30th October, 1914.

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army being granted to the undermentioned Indian Chief :—

Meherban Shrimant Fatehsinhrav Shahaji Raje Bhonsle, Raje Saheb of Akalkot. Dated 31st October, 1914.

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REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. M. Shea, D.S.O., 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army. Dated 29th August, 1914.

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The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office :—

General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—.

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Major George E. J. Perry, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major F. W. Gosset, Royal Artillery. Dated 5th October, 1914.

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Memoranda.

Colonel Wilfred Malleson, C.I.E., Indian Army, to be temporary Brigadier-General. Dated 16th October, 1914.

The undermentioned Colonels in India to be temporary Brigadier-Generals :—

Dated 21st October, 1914.

Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, a Brigadier-General, General Staff.
Colonel A. H. Bingley, C.I.E., Indian Army, a Deputy Adjutant-General.
Colonel R. G. Strange, a Brigadier-General, General Staff.
Colonel W. C. Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding a Divisional Area.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

City of London (*Rough Riders*); Major Aubrey G. Pritchard, Indian Army, to be Major (temporary). Dated 21st October, 1914.

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India Office,
30th October, 1914.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army and * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phillipps Bell. Dated 20th August, 1914.
Major Francis William Iles. Dated 6th August, 1914.

ORGANISATION.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1058.— With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary measure, the formation of a fourth or extra squadron in the Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.

2. The class composition of this unit, which has been changed in connection with the institution of this measure, will now be as follows :—

Sikhs	1 Squadron.
Pathans	1 ,,
Muhiyal Brahmans	½ ,,
Dogras and Punjabi Hindus	½ ,,
Adam Khels	½ ,,
Punjabi Musalmans	½ ,,

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1059.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, Commandant, 34th Sikh Pioneers,—8th October 1914.
Harry de Burgh Codrington, Supply and Transport Corps, 28th November 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Edward Hornby Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles
Richard Abbot Sparkes, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force)
Trenchard Craven William Fowle, 40th Pathans
Jack Kingdon, 86th Carnatic Infantry
Claud Dangar Daly, 32nd Sikh Pioneers
John Arthur Burlton-Bennet, 9th Bhopal Infantry
Oswald Masters, 99th Deccan Infantry
Henry Richard Brookes, The 101st Grenadiers
John Macdonald Brickmann, 3rd Brahmans
Ernle Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, 84th Punjabis
Henry Alick Cole, 44th Merwara Infantry
Mervyn Chidley Coote, 107th Pioneers
Harold Wilberforce-Bell, Political Employ

} ,—29th November 1914.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Arthur Beaumont Boggs, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse),—Dated the 3rd November 1914.

Thomas Norman Cameron Kemp, 9th Gurkha Rifles
Arthur Douglas Magnay, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse)
Mervyn Stockton Harvey Jones, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse
John George Smyth, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs
George Edward Forman Campbell, 10th Gurkha Rifles
Julian Gerald Barnes De Wilton, 8th Cavalry
Aubrey de St. Croix, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment)
Alexander Redmayne Raitt, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry
Arthur Montague Taylor, 1st Brahmans
Aubrey Spranger Townsend Reilly, 69th Punjabis
Charles Hony Trehane, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force)
Frank Vivian Spooner, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse)
Charles Joseph Weld, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force)
Richmond Pelham Inglis Cochrane, 17th Cavalry
Douglas Burgoyne Burgoyne-Wallace, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs
John Alexander Colquhoun May-Somerville, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse)
Herbert Prichard Thomas, 126th Baluchistan Infantry
William Vernon McCalmont, 10th Jats
Claude Boileau Mosse, 116th Mahrattas
John Le Clerc Fowle, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis)
Charles Colquhoun Morrison, 35th Scinde Horse
Robert William Ryall, 8th Gurkha Rifles
Patrick Valentine Blomfield, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse)
Paul Anthony Meade, 112th Infantry
Walter Augustus Gore Hinds, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry
Ralph Henry Wellesley Welsh, 16th Cavalry
Henry Dane, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)
Malcolm Hay Alexander Campbell, 89th Punjabis
Cyril Philip Francis Williamson, 95th Russell's Infantry
Byan Edward Chicheley Plowden, 82nd Punjabis
Brian Gerald Keene, 73rd Carnatic Infantry
Franklin Herbert Worlledge, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry
Duncan Alexander Cameron, Queen Victoria's Own Corps
Eof Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)
dward Seton Rind, 24th Punjabis

} ,—Dated the 24th November 1914.

No. 1060.—The following *provisional* promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Harold Ponsonby Steel 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis,—29th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1061.—The following promotions are made:—

7th Hariana Lancers.

Ressaidar Mumtaz Khan to be Risaldar and Jemadar Mam Chand to be Ressaidar and to remain seconded, *vice* Khurshed Ali Khan, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sheo Karan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mam Chand, promoted and seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Dafadar Muhammad Umar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf Khan, promoted; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

9th Hudson's Horse.

Jemadar Sultan Muhammad Beg to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Bhola Singh and Ahmad Shah to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 31st August 1914.

12th Cavalry.

Dafadar Kartar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bakhshish Singh, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Dafadar Shamsher Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Shirin Khan, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

16th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Narinjan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kala Singh, seconded; with effect from the 30th October 1914.

18th King George's Own Lancers.

Ressaidar Malik Sultan Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Wali Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Sultan Khan and Khuda Bakhsh Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th October 1914.

20th Deccan Horse.

Dafadar Shaikh Faiz-ud-din to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahbub Khan (I), promoted; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Jemadar Mahbub Khan (II) to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Dalip Singh and Bharat Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th August 1914.

30th Lancers.

Jemadar Todar Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Shaikh Jafar Ali and Dafadar Chet Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th September 1914.

35th Scinde Horse.

Ressaidar Wodhu Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Gaman Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Akbar Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Alahbakhsh Khan, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Jemadar Makhmuddin Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Shahbaz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Khan, deceased; with effect from the 18th June 1914.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Shiulal (I) to be Subadar, and Havildars Lakhi Ram, Chandgi, Harji, Jai Chand and Badul Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th August 1914.

24th Punjabis.

Subadar Sakt Chand, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kishen Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ujagar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Asa Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Ram Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Bhanga Singh, Dewa Singh, Jagat Singh, Chanda Singh and Jiwan Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force.)

Colour-Havildar Natha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, seconded; with effect from the 21st October 1914.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Colour-Havildar Jiwand Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th November 1914.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force.)

Jemadar Jagat Singh to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Rabel Singh and Havildars Amar Singh, Ujagar Singh, Sher Dil and Khan Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Subadar Poshalu to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kaliaperumal to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Kalimuttu Daver to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Dass, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 29th August 1914.

Havildar Ratnasabapathy to be Jemadar, *vice* Madurai, transferred to the 75th Carnatic Infantry; with effect from the 11th August 1914.

Jemadar Ramgasami to be Subadar, Colour-Havildars Katha Nadan, Chinnasami Daver and Husain Khan and Havildar Mir Rahmatullah to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th September 1914.

62nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Kalu Khan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

Jemadar Muhammad Hashim Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jahandad Khan, deceased; with effect from the 17th September 1914.

Colour-Havildars Tirkha Singh and Sher Zaman, Havildar-Major Shah Farman and Colour-Havildars Wazir Khan, Bir Singh and Shiunath Singh and Havildar Samandar Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

69th Punjabis.

Havildar Munsha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Daya Singh, deceased; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

Havildar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Indar Singh, deceased; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

76th Punjabis.

Jemadar Maluka to be Subadar and Havildar Sohan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jabbar, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Chuniram to be Subadar and Havildar Hardhan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh, deceased; with effect from the 19th October 1914.

Havildar Abdul Karim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Sadiq Ali, seconded; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

101st Grenadiers.

Jemadar Sivaji Rao Kale to be Subadar, Havildar Daji Sawant, Colour-Havildar Nur Khan, Havildar Govind Rane, Havildar-Major Ramjirao Kadam and Colour-Havildars Wazir Khan and Sakharam Kalbhar to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from 11th September 1914.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Havildar-Major Ilyasdar Khan and Colour-Havildar Rajaram Powar to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1914.

Jemadar Muhammad Chiragh-ud-din Khan to be Subadar, Quartermaster-Havildar Krishna Chavan and Colour-Havildars Daulatrao More and Sirpati Nale to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th September 1914.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Havildar-Major Dost Muhammad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd September 1914.

Colour-Havildar Jhujha Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Mani Ram, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th September 1914.

Havildars Ume Singh and Mubarik Ali to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd September 1914.

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Birihang Limbu to be Subadar, Havildar Shyamlal Khattri and Colour-Havildars Jaman Sing Gurung and Bir Bahadur Limbu and Havildar-Major Dhaul Bir Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Saharmukhi Limbu to be Jemadar, *vice* Sriganje Rai, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1062.—The following promotion is made to complete the establishment on the expansion of Mule Cadres:—

Jemadar Mehdi Khan, 13th Mule Corps, to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 9th October 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1063.—Captain R. Stephens, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, is permitted to resign his appointment as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, with effect from the 19th November 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1064.—Major William Thomas Conway Poole, Supply and Transport Corps, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 28th October 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1065.—Sub-Conductor Ernest John Tavner, India Miscellaneous List, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th October 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 1066.—Second Lieutenant Edmund Theodore Tesch resigns his commission. Dated the 4th August 1914.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1067.—Henry Cecil Charleton Bennett to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th October 1914.

Claude St. John Berrill to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th October 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Artillery Companies.

No. 1068.—Captain Bridson Kermode Goldsmith resigns his commission. Dated the 27th October 1914.

Tom Walters Venn to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption. Dated the 26th October 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1069.—Second Lieutenant Herbert Leonard Offley Garrett to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th September 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1070.—John Hugo Conway Kann to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 4th November 1914.

William Franklin Rule to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1071.—Lieutenant Fred Coates to be Captain, *vice* H. Roberts transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 29th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Donald Gordon to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. Coates promoted. Dated the 29th October 1914.

Wilfred Leslie Markwick to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption. Dated the 30th October 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1072.—Thomas Couper to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1073.—Philip Johnson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 28th August 1914.

Gerald Ewald Overbeck DeSmidt to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 29th August 1914.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1074.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption :—

John Earnest Jackson
Richard Maclean
Charles Eustace Evill
William Blake
} —Dated the 15th October 1914.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1075.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption :—

Percy Seamander Clarke
Vere Norman Rowsell
} —Dated the 15th October 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1076.—Captain (Honorary Major) Hugh Reid Lockie to be Major, *vice* W. Chamier V.D., promoted. Dated the 4th August 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1077.—Second Lieutenant Walter Merry Craddock resigns his commission. Dated the 24th September 1914.

Alexander Howett Worster to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1078.—Lieutenant Henry Ernest Stapleton to be Captain, *vice* N. D. Beatson-Bell resigned. Dated the 14th August 1914.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1079.—Lieutenant Alfred Carlyon Tweedy resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 27th November 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 17th and 24th November 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
Indian Army (Political employ).	Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood.	17th November 1914.	Near Fao .	Was Assistant to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Killed in action.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse. Attached 5th Dragoon Guards.	Captain Hugh Seymour Blane.	1st November 19	France .	Died of wounds.
13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment.)	Captain Robert Frank Clothier.	2nd November 1914.	East Africa	Killed in action.
Ditto .	2nd Lieutenant Maurice Charles Day.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).	Major Richard Ducat.	11th November 1914.	Near Fao .	Died of wounds.
35th Sikhs. Attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Captain Claude Gray Buchanan.	4th November 1914.	France .	Killed in action.
38th Dogras . .	Captain Richard Hope Waller.	2nd November 1914.	East Africa	Ditto.
61st King George's Own Pioneers.	Captain Bruce Edward Alexander Manson.	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain Laurence George Hart.	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, Attached to 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.	Captain John Henry Middleton Fuller.	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
98th Infantry . .	Captain Burton Howard Hall.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
The 101st Grenadiers .	Major Harold Tatum .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Captain Frederick George Brown.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Captain Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Lieutenant Robert Peyton Hughes.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
107th Pioneers .	Lieutenant Henry Gardiner Burridge.	17th November 1914.	France .	Ditto.
108th Infantry. Attached 101st Grenadiers.	Lieutenant Hubert James Tudor Hamer.	2nd November 1914.	East Africa	Ditto.
130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).	Major Norman Ruthven Anderson.	20th November 1914.	Bombay	

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th November 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 92.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine:—

To be Engineers.

Assistant Engineer Fred Burton, with effect from the 17th October 1914.
Assistant Engineer Frederick Greenlees, with effect from the 1st November 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd November 1914.

No. 323.—Mr. C. B. Barrie, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, officiated as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of that Railway from the 21st October to the 7th November 1914, forenoon, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.

No. 324.—Mr. G. F. Ford, Assistant Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, officiated as Signal Engineer of that Railway from the 28th March to the 27th April 1914.

The 25th November 1914.

No. 325.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Godhra-Lunavada Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1.	2.
Godhra Municipality	House Tax.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 326.—In continuation of Notification No. 58, dated the 21st February 1913, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway of the area between the Jagannathganj-Mymensingh Dacca Railway and the Brahmaputra with a view to framing of proposals for railway construction.

2. This survey will be known as the Mymensingh district railway reconnaissance survey.

No. 327.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, I.S.O., Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 11th December 1914.

No. 328.—Mr. W. Thyne, Commander of the Flotilla Service, Eastern Bengal Railway, officiated as Marine Superintendent from the 2nd to the 26th December 1913, and again from the 14th January to the 4th February 1914.

T. RYAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 26th November 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Two disturbances affected Baluchistan during the week and gave fairly widespread rain in the northern half of that province, but practically no rain fell in the rest of northwest India.

The unsettled conditions near the Andamans at the close of the previous week developed into a storm which advanced northwards to the neighbourhood of the Arakan coast. It gave widespread rain over the central parts, of Burma, but dissipated at sea on the 23rd without passing inland.

In the rest of the country weather was dry.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was nearly general, excluding Tenasserim and the extreme north on the first four days of the week.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Cox's Bazar was the only station that reported rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Local rain fell in Baluchistan on the 19th, 23rd and 24th. Light showers were reported from Parachinar and Multan.

The Peninsula.—Weather was dry.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

November 19th.—Port Blair 1·52″, Table Island 1·92″, Diamond Island 1·20″, and Fort Sandeman and Harnai each 0·81″.

„ 20th.—Port Blair 1·40″.

„ 21st.—Diamond Island 1·02″, Kyaukpyu 1·23″, Akyab 3·55″, Thayetmyo 1·12″ and Lashio 1·02″.

„ 22nd.—Rangoon 1·30″, Kyaukpyu 1·07″, Akyab 2·34″, Yamethin 0·98″, Lashio 2 50″ and Maymyo 1·45″.

„ 23rd.—Bassein .·58″.

„ 24th.—Victoria Point 1·22″ and Mergui 1·42″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands Burma, the Punjab South-West and Baluchistan, but no rain fell in any of the remaining divisions. The absence of rain is, however, a normal feature at this time of year in Bihar, the United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Sind, Rajputana East and the Konkan.

The rainfall from the 1st May to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. It is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the rest of the country, except in Mysore, where alone it is more than 20 per cent. in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 26th November 1914.			Rainfall data from 1st May 1914 to 26th November 1914.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4		6			
Bay Islands	3·1	1·7	+1·4	103·0	104·4	— 1·4	— 1	— 3
Lower Burma	2·4	0·5	+1·9	160·0	141·3	+18·7	+13	+12
Upper Burma	1·9	0·2	+1·7	45·5	41·8	+3·7	+ 9	+ 5
Assam	0	0·2	—0·2	67·6	76·6	— 9·0	—12	—12
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	62·2	69·8	— 7·6	—11	—11
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	63·0	58·5	+ 4·5	+ 8	+ 8
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	44·4	49·6	— 5·2	—10	—10
Bihar	0	0	0	46·6	49·8	— 3·2	6	— 6
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	37·3	39·0	— 1·7	4	— 4
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	39·4	39·2	+0·2	+ 1	+1
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	28·0	21·3	+6·7	+31	+31
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0	+0·1	14·6	7·9	+6·7	+85	+84
Kashmir	0	0·1	—0·1	9·1	9·0	+0·1	+ 1	+2
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	9·4	6·0	+3·4	+57	+59
Baluchistan	0·6	0·1	+0·5	7·8	2·5	+5·3	+212	+200
Sind	0	0	0	5·1	4·9	+0·2	+ 4	+ 4
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	10·8	11·7	—0·9		— 7
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	23·5	23·0	+0·5	+ 2	+ 2
Gujarat	0	0·1	—0·1	31·0	23·6	+7·4	+31	+32
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	29·1	29·8	—0·7	—2	— 2
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	44·3	41·5	+2·8	+7	+ 7
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	30·1	31·7	—1·6		— 5
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	41·1	45·0	—3·9	—9	
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	41·3	48·1	—6·8	—14	—14
Konkan	0	0	0	117·6	96·7	+20·9	+22	+22
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	34·3	27·4	+6·9	+25	+26
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	41·1	33·3	+7·8	+23	+24
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	36·3	30·3	+6·0	+20	+20
Mysore	0	0·2	—0·2	20·2	27·8	—7·6	—28	—27
Malabar	0	0·6	—0·6	104·9	97·7	+7·2	+ 7	
Madras, South-East	0	1·6	—1·6	30·9	29·2	+1·7	+ 6	+12
Madras Deccan	0	0·4	—0·4	23·2	24·1	—0·9	— 4	— 2
Madras Coast, North	0	0·8	—0·8	35·0	35·6	—0·6		+ 1

Dated 26th November 1914.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 21st November 1914.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was general but was somewhat irregularly distributed. Ploughing for and sowing of miscellaneous and island crops continue. Reaping of autumn rice is almost completed. Harvesting of groundnut and plucking of cotton are progressing but the prices for those crops are poor. The condition of crops is fair. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice is slightly above normal in Rangoon. The arrivals are small and the market for white rice is firm but quiet.

Assam.—The weather is generally seasonable and favourable to standing crops except in Cachar and the Garo Hills where rain is badly wanted for the transplanted winter rice. Sowing of spring rice continues in Goalpara. Plucking and manufacture of tea, ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of winter rice are going on. Gathering of cotton is nearing completion. Prospects of tea and sugarcane are fair to good. The outturn of cotton and winter rice is fair. The average price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. Fodder and water are insufficient in Cachar.

Bengal.—There has been no rain during the week except slight showers in parts of the Chittagong division. Preparation of lands for and sowing of spring crops are in progress but the operations are somewhat retarded for want of moisture in the soil. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced in some districts. The crop has been adversely affected by the continued drought and it is reported to be satisfactory only in the low lands and in the irrigated tracts of the Province. Sugarcane is doing well. Damage to winter rice by insects is reported from Khulna, Midnapore, Bakarganj and Chittagong. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The average price of common rice has remained stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Sowing of spring crops continues but its progress is being retarded in some districts for want of moisture. Harvesting of winter paddy is going on but the crop has suffered in several districts from want of rain. Rain is also badly needed for the newly sown spring crops. Some damages has been done by insect pests to standing crops in Gaya and Cuttack. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but paddy has suffered from want of rain in some States.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in most of the Himalayan, western submontane, upper and central Doab and north central districts of the Provinces. More rain is needed in some of the eastern submontane and Bundelkhand districts for late rice and for spring crops which are being irrigated where possible. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops have been completed in some districts and are approaching completion in others. Germination is good. Picking of cotton, sowing of poppy and pressing of sugarcane are in full swing. Standing crops are doing well and their prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Prices are fluctuating and have risen slightly in places but are on the whole stationary.

Punjab.—Except for slight showers which fell in parts of a few districts the weather remained dry. The condition of sugarcane, cotton and other standing crops is average to good. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops continue. The yield of cotton is generally average to good and of other crops average on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Sowings of wheat are in progress and are normal, or over normal. Prospects of spring crops are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell at certain stations. The weather is cloudy and cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. The Parharpur canal is running. Harvesting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and sowing of spring crops continue. Cane is being pressed and *gur* is being made in Peshawar. The condition of cattle is generally satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and are rising in the case of wheat, barley and gram in Peshawar and in the case of gram only in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctaating. Wheat sells from 9 to 18 and maize from 11 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Kishtwar and Akhnur tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Agricultural operations for spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported in Uttarmachhipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers were received in Ajmer-Merwara, Mewar and Shahpura. The maximum fall was 62 cents in Merwara. The weather is generally cool and clear. Sowing of spring crops continues. Slight damage by locusts is reported in Tonk, Mewar and Shahpura. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Central India.—Over one inch of rain fell in Bagli. Slight showers were received in the Indore, Mehidpur and Nimar districts of Indore and in parts of Dhar, Jhabua and Manpur. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Picking of cotton is progressing in Indore, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Standing crops are generally good. The outturn is estimated between 12 and 16 annas in Gwalior, 9 annas in the Lugasi State of Bundelkhand and is good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged in Jigni, Lugasi and in the Garauli State of Bundelkhand for want of rain. Cattle are in good condition except in some villages of the Segaon Mahal of the Indore State. Cattle disease prevails in Nagod and Anchera. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally high. Sowing of poppy is still in progress in Mandasor and in the Nahargarh Pargana of Gwalior and has just commenced in Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Sowing of spring crops has been practically completed. Germination is generally satisfactory but is reported to be defective in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur. A little rain would improve the seedlings of the spring crops. The supply of fodder and water is adequate and agricultural stock is in good condition. Rice in Mandla fell by 2 seers per rupee and *juar* rose by 2 seers in Nimar and fell by 2 seers in Chhindwara. Fluctuations are otherwise insignificant.

Feudatory States:—Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowing of spring crops is nearing completion. Standing crops are doing well. Wheat rose by 2 seers in Chhuikhadan and fell by 2 seers in Jashpur, rice rose by 2 seers in Udaipur and Jashpur and *kodon* fell by 3½ seers in Chhuikhadan.

Bombay.—Slight but beneficial rain fell during the week in Sind, the Deccan and Kolhapur. Crops are generally good except for slight damage by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha, by locusts in Cutch and by insufficient rain in two talukas of Poona. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Kathiawar. Sowing of spring crop generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar, parts of Poona and one taluka of Sholapur. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen in Sind, the Deccan and the Karnatak, have risen in Gujarat and are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Autumn crops are being harvested in parts and cotton is being picked generally. The early rice crop is fair to good and is being harvested throughout the Dominions. The crop has been damaged somewhat by insects in parts of the Warangal district. Spring crops are being sown. The crops are being weeded and are in good condition in most parts. Late rice lands are being prepared and sowings are progressing in many places. Cattle disease is reported from 7 talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers in Medak and the lowest 28 seers in Usmanabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices of food grains are steady. Markets are well supplied. Weeding operations are in progress in parts. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is fair. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. The prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in all districts except Tumkur and Shimoga. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Coffee picking has commenced in parts. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Tinnevelly, fair in Travancore and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but require rain in parts of five districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or is being completed in parts with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or concluding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Ramnad and the central parts except Trichinopoly. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 21st November 1914 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	4	4
		Kaira District	6	4
		Ahmedabad District	12	9
		Broach „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Surat District	2	2
		Bhiwndi Port	..	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	1	1
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	5	5
	Central	Nasik District	175	119
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	35	30
		Poona District	89	63
		Satara „	101	45
		Sholapur District	...	...
	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Alibag „	...	...
		Kolaba District	2	2
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	53	28
		Dharwar „	107	59
		Hubli Town	5	3
		Bijapur District	13	11
		Karwar „	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	13	9
		Cutch „	6	6
		Mandvi Port	1	...
		Porbandar Port	1	2
		Kathiawar Agency	27	19
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	175	116
		Surat Agency	...	...
		TOTAL	834	538
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	48	34
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	137 (*d*)	111 (*c*)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	21	13
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	..	..
		Salem District	12 (*b*)	9 (*a*)
		Coimbatore Town	..	...
		Coimbatore District	2	1
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chittoor District	...	1*
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	220	169

(*a*) One imported. (*b*) Two imported. (*c*) Four imported. (*d*) Five imported.

The following correction should be made in the return for the week ending 14th November 1914 :—

Hyderabad district 1 case, 1 death for *nil*.
Mandvi Port 1 „ 1 „ „
Hyderabad Town 25 cases, 16 deaths „
Cutch State 7 „ 7 „ „

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	9	6
		Patna District	...	...
		Gaya Town	3	3
		Gaya District	...	...
		Shahabad District	26	22
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	...	...
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	8	5
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	1	1
		Monghyr District	...	...
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	5	5
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	52	42
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	1	1
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Meerut „	11	17
		Bulandshahr „	10	5
	Agra	Aligarh District	17	14
		Muttra City	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	7	7
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	2	2
		Cawnpore District	8	8
		Fatehpur „	6	5
		Allahabad „	5	5
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Banares	Benares District	1	1
		Jaunpur „	10	9
		Ghazipur „	57	46
		Ballia „	25	20
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	45	36
		Basti „	31	16
		Azamgarh „	59	45
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	3	3
		Unao „	25	21
		Rae Bareli „	5	4
		Sitapur „	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	10	9
		Bahraich „	2	2
		Sultanpur „	...	...
		Partabgarh District	1	1
		Bara Banki „	11	11
		TOTAL	350	288

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	88	60
		Gurgaon „	5	5
		Rohtak „	3	2
		Karnal „	30	3
		Ambala „	119	113
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	22	22
		Jullundur City	11	4
		Jullundur District	49	32
		Ludhiana „	123	55
		Ferozepore „	3	4
	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	4	2
		Amritsar City	4	4
		Amritsar District	17	17
		Gurdaspur „	53	43
		Sialkot „	13	11
		Gujranwala „	107	81
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	27	13
		Gujrat „	43	42
		Jhelum „	43	33
		Rawalpindi „	95	79
		Attock „	9	4
	Multan	Lyallpur District	19	11
		Jhang „	2	2
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	6	6
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	68	68
		Kapurthala State	22	9
		TOTAL	985	725
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	5	6
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	2
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	1	...
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magw	Thayetmyo District	5	5
		Magwe District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	2	2
		Meiktila „	1	1
		TOTAL	16	16
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Jubbulpore	Saugor Town	9	8
		Saugor District	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	28	12
		Hoshangabad District	20	17
	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur Town	1	1
		TOTAL	58	38

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	6	2
		TOTAL	6	2
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	24	18
		Bangalore City	16	12
		Bangalore District	30	23
		Mysore City	8	8
		Mysore District	64	45
		Hassan „	7	2
		Kadur „	1	1
		Kolar „	30	18
		Kolar Gold Fields	16	10
		Tumkur District	14	13
		Shimoga „	13	8
		Chitaldroog „	27	15
		TOTAL	249	173
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	4	3
		Bidar „	10	8
		Medak „	8	6
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	22(a)	17(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	81	71
		Kurwai State	...	...
		TOTAL	81	71
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	1*	...
		TOTAL	1	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	18	18
		TOTAL	18	18
		GRAND TOTAL	2,892	2,097

* Imported.

(a) From the 9th to the 15th November 1914.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 521-C.—528-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

ALLOTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED IN 1914.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen recently appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service are under the orders of the Governor General in Council allotted to the provinces shown below against their names :—

Mr.	Herbert Cecil Stork	Bengal.
„	James Richard Blair	
„	Charles Geoffrey Buckland Stevens	
„	Robert Douglas	
„	Harold Quinton	
„	Hubert Graham	
Mr.	Henry Carlos Prior	Bihar and Orissa.
„	Frederick Williamson	
„	Martin Joseph Dixon	
„	Herbert Ribton Meredith	
Mr.	Harold George Dennehy	Assam.
„	Arthur William Fagan	
Mr.	Andrew Gourlay Clow	United Provinces.
„	John Seymour Eyton	
„	Edwin Carlile Sturdy	
„	Arthur Allen Waugl	
„	Bertram Edward Dreyfus	
„	Pheroze Merwan Kharegat	
„	Robert Prothero Hankinson	
Mr.	Harold Alfred Cecil Blacker	Punjab.
„	Ronald Brymer Beckett	
„	Stephen Leonard Sale	
„	Colin Grant Crawford	

Mr. James Baird Taylor	Central Provinces.
„ Kenelm George Digby	
„ Anthony Lockhart Binney	
Mr. John Humphrey Wise	Burma.
„ Ralph Neild	
„ John Francis Sheehy	

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Bihar and Orissa should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Bankipore. Those posted to Assam should report by telegram their arrival at Calcutta to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner at Shillong, asking for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival. Gentlemen who land at Bombay should inquire of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of the province to which they have been posted The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that province.

3. The officers posted to the United Provinces should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Allahabad. Those posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed where to proceed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma and to the Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings fro April to		asc.		Remarks
		During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	14th November 1913.	14th November 1914.	1913.	1914.	14th November 1913.	14 h November 19 .4.			
		Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
	State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,659	2,678	8,27,626	7,38,000	311	276	2,45,46,684	2,41,42,000	.	4,04,684	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	7,871	9,000	375	429	2,32,708	2,70,000	,292	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	946	998	7,14,106	5,24,000	755	525	2,08,89,355	1,90,52,000	.	8,37,355	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,578	8,83,379	6,76,000	562	416	2,29,81,585	1,94,50,000		35,31,585	
	East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	20,60,413	20,43,000	808	801	6,31,55,442	6,32,05,000	,558	...	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,551	16,58,069	13,83,000	654	542	4,71,78,846	4,33,26,000	.	38,52,846	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	58,920	75,000	468	596	13,28,712	18,31,000	,288	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	2,906	2,500	72	62	1,00,250	92,700	.	7,550	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	28,247	29,100	498	513	10,24,708	6,74,000	.	3,50,708	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	6,44,019	6,18,000	249	239	2,27,55,344	2,26,85,000		70,344	
	North-Western (including 2' 6' gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	16,01,387	16,20,000	399	379	5,40,63,738	5,26,51,000	.	14,12,738	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	289	1,600	1,661	4,64,612	3,86,000	290	241	1,44,31,766	1,26,00,000	...	18,31,766	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	1,780	2,800	54	36	(a) 38,051	89,100	51,049	...	
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	7,934	9,300	248	291	2,99,486	2,98,000	...	1,486	(a) From 21st April 1914.
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,50,103	1,32,000	186	155	41,34,815	41,22,000	...	12,815	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,16,950	5,39,000	338	295	1,72,76,099	1,67,26,000	. .	5,50,099	
	Burma	306	1,552	1,552	4,44,323	3,79,000	286	244	1,39,70,378	1,38,42,000	...	1,28,378	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	21,112	18,200	170	147	8,52,957	6,09,000	...	2,43,957	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	34,000	29,700	118	103	13,64,083	11,35,000	...	2,29,083	
	Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	71,009	63,000	173	155	23,36,500	23,38,000	1,500	...	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,454	4,20,962	4,75,000	290	327	1,76,44,171	1,74,95,000		1,49,171	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	15,927	17,800	147	165	5,73,247	5,74,000		...	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,72,295	1,90,000	347	241	59,69,458	58,83,000		86,458	
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	30	30	3,086	2,400	102	80	81,042	73.		8,042	
		415	26,157	26,338	1,10,11,635	98,33,400	421	373					

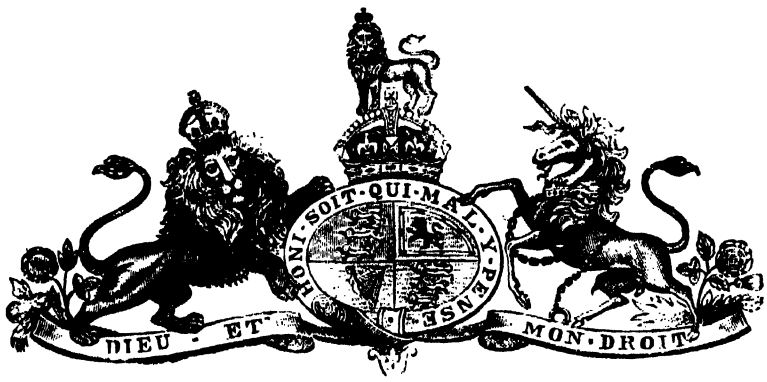
SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

5' 6" gauge.	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	12,654	13,000	160	165	4,62,102	4,72,000	...	1,002
	Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	5,334	4,500	156	132	1,71,539	1,67,000	9,898	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,22,715	1,12,000	367	335	37,55,053	33,88,000	...	4,539
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,453	4,300	160	126	1,79,935	1,85,000	5,065	3,67,063
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	26,619	26,000	246	241	11,03,464	7,83,000	...	...
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,16,524	91,000	274	214	32,52,862	32,30,000	...	3,20,464
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	24,234	22,000	156	142	8,30,877	7,49,000	...	22,862
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	11,928	10,000	57	48	3,84,409	3,61,000	..	81,877
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	31,591	21,500	204	139	7,84,563	7,58,000	...	23,409
	Tarkessur	312	22	22	7,714	6,200	347	282	2,20,939	2,45,000	24,061	26,563
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,618	2,200	78	65	79,162	77,300	...	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension)	87	89	89	6,455	6,100	72	69	2,33,371	2,47,000	13,626	1,862
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,50,498	2,09,000	202	169	66,18,059	65,75,000	...	...
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	44,471	38,800	291	254	10,28,387	9,71,000	...	43,050
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,402	6,700	143	129	2,14,980	2,31,000	16,320	57,387
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	32,417	32,100	143	141	8 98 229	9,94,000	95,771	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	7,970	5,300	241	161	1,66,162	1,67,000	838	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	29 827	23,000	347	267	8,40,084	8,19,000	...	21,084
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	14,322	12,800	78	70	4,84,581	5,11,000	26,419	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	28,812	23,000	137	105	8,21,300	8,61,000	39,700	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	70,485	74,900	159	170	22,70,484	25,87,000	3,16,516	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	6,370	4,700	87	64	1,82,119	1,72,000	...	10,119
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	5,011	4,700	93	87	1,77,070	1,88,000	10,930	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	1,03,632	69,600	101	65	33,94,876	28,30,000	...	5,64,876
	Junagad	105	113	114	11,627	11,700	103	103	3,53,900	3,61,000	4,100	...
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	5,446	4,600	185	159	1,86,253	1,82,000	...	4,253
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,655	2,900	47	29	1,24,985	1,27,000	2,015	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	18,004	11,500	191	124	4,85,334	4,67,000	...	21,334
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	11,555	14,800	209	269	3,01,718	2,94,000	...	7,718
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	28,920	28,700	108	107	13,10,010	10,78,000	...	2,32,010
	Sangli	153	5	5	648	500	130	100	21,858	22,100	242	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	11,321	12,700	174	195	4,04,107	4,03,000	...	1,167
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	13,905	15,200	135	148	6,50,540	6,21,000	...	29,540
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,412	4,500	95	67	1,73,228	1,60,000	...	13,228
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	36,632	13,400	316	116	6,45,861	6,67,000	21,139	...
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)	...	...	14	...	300	...	21	...	4,400	4,400	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)	...	...	11	...	600	...	55	...	22,800	22,800	...
	Champaner-Shivarjpur	83	20	20	875	700	47	39	55,815	15,900	...	9,915
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	1,600	...	59	...	28,400	28,400	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	118	142	13,678	12,000	116	85	3,80,860	4,15,000	34,140	...
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)	...	...	26	...	700	...	27	...	26,600	26,600	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	455	400	17	15	16,064	15,800	...	264
	Murtazapur-Ellichpur (*f*)	...	...	48	...	3,300	...	69	...	1,45,000	1,45,000	...
	Murtajapur-Karanja (*g*)	...	...	20	...	800	...	40	...	1,700	1,700	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	1,820	1,700	65	61	62,007	72,500	10,493	...
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	2,002	1,500	54	41	76,573	74,300	...	2,273
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	27,487	21,000	539	412	7,99,365	7,92,000	...	7,365
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*h*)	...	...	21	...	1,000	...	48	...	21,000	21,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	379	400	15	16	17,283	15,500	...	1,783
	TOTAL	166	7,427	7,707	12,85,415	11,14,900	173	145	3,83,08,702	3,72,96,400	...	10,12,302
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,584	34,045	22,97,050	1,09,48,300	366	322	37,55,38,127	36,04,59,200	...	1,50,78,927

(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
(*e*) Opened from 5th December 1913.
(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1913.
(*g*) Opened from 1st November 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 30th November 1914.

An Ordinance to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market.

ORDINANCE No. IX OF 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

& 25 Vict., c. 67.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.

Short title and extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

2. In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

Definitions.

(*a*) "owner" in relation to any article of commerce includes any person who as agent or otherwise has power to sell the article;

(*b*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council, as regards the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, as regards the whole or any part of the province, may, by general or special order, require any person or class of persons to make a return, giving such particulars as may be required in the order, of any article of commerce of which he or any person belonging to such class is the owner, and to submit such return to such authority, within such time, as may be specified in the order.

Power to call for returns of articles of commerce.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*), or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, empower, by general or special order, any person to enter and search any place in which such person has reason to believe that there are kept or stored any articles which have been or were required to be included in the return and of which the person making or required to make the return is or was the owner, and a person so empowered may take such measures as he thinks necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

Returns or information not to be disclosed.

4. No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 ll be published or disclosed except for the rposes of a prosecution under this Ordinance.

Penalties.

5. Whoever

(*a*) intentionally omits to make a return when so required by an order under section 3; or

(*b*) makes or causes to be made any return which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true; or

(*c*) obstructs or impedes any person empowered under section 3, sub-section (*2*), in the exercise of any of his powers under that sub-section; or

(*d*) refuses to answer or gives an answer which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Ordinance,

ıall be punishable with imprisonment of either escription for a term which may extend to six ıonths, or with fine which may extend to rupees ne thousand, or with both.

Power to declare that article of commerce is unreasonably withheld from the market.

6. (*1*) If the Governor General in Council or the Local Government is of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make a declaration to that effect.

(*2*) The power conferred by sub-section (*1*) may be exercised in respect of any article of commerce generally or any class of such article or any particular supplies thereof and may be exercised by the Governor General in Council in respect of the whole or any part of British India and by the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of the province.

(*3*) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as preventing the authorities mentioned in this section from exercising the power conferred thereby without having first obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under this Ordinance.

Power to take possession of stocks of article unreasonably withheld.

7. On the issue of a notification under section 6, any person empowered by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, by general or special order in that behalf, may take possession of any supplies of the article so notified which may be found within any area to which such notification extends, on paying the owner such compensation as may be determined by agreement between the person so empowered and the owner of such supplies or, in default of agreement, on payment or tender of payment of such compensation as the person so empowered considers reasonable.

Appeal by owner of supplies.

8. (*1*) If the owner of any supplies taken possession of in accordance with the provisions of section 7 is dissatisfied with the compensation paid or tendered to him in default of agreement, such owner, notwithstanding the fact that he may have accepted payment, may, within fourteen days from the date of such payment or tender of payment or within such longer period as may be prescribed, appeal to the prescribed authority.

(*2*) The prescribed authority shall consist of at least three persons, one of whom at least shall have commercial experience.

(*3*) The prescribed authority in deciding the appeal shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, and may either enhance or reduce the compensation determined as reasonable by the person taking possession of the supplies. If such authority enhances the compensation any sum due in accordance with the award shall be paid to the owner of the supplies. If such authority reduces the compensation any excess which the owner of the supplies has received shall be recoverable from such owner as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Rule-making power.

9. (*1*) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the forms in which any return required by this Ordinance shall be submitted;

(*b*) subject to the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), the constitution of an authority for the hearing of appeals under section 8, and the procedure to be followed by such authority and by persons appealing to such authority; and

(*c*) any other purpose ancillary to this Ordinance.

(*3*) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

Barring of jurisdiction of Courts.

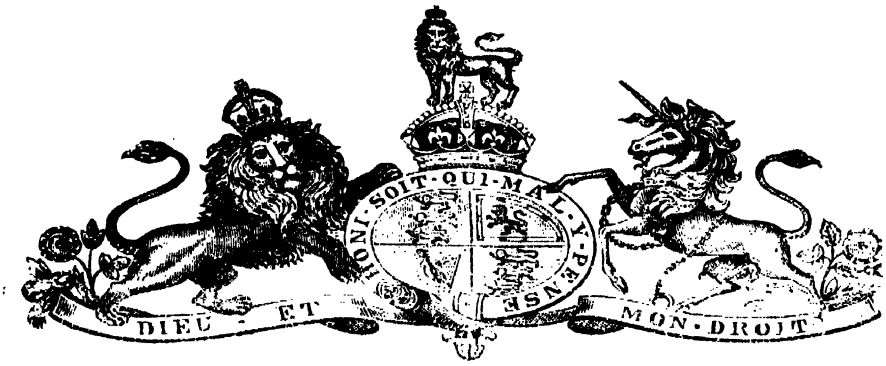
10. No Court shall call into question any order or award made under this Ordinance; and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi*.

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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. R. C.-1669.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first six months of 1914-1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,84,77,000	34,94,33,000	12,07,46,000	11,32,97,000	...	74,49,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,38,38,000	2,75,86,000	1,30,03,000	1,26,12,000	...	9,91,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,15,62,000	5,15,53,000	2,35,65,000	2,38,89,000	3,24,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,78,88,000	8,05,74,000	4,05,41,000	3,90,57,000	...	14,84,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,32,67,000	13,74,28,000	6,47,11,000	6,58,50,000	11,39,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	11,33,30,000	10,85,52,000	5,28,24,000	4,84,09,000	...	44,15,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,09,16,000	8,00,60,000	3,47,08,000	3,35,30,000	...	11,78,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	82,92,78,000	83,51,86,000	35,00,98,000	33,60,44,000	...	1,40,54,000
319,400	285,700	194,800	94,900	...	99,900	Interest	1,35,12,000	1,63,54,000	53,27,000	51,00,000	...	2,27,000
4,800	5,000	3,200	4,500	1,300	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,57,90,000	5,96,58,000	2,56,56,000	2,56,60,000	4,000	...
1,600	1,600	400	300	...	100	Receipts by Civil Department	2,08,66,000	2,15,35,000	92,15,000	97,08,000	4,93,000	...
102,600	71,500	59,300	44,400	...	14,900	Miscellaneous	68,21,000	98,98,000	30,48,000	29,05,000	...	1,43,000
77,000	47,800	75,700	42,600	...	33,100	Railways	56,18,77,000	56,62,55,000	26,97,57,000	26,70,20,000	...	27,37,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,50,59,000	4,40,69,000	2,24,87,000	2,24,75,000	...	12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	42,88,000	35,91,000	19,72,000	17,32,000	...	2,40,000
351,200	351,600	159,200	166,500	7,300	...	Military Receipts	1,40,84,000	1,52,18,000	62,37,000	61,94,000	...	43,000
856,600	763,500	492,600	353,200	...	139,400	TOTAL REVENUE	1,55,15,75,000	1,57,17,64,000	69,37,97,000	67,68,88,000	...	1,69,59,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	20,00,000
2,765,300	...	2,145,800	784,700	...	1,361,100	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	29,39,000	29,39,000	...
2,765,300	...	2,145,800	784,700	...	1,361,100	TOTAL	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	39,39,000	9,39,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	4,135,000	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,84,91,000	4,70,94,000	2,98,53,000	4,74,20,000	1,75,67,000	...
...	...	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41,000	4,600	42,700	38,100	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,45,06,000	2,65,81,000	1,19,61,000	...	...	1,19,61,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	2,05,95,000	...	80,03,000	...	...	80,03,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	35,82,000	29,60,000	22,88,000	19,53,000	...	3,35,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,61,63,000	2,09,79,000	80,43,000	82,42,000	1,99,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	1,07,000	1,11,000	36,000	39,000	3,000	...
...	...	...	1,274,100	1,274,100	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	12,19,58,000	4,42,01,000	...	...	...	...
29,050,800	20,000,000	10,260,900	3,733,100	...	6,527,800	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	57,60,000	57,60,000	...
29,050,800	24,176,000	10,265,500	7,049,900	...	3,215,600	TOTAL	21,54,02,000	14,19,26,000	6,01,84,000	6,34,14,000	32,20,000	...
32,672,700	24,939,500	12,903,900	8,187,800	...	4,716,100	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,76,99,77,000	1,71,46,90,000	75,69,81,000	74,41,91,000	...	1,27,90,000
9,789,600	7,457,000	9,729,600	8,157,700	...	1,631,900	Opening Balance	28,93,97,000	22,06,07,000	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	...	5,52,73,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	22,633,500	16,345,500	...	6,348,000	GRAND TOTAL	2,05,93,74,000	1,93,52,97,000	1,04,63,78,000	97,83,15,000	...	6,80,63,000

Preliminary Accounts 1913-1914.	Budget 1914-1915.	1914.			
£	£	£	£	£	£
115,300	8,900	58,	20,		38,(
087,900	2,...5,000	89.	1,124	34,...	
278,400	287,800	127.	148	21,900	
461,800	484,500	191.	208	11,700	
667,800	2,676,100	,35[illegible]	1,441,...	87,500	
16,800	35,700	[illegible]	7,900	2,700	
,000,100	9,001,500	,535,300	4,528,900	...	400
119,800	120,900	63,700	60,700	...	
101,200	82,200	49,400	64,900	15,500	
463,400	5,711,900	,730,600	323,200	92,600	
,3[illegible] 500	20,794,500	,105,600	124,700	319,100	
		...			
	34,500	,195,600	,700	,100	
	2,[illegible]8,400	,529,300	,200		
	...	...			
	962,200	...			
...	102,000	5,200	000		
36,400					
3,093,400	3,752,6[illegible]	,584,500	200		65,300
:1					
.					
...					
1,041,					
...					
...	...				
,076,'00	2,952				,800
...	..				
...	..	...			
...	...	...	...		
10,898,900	2,952,900	3,531,800			3,531,800
34,364,800	27,500,000	15,171,900	11,793,900		3,378,000
8,157,500	4,896,500	7,521,600	4,551,600		2,97(
42,462,300	32,396,500	22,693,500	16,345,500		

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Whole year.		April to September.			
Expenditure.	Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,86,51,000	13,87,82,000	6,47,87,000	6,71,31,000	23,44,000	...
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,28,14,000	6,16,68,000	2,64,84,000	2,94,07,000	29,23,000	...
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,41,40,000	4,74,97,000	2,05,86,000	2,13,26,000	7,40,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	25,89,36,000	28,96,28,000	11,76,86,000	12,59,57,000	82,71,000	...
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,24,82,000	4,16,03,000	1,90,18,000	1,96,55,000	6,37,000	...
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,12,47,000	1,44,65,000	36,47,000	74,92,000	38,45,000	...
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,54,79,000	31,96,51,000	14,63,90,000	16,82,95,000	2,19,05,000	...
Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,17,87,000	3,42,99,000	1,39,33,000	1,56,30,000	16,97,000	...
Other Public Works	10,20,35,000	11,06,14,000	3,90,42,000	3,98,12,000	7,70,000	...
Military Services	23,53,37,000	24,23,14,000	11,21,30,000	13,17,49,000	1,96,19,000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,22,29,08,000	1,30,05,41,000	56,37,03,000	62,64,54,000	6,27,51,000	...
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—4,80,89,000	..	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,22,29,08,000	1,25,24,52,000	56,37,03,000	62,64,54,000	6,27,51,000	...
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	13,36,91,000	12,25,14,000	5,44,69,000	4,66,43,000	...	78,26,000
Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	5,03,000	2,30,000	10 01,000	...	...	10,01,000
Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	60,10,000	84,70,000	19,38,000	21,05,000	1,67,000	...
TOTAL	14,02,04,000	13,12,14,000	5,74,08,000	4,87,48,000	...	86,60,000
Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	4,40,90,000	4,40,90,000	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...	3,93,75,000	...	37,38,000	37,38,000	...
Do. do. by Provincial Governments	24,63,000	65,40,000	6,43,000	9,57,000	3,14,000	...
Remittances (net)	2,59,09,000	2,00,46,000	83,12,000	1,56,83,000	73,71,000	...
Secretary of State's Bi paid	...	...	12,14,000	2,95,44,000	2,83,30,000	...
Do. do. exchange	43,57,61,000	30,00,10,000	14,83,88,000	5,69,07,000	...	9,14,81,000
Drafts on Londc	—20,35,000	—10,000	—4,20,000	—63,000	...	—3,57,000
TOTAL	...	...	...	..	...	...
	46,20,98,000	36,59,61,000	15,81,37,000	15,08,56,000	...	72,81,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,82,52,10,000	1,74,96,27,000	77,92,48,000	82,60,58,000	4,68,10,000	...
Closing Balance	23,41,64,000	18,56,70,000	26,71,30,000	15,22,57,000	...	11,48,73,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,05,93,74,000	1,93,52,97,000	1,04,63,78,000	97,83,15,000	...	6,50,63,000

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 4th December 1914.

H. F. HOWARD.
Controller of Currency.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

November 23.

1941. Raney-Laird Petroleum Dehydrating Co. *A process and apparatus for treating petroleum emulsions.*

1942. I. E. Robinson. *Improvements in or relating to smoke consuming furnaces and stoves.*

1943. G. K. Paul. *Compact and comfortable box harmonium.*

1944. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. *Improvements in the connections of electrical condensers.*

1945. C. L. Grugeon and (Mrs.) M. E. Grugeon. *Improvements in or relating to frames for pictures, photographs and the like.*

1946. W. J. Melhuish. *Improvements in the manufacture of vegetable milk and its derivatives.*

1947. E. Thompson. *Improvements in electro-magnetic perforators.*

November 25.

1948. Duncan Brothers & Co. and M. H. Hotchkis. *Improvements in and in connection with machinery for drying tea and the like.*

1949. G. L. Danforth. *Improvements in regenerators.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1326. R. P. Van Calcar, J. Ellerman & H. J. Martijn. *Process of an apparatus for drying and sterilising air.*

1752. S. Ramachandra Aiyer. *Live-weight trolley lift.*

1844. Weldless Couplings, Ld. *Improvements relating to weldless couplings for railway wagons.*

1903. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in sanitary appliances.*

1915. A. W. Taff. *Improvements in rail clips.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1270. G. Maccaferri. *Improvements in defences for the banks and beds of water-courses.*

1558. E. Bouchaud-Praceiq. *Employment of chlorophyll extracts as fuel and process of extracting same.*

1585. J. J. C. Paterson. *A new or improved convertible berth for railway carriages and the like.*

1675. W. P. Dunham. *Improvements in portable electric lamp supports.*

1751. K. K. Bernard. *Improvements in billiard cues.*

1755. J. S. G. Telfer and J. H. C. Boyd. *An improved ventilating fan.*

1757. T. E. Haywood, A. G. Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer, Ld., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements in derailers.*

1789. E. Rüegger. *Improvements in ice-making machines.*

1811. G. B. Hope & M. T. San. *Improved machinery and apparatus for drying par-boiled paddy and other grain.*

1820. J. N. Prasad. *Improvements in boots and shoes and other foot-wear.*

1822. A. J. Roberts. *A new and improved receiver for wireless systems.*

1827. T. E. Laurent. *A burglar-proof alarm lock.*

1834. G. Gray. *Improved means for operating doffer combs of carding engines.*

1843. W. O. Beere and J. E. Rough. *Improvements in machines for treating flax and other fibrous plants.*

1852. New Refractory Ores, Ld. *Improvements relating to the extraction of base metal from ore or other material.*

1875. A. A. Stoddard. *A radial flow module.*

1876. United Telegraph & Cable Co. *Improvements in telegraphy.*

1879. J. G. Lucas. *Improvements in porous containers or diaphragms for voltaic cells.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1506. Betulander.
1712. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld.
1771. Brain & Hodgson.

PATENTS SEALED.

1631. Druitt & Gilpin.
1704. Williamson.
1762. Wolff.
1778. Bhisey.
1783. Societe Revel Pere & Fils.
1794. Williamson.
1796. Wetcarbonising, Ld.

EXTENSION OF TERM OF PATENT.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the extension of the term of patent No. 19 of 1901, for improvements in portable sugar cane mills, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of Bishen Dutt Naik. Under Section 15 (2) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, any person may give notice to the Controller of objection to the extension. The petition will be taken under consideration on 5th February 1915, and notices of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, should be filed with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before that date.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

521 of 1904. Crosthwaite. (To 7 July 1915.)
374 of 1907. British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ld. (To 27 November 1915.)
89 of 1908. Robertson. (To 16 December 1915.)
539 of 1908. Hood and Salamon. (To 29 January 1916.)
441 of 1909. Thompson. (To 4 March 1916.)
524 of 1910. Mikimoto. (To 8 December 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1902.

274, (Automatic Aerator Patents, Ld.).

1910.

172, (Holmes & Wagstaff). 302, (Potter). 377, (Goldman).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

November 23rd to 28th, 1914.

Class 1. No. 2458. Walter Albin Robinson, of No. 86/1, Clive Street, Calcutta, British India. November 20.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
„	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
„	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
„	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
„	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
„	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers. Advice of the shipment of copies has been received.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price ₹6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	₹ 3 a copy.
(2)	„	„	1903-04	„	„ 3 „
(3)	„	„	1904-05	„	„ 3
(4)	„	„	1908-09	„	„ 3
(5)	„	„	1909-10	„	„ 3-8
(6)	„	„	1910-11	„	„ 3-8
(7)	„	„	1912-13	„	„ 2-8
(8)	„	„	1913-14	„	„ 2-8

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price ₹2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price ₹4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price ₹6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price ₹5 per copy.

' Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price ₹2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta.	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux. . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O; Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.: 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	33,48,500	24,06,80,755	24,40,29,255	13,79,35,570	20,62,102	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,64,97,618	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—₹4,69,26,571.
Cawnpore	...	2,79,60,975	2,79,60,975	1,22,35,368	59,14,282	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	1,81,49,650	
Lahore	...	3,30,34,265	3,30,34,265	1,34,97,512	1,19,50,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,54,47,525	
Bombay	1,07,83,185	17,04,15,970	18,11,99,155	3,61,26,960	6,01,30,793	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9,62,57,753	
Karachi	...	2,03,52,320	2,03,52,320	67,76,133	31,34,925	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	99,11,058	
Madras	20,43,270	6,07,09,960	6,27,53,230	3,58,91,515	20,70,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,79,61,890	
Rangoon	...	4,25,56,440	4,25,56,440	6,44,08,786	33,21,360	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	6,77,30,146	
	1,61,74,955	59,57,10,685	61,18,85,640	30,68,71,844	8,85,83,850	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	61,19,55,640	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil.	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									70,000	
Total Circulation ₹			61,18,85,640								Total Reserve ₹		61,18,85,640	

£47,000 (Rs. 7 05,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 30th November 1914. The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 30th November 1914 to 6,33 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	3	...	3	4	...	4	..	...	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	10	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 3rd December 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th November 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,30,100	5,81,46,700	1,61,33,800	81,02,400	19,09,000	9,49,22,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,29,133
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1914 . . .	...	1,500	32,600	11,500	...	3,300	48,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,900
	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,81,79,300	1,61,45,300	81,02,400	19,12,300	9,49,70,900	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,79,78,033
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	1,500	50,000	60,500	...	1,12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,000
Balance on 30th November 1914.	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,81,77,800	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,300	9,48,58,900	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,78,66,033

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,313 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,682 lakhs.

„	1st Oct. 1914	„	15th Oct.	„	ditto	...	ditto ...
„	16th „	„	31st „	„	ditto	...	ditto ...
„	1st Nov. „	„	15th Nov.	„	ditto	...	ditto ...
„	16th „	„	30th „	„	ditto	...	ditto 1 lakh
						12,313 lakhs	12,683 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd December 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,07,72,358 2 10			
Public Deposits at Branches 99,16,512 13 3	2,06,88,871	0	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	22,32,12,120	1	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	13,57,856	13	3
Sundries	26,40,989	8	10
RUPEES	28,78,99,837	7	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,28,07,890	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,06,62,740	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,55,73,851	1	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,01,64,945	13	10
Bills discounted and purchased	1,83,60,863	8	5
Balances with other Banks	14,54,536	12	8
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	25,96,425	14	3
Stamps	12,515	15	11
Sundries	3,64,555	15	11
	17,22,98,325	2	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *7,08,62,520 13 0	11,56,01,512	5	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,47,38,991 8 2			
RUPEES	28,78,99,837	7	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,14,872 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,86,657 8 0

Rs. 12,01,530 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 3rd December 1914. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 46·63

NOTICE.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 30th November, 1914.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. S. B. Moultrie, on return from leave, to be Agent, Agra Branch, *vice* Mr. H. Fisher proceeding on furlough.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,

Secretary & Treasurer.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 3 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

6	Talismans.
2	Tops for tassels.
8	Earrings of two kinds.
2	Old coins used as pendants.
1	Armlet.
2	Pieces of an Armplate.
Total 21	pieces.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

NOTICE.

Wanted to inform contractors that sealed Tenders for the supply of Cordage, Liquid fuel, Timber, Tin ingot and other miscellaneous stores from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 will be received by the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, up to 11th December 1914, for consideration and orders of the Director of Ordnance Factories who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

2. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" of the stores for which tenders are invite are obtainable on payment of Re. 1 (one) per set on application in writing. Samples and Specifications of the articles can be inspected at the Factory. Interpretation of the clauses of the forms and such other information required, will be furnished by the Superintendent on any working day of the Factory.

3. Tenders from only recognised tradesmen will be considered. New tenderers should be prepared to quote references as to standing financial position, etc., if called upon to do so. A deposit of earnest money at 2 per cent. on the value of stores tendered for, must accompany all tenders in Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, the latter standing in the name of tenderer. Cash will not be accepted.

N. S. H. SITWELL, Captain R.A.,
Offg. Superintendent.

AMMUNITION FACTORY OFFICE;
Dum Dum, the 21st November 1914.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1914.

Mr. M. S. Ramaswami, M.A., Assistant, Botanical Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for (3) three months with effect from the 31st October 1914.

From the same date Mr. P. M. Debburman, B.Sc., at present probationer in the Botanical Survey Department, was appointed to undertake Mr. Ramaswami's duties in addition to his own.

A. T. GAGE, MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1917.

ENGLISH.

The following works are recommended to indicate the standard of knowledge to be demanded of candidates at the Matriculation Examination in 1917 :—

Prose.

Sister Nivedita	... ...	Cradle Tales of Hindustan.
Scott	... ...	Readings from the Waverley Novels, Vols. I and II (published by Messrs. Sarkar & Co.).
Kingsley	... ...	Heroes.
Defoe	... ...	Robinson Crusoe (Any School edition).
G. Küpfer	... ...	Legends of Greece and Rome (G. Harrop).
Arabian Nights, edited by Andrew Lang (Longmans, Green & Co).		
Washington Irving	... ...	University Selections from the Sketch Book.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.		
Hunter	... .	Readings from Indian History, Part III.
Miss Mitford	... ...	Scenes from Our Village ("Stories Old and New Series" Blackie).
Ker and Cleaver	... ...	Heroes of Exploration (Blackie & Son).
Swift	... ...	Gulliver's Travels (Any School edition).

Poetry.

Lahiri's Select Poems, Revised edition, published by the Calcutta University.

Macaulay	. . ..	Lays of Ancient Rome.
Jennings	... ...	English Poems, Part I (Macmillan).
Palgrave	... ...	Children's Treasury, Part I (Macmillan).

VERNACULAR COMPOSITION.

BENGALI.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Iswarchandra Vidyasagar	...	Sitar Banabas.
Rajanikanta Gupta	... ...	Aitihasik Path.
Chandranath Basu	... ...	Sanjam Siksha.
Tarakumar Kaviratna	... ...	Charitamrita.
Dineschandra Sen	... ...	Kusadhwaja.
Kalikrishna Bhattacharyya	...	Banger Ratnamala, Parts I and II.

HINDI.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Balbharat ... ... Indian Press, Allahabad.

Upadesa Kusumakar (excluding Poetry pieces), Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur.

URIYA.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Mrityunjay Kavyatirtha	...	Prabandhapatha.
Madhusudan Rao	... ...	Prabandhamala.

ASSAMESE.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

Satyanath Borah	...	...	Sahitya-bichar.
Lakshminath Bezborah	...	...	Sadhu Kathar Kuki.
Hemchandra Baruah	...	...	Pathamala.

BURMESE.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

Mahazanakka.
Withandaya.
Temi.

KHASI.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

Ka Jingiathukhana Puriskam (Khasi Folk Tales) by U. Rabon Sing.
Book of Proverbs in Khasi (p. 740 of Khasi Bible).

MODERN TIBETAN.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

Bya Chos.
Life of Buston.

URDU.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

1. Urdu-i-Mualla.
2. Ibn-ul-Waqt.
3. Binatun Nash.

MATHEMATICS.

No text-books are prescribed or recommended. The subject is to be studied in accordance with the Syllabus prescribed in the Regulations of the University.

SANSKRIT.

The following portions of the Calcutta University Sanskrit Selections for 1911 :—

PART I.

Prose.

Panchatantram and Hitopadesa	...	Pages 1—3, 29—96.

PART II.

Poetry.

Kusalaba-o-Ramayanaganam and Rabana Saktyahataya Lakshmanasya Punaruthanam	...	Pages 136—149.
Dhritarashtrabilapa ...	...	„ 199—209.

GRAMMAR.

Elementary Sanskrit Grammar published by the University.

PALI.

Prose.

Andersen's Pali Reader	Pages 1—43, omitting Radha Játaka, Nacca Játaka and Sussondi Játaka.

Poetry.

Dipavamsa	Bhanavaras, I—V.
Khuddaka Pátha ...	Mangala Sutta.

GRAMMAR.

Balavatara	Edited by Mr. Dharmananda Kosambi (in preparation).

CLASSICAL TIBETAN.

Course of Studies in Classical Tibetan ... Dr. E. D. Ross, PH.D., C.I.E.

PERSIAN.

University Selections compiled and edited by Dr. E. D. Ross, C.I.E., PH. D., for the Matriculation Examination, omitting pages 43—56 and 84—92.

PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

The following books are recommended :—
Dastur-i-Parsi-Amoz, Part I, *or* Miftah-ul-Quwaid

ARABIC.

University Selections compiled and edited by Dr. E. D. Ross, C.I.E., PH. D., omitting pages 4—10 and 52—57.

ARABIC GRAMMAR.

A book on Arabic Grammar to be published by the University for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations.

HEBREW.

Genesis	... 1-14
Isaiah	... 1-6
Psalm	... 119

Davidson's Hebrew Grammar is recommended.

ARMENIAN.

Elishe's History of the War of the Vardanians, Parts I and II.
Elishe Vardapiet Doorian's "Course of Classical Armenian," Part I (Prose and Verse).

GREEK (FOR 1916 AND 1917.)

Xenophon	... Anabasis, Book I.
Homer	... Iliad, Book I.
New Testament ...	... The Gospel according to St. Mark, Chapters I—VI.

LATIN (FOR 1916 AND 1917).

Cæsar	... De Bello Gallico, Books I and II.
Virgil	... Aeneid, Book VI.

FRENCH (FOR 1916 AND 1917).

Saintine	... Picciola, ed. by Roper.
La Fontaine	... Fables.

BENGALI.

(For female candidates.)

Akhsyakumar Datta ...	... Charupatha, Part II.
Hemchandra Banerjee ...	... Bharat Bhiksha.
Charuchandra Basu ...	... Asoka.
Kshirodchandra Chandra ...	... Aryya Ramani.
Bimala Dasgupta ...	... Uttara Ramacharita.
Abinaschandra Basu ...	... Manabcharitra.

GRAMMAR.

Any of the following :—

Nakuleswar Vidyabhusan	... Bengali Grammar (new edition).
Prasannachandra Vidyaratna	... Sahitya Prabes.
Hrishikesh Sastri ...	... Bengali Grammar.
Matilal Chakrabarti ...	... Sahityabodh Vyakaran.
Jagabandhu Modak ...	.. Bengali Grammar.

URDU.

(For female candidates.)

Chothi Kitab, compiled by Maulvi Mahammad Zamail of the C. M. School, Agra.

ASSAMESE.

(For female candidates.)

TEXT.

Sarathi	... Satyanath Bora.
Nitisiksha, Part III ...	... Padmanath Barua.
Anjali	... Durgeswar Sarma.

GRAMMAR.

Any of the following :—

Assamiya Byakaran ...	... Loknath Sarma.
Assamiya Byakaran ...	... Hemnath Barua.

KHASI.

(For female candidates).

TEXT.

Ka Jingiathukhana Puriskam	Khasi Folk Tales by U. Rabon Sing.
Book of Proverbs in Khasi	P. 740 of Khasi Bible.

GRAMMAR.

Hints on Study of Khasi Language by U. Nissor Singh.

BURMESE.

(For female candidates.)

Mahazanakka and Werhandaya (to be read as models of Burmese style. Questions will not be asked on subject matter). The examination will include—

1. Translation from English into Burmese.
2. Questions on Composition.
3. An essay (headings being given).

HINDI.

(For female candidates.)

Mohabir Prosad Divedi ...	... Balaramayana.
Tulsidas	... Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.

URIYA.

(For female candidates.)

Mrityunjay Kavyatirtha...	... Prabandhapatha.
Madhusudan Rao ...	... Prabandhamala.

HISTORY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

GEOGRAPHY.

The following books are recommended as indicating the methods of study as well as the standard of knowledge required :—

A. J. Herbertson ... ... The Oxford Geographies, Vol. II.

The World with fuller treatment of India (Longman's Geographical Series for India Book II).

J. F. Unstead ... ... The Practical Geography, Parts I and II.

The following books are recommended for the use of teachers :—

Blanford ... ... The Rudiments of Physical Geography for the use of Indian Schools.

Patterson ... ... Geography of India, Parts I and II.

The following book is recommended for the use of teachers in connection with the teaching of "Sand Modelling" in the lower classes of schools :—

A. E. Frye ... ... The Child and Nature.

Every school that intends to undertake instruction in Geography for the Matriculation Examination is required to possess the apparatus mentioned in the following list :—

I.—The total cost need not exceed Rs. 65—

1. A measuring tape.
2. A magnetic compass.
3. Squared paper and tracing paper.
4. Clay, dry sand, paper pulp for modelling.
5. A globe, not less than 14 inches in diameter, with writing surface, and with lines of latitude and longitude, and outlines, only of the landmasses, marked upon it.
6. A map of the school locality on a scale of 4″ or 6″=1 mile.
7. A map of the district in which the school is situated on the scale 1″=1 mile.
8. A coloured map of the Province.
9. A coloured political map of India.
10. A physical map of India.
11. A relief map of India.
12. A map of the world on Mollweide's equal area projection and a map of Asia.

It is essential that the students should be provided with atlases, or with the necessary hand-maps. Maps for school work should not contain too much detail, or be crowded with names.

II.—The following additional equipment is recommended when it can be provided, but that lack of it is not to be considered as a barthe recognition of the school in Geography :—

1. A thermometer.
2. A mercury barometer.
3. A rain-gauge.
4. A small collection of typical rocks, in particular those of the Province and of India.
5. A small museum of typical products.
6. A good standard atlas.
7. Geographical pictures.

The attention of teachers is requested to the raised maps of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam made of paper pulp prepared by Babu Kailas Chandra Datta, Head Pandit, Habiganj Government Girl's School, Sylhet, and sold for R7 and R5 respectively.

(2) Globes of all kinds are made by George Philip and Son, London, W. and A. K. Johnston, London, and Messrs. Ruddiman Johnston, London.

Small hand Globes of German make can be obtained through the Calcutta School Book Society for about a rupee each.

(3) The "Comparative" series of large wall maps of the continents published by George Philip and Son is good and up to date; so also are the Orographical wall maps published by Edward Stanford. Messrs. Ruddiman Johnston publish a series of smaller wall maps which includes maps of India illustrating various distributions.

Messrs. Nelson's wall atlases are good, Mr. S. B. Chatterjee publishes District Maps; also ordinary and relief maps of the Province.

Babu L. M. Basu, the drawing master of the Dacca Collegiate School, has published good relief maps of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of India.

The Vidal-Lablache French wall maps on strong card board, named on one side, and the same map without names on the reverse, published by Armand Colin, Paris, are good and cheap. They measure 46 inches by 39 inches and can be delivered in Calcutta for R4-14 each.

(4) The hand maps, coloured to indicate relief, published by the Diagram Company, West Barnes Lane, New Malden, Surrey, at one penny each, are the best of their kind.

The uncoloured half-penny maps, showing river systems and a few towns, published by the same Company, are excellent for class use.

The Autograph hand maps, with hill shading in brown, published by Edward Stanford, London, at one penny each, are very good, and are larger than the Diagram Company's hand maps. The 15 inches map of the world on Mollweide's equal area projection is specially to be commended.

(5) Wall pictures of considerable artistic merit are published by Messrs. Edward Arnold of Leeds, Messrs. Hachette of Paris, and Messrs. Hölzel of Vienna and Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. They cost, delivered in India, from two to three rupees each.

Map lantern slides, and view slides especially prepared for geography teaching, are sold by the Diagram Company for two or three shillings each. Mr. Bartington Smith of Darjeeling also sell good picture slides of the Himalayas at R15 per dozen.

ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.

The following book is recommended :—

Sir Philip Magnus... ... Elementary Mechanics (Longmans, 1903).

The following list of apparatus is prescribed as indicating the approximate requirements of a recognised High School seeking to teach Elementary Mechanics for the Matriculation Examination :—

Plumb-line and Level.

Simple Lever (including brass slotted weights).

Roman Steelyard.

Lecture apparatus for experiments on moments.

George's New Atwood's Machine.

Stop-watch.

Glazebrooke's apparatus (to demonstrate movement of a body).

Hick's Ballistic Balance.

Compound Wheel and Axle.

4 Single Brass Pulleys.

2 „ „ „

2 Triple „ „

Weston Differential Pulley Blocks (½ ton).

16 feet of chain at 6*d.* per foot.

Inclined Plane.

Parallelogram of Forces apparatus.

Wall Crane.

Becker's New Physical Balance.

Set of Gramme Weights (200 grams to 1 mgr.).

2 Composition-Ivory Balls.

NOTE.—The above list is not exhaustive, and much of it might be replaced by simpler forms that could probably be made far more cheaply by any clever mistry under proper supervision. In most cases, however, it will probably be found advantageous to buy such a set as indicated in the list specially for demonstration purposes, and subsequently to develop simplified duplicates, illustrating the same principles, which the boys should be given opportunity actually to experiment with on their own individual accounts or working in pairs.

(In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1917.

ENGLISH.

Poetry.

Wordsworth	...	University Selections from Wordsworth.
Coleridge	...	The Ancient Mariner.
Milton	...	Sonnets.
Cowper	...	The Task, Book IV.

Prose.

Stopford Brooke ...	...	Milton ("Classical Writers' Series," Macmillan).
Addison	...	Coverley Papers (Frowde).
Charles Reade	...	The Cloister and the Hearth, abridged and edited by J. Connolly (Arnold's English Literature Series).

A paper will be set on Essay, Prosody and Rhetoric, and some questions will be set on unseen passages from works of the same standard of difficulty as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.

BENGALI.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

Akshay Kumar Datta ...	...	Charupatha, Part III.
Haranath Basu	...	Lalit Prasanga.
Hemchandra Bidyaratna ...	...	Nala Charit.
Haran Chandra Rakshit ...	...	Sahitya Sadhana.
Jogendranath Basu ...	...	Life of Michael Madhusudan Datta (abridged edition).
Sarat Chandra Sastri ...	...	Sankaracharyya.

HINDI.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

Harishchandra	...	Charitavali.
Pratapnarayan Misra ...	...	Sangit Shakuntal.
Gadadhar Singh ...	...	Kadambari.
Lala Sitaram	...	Nitibatika.

ASSAMESE.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

Selections from Katha Bhagavat.

1. Brahmar Moha-nása. | 2. Sámanta Harana.

Selections from Jonaki.

1. Jivaner Amiya. | 2. Mánava-mahatva.

Selections from Usha.

1. Sarai Ghater Yuddha. | 2. Dhana aru dhanar vyavahara.
3. Jivaner uddesya ki ?

BURMESE.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

1. Mahâ-Janaka Jataka Vathu.
2. Vedura-Jataka Vathu.
3. Sandakumara Jataka Vathu.
4. U. Ponya Myttaza.
5. Mahalankara Vathu.
6. Thamane Gyaw Loba Vathu.

URIYA.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

Charupath, Part III, translated by Bichhanda Patnaik.

Râmsankar Ray... ... ... Bibasini.
Sasibhusan Ray... ... ... Dakhinatya Bhraman.

Adiparba of Mahábhárata (Anukramanika and Parbasangrahadhyaya), translated by Govinda Chandra Mahapatra.

URDU.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.)

1. Naiangi Khayal by Azad.
2. Hayat-i-Sadi.
3. Taubat-ul-Nusuh.
4. Malik-ul-Aziz Warjena.

SANSKRIT.

Poetry.

Raghuvansam ... ... Cantos I and II, with Mallinatha's Commentary.
Bhattikavyam ... ... Cantos I and II.

Prose.

University Sanskrit Selections ... Mahábhâratam, pages 1-10 and 54-60; Dasakumaracharitam, pages 99-119.

BENGALI.

(For female candidates.)

Kaliprasanna Sinha ... ... Mahábhárata (Nalopakhyan).
Michael Madhusudan Datta ... Meghnad-badha, Canto IV (Manindra Mohan Das' Edition).
Nabinchandra Dass ... ... Raghuvansa, Canto XIII.
Tarasankar Tarkaratna ... ... Kadambari (expurgated edition by Charuchandra Banerji and Manilal Ganguli).
Abinas Chandra Das ... ... Sita.
Jogendra Nath Kabyabinod ... Homer's Iliad.
Bhudhar Ganguli ... ... Khullana.
Pramathanath Raychowdhuri ... Gauranga.

PALI.

Andersen's Pali Reader.

The course also includes a knowledge of Pali Grammar of higher standard than that required at the Matriculation Examination.

GRAMMAR RECOMMENDED.

E. Muller ... ... Pali Grammar

or

Satischandra Vidyabhushana ... Kaccayana

ARABIC.

University Selections compiled and edited by Dr. E. D. Ross, C.I.E., PH. D. (the whole).

ARABIC GRAMMAR.

A book on Arabic Grammar to be published by the University for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations.

PERSIAN.

University Selections compiled and edited by Dr. E. D. Ross, C.I.E., PH. D., omitting pages 1-11 and 62-76.

HEBREW.

Genesis	...	...	15—37
Isaiah	...	...	40—55
Psalms	...	...	90—106

The Book of Ruth.

CLASSICAL ARMENIAN.

Prose.

Moses of Khoren's History of Armenia, Part II.

Poetry.

Elishe Vardapiet Doorian's Course of Classical Armenian, Part II.

The course also includes Armenian Grammar, of which a fuller knowledge will be required than at the Matriculation Examination.

GREEK (FOR 1916 AND 1917).

Herodotus	...	...	Book VII.
Plato	...	...	Apologia.
Homer	...	...	Odyssey, Books V and VI.

LATIN (FOR 1916 AND 1917).

Cicero	...	...	De Amicitia.
Livy	...	...	Book V.
Horace	...	...	Odes, Books I and II.

FRENCH (FOR 1916 AND 1917).

Erckmann-Chatrian		...	Histoire d'un Conscrit, ed. by Roper.
Moliere	...	...	L'Avare.

GERMAN (FOR 1916 AND 1917).

O. Elster	...	...	Zwischen den Schlachten.
Schiller	...	...	Selections from Lyrical Poems, ed. by Turner and Morshead (Macmillan).

The course also includes German Grammar.

HISTORY.

(To be notified hereafter.)

LOGIC.

The subject of Logic is to be studied as defined by the syllabus. Students are recommended to use one or more of the following books, or select portions thereof, with special reference to the course laid down in the syllabus :—

Carveth Read	Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
Bain	Logic (Deduction and Induction).
Welton	Logic, Vol. II.
Mitra (A. C.)	Principles of Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
Creighton	Introductory Logic, Parts I and II.
Prakaschandra Sinha	Tarka-Vignan.

Preparatory Reading—Students are advised to read—

Minto	Logic

before joining the regular class.

The following books are recommended for the guidance of teachers :—

Hamilton	Lectures on Logic.
Mill	System of Logic.
Jevons	Principles of Science.
Bradley	Principles of Logic.
Bosanquet	Logic.
Sigwart	Logic.
Ueberweg	System of Logic and Doctrines.
Venn	Empirical Logic.
Keynes	Formal Logic.

MATHEMATICS.

No text-books are prescribed. The subject is to be taught in accordance with the syllabus prescribed in the Regulations.

The following books are recommended :—

Asutosh Mukhopadhyay	Geometry of Conics.
Jessop and Havelock	Elementary Mechanics.
D. N. Mallik	Elementary Dynamics.
Loney	Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

GEOGRAPHY.

Students who wish to offer Geography at the I. A. Examination are required to read either—

A. J. Herbertson	The Oxford Geographies, Vol. III,
	or
L'Estrange	A Progressive Course in Comparative Geography;

and the following books are recommended to be used by the students in studying the subject in accordance with the syllabus prescribed in the Regulations :—

H. R. Mill	The Realm of Nature.
Simons and Richardson	Introduction to Practical Geography.
W. A. Elderton	Maps and Map-drawing.
Fanthorpe	Physical Atlas and Map-drawing.
Blanford	Rudiments of Physical Geography for the use of Indian Schools.

PHYSICS.

Aldous	... Elementary Course of Physics.
Watson	... Elementary Practical Physics.
Gregory and Hadley ...	... A classbook of Physics.
Rajanikanta De ...	... Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.
Rajanikanta De ...	... Introduction to the Study of Sound.

CHEMISTRY.

W. A. Shenstone ...	... Inorganic Chemistry.
Perkin and Lean ...	... Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.
Donington	... Practical Exercises in Chemistry.
P. C. Ray	... Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.
P. C. Ray	... Practical Inorganic Chemistry.
Bailey	... First Stage in Inorganic Chemistry.
Haridas Saha and Kumudnath Chaudhuri	A Course of Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Students.
D. N. Mukerjee ...	... Elements of Inorganic Chemistry.

PHYSIOLOGY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

BOTANY.

Farmer, J. B.	... Practical Introduction to the Study of Botany (London, 1905).
Bailey, L. H.	... Botany, an Elementary Text for Schools (New York, 1901).
Darwin, F.	... Elements of Botany (Cambridge, latest edition).
Mitra, H. N.	... Structural Botany, Part I, Morphology (S. K. Lahiri & Co.).
Fyson, P. F.	... A Botany for India.

Candidates who take up Botany will be required to possess a special knowledge of the following Natural Orders of plants :—

(1) Cruciferae.
(2) Malvaceae.
(3) Rhamnaceae or Sapindaceae.
(4) Leguminosae.
(5) Cucurbitaceae.
(6) Rubiaceae.
(7) Compositae.
(8) Solanaceae.
(9) Acanthaceae.
(10) Amarantaceae.
(11) Scitaminaceae.
(12) Graminaceae.

At the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science a study of the outline of the life history of the following "Selected plants" is required to illustrate the gradual ascent in complexity of structure and reproductive cycle from the lowest fungi and algae to the phanerogams: —

(1) Yeast.
(2) Mucor or Euroteum.
(3) Spirogyra.
(4) A Moss.
(5) A Fern.
(6) A Conifer.
(7) A Monocotyledon.
(8) A Dicotyledon.

ZOOLOGY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE, 1917.

ENGLISH.

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

BENGALI.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Kaliprasanna Ghosh	...	...	Nisitha Chinta.
Bireswar Pande ...	...	...	Aryya Siksha.
Ramendra Sundar Tribedi	...	...	Prakriti.
Mankumari Basu ...	...	...	Subhasadhana.
Jagadananda Rav...	...	...	Baijnaniki.
Sarat Chandra Vidyaratna	...	...	Bhisma.

HINDI.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

ASSAMESE.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

BURMESE.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

URIYA.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

URDU.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting models of style.*)

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

MATHEMATICS.

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

GEOGRAPHY.

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

PHYSICS.

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

CHEMISTRY.

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

PHYSIOLOGY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

BOTANY.

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

ZOOLOGY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*

(In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I – IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive .

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1917.

ENGLISH.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare	...	Merchant of Venice. Macbeth.
Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Books I and II.
Byron	...	Childe Harold, Cantos III and IV.
Walter Raleigh ...	...	Milton.
Scott	...	Woodstock.

Selected English Letters arranged by Duckitt and Wragg, pages 214 to end.

Honours Course.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course.)

Shakespeare ...	...	The Tempest.
Marlowe	...	Edward II.
Keats	...	Odes :—1. Ode to the Nightingale ; 2. Ode on a Grecian Urn ; 3. Ode to Psyche ; 4. Ode to Autumn ; 5. Ode to Melancholy ; 6. Ode to Maia (Fragment) ; 7. Ode on Indolence.
Matthew Arnold ...	...	Selected Poems (George and Leigh, Clarendon Press).
Lamb	...	Essays of Elia, 1st Series.

Selected English Letters arranged by Duckitt and Wragg, pages 1– 213.

The following books are recommended for the study of the Philology of the English Language and the History of English Literature :—

Lounsbury	...	History of the English Language.
Earle	...	Philology of the English Tongue.
Thomson	...	Students' English Literature, founded upon the Manual of Thomas B. Shaw.
Saintsbury	...	Short History of English Literature.

The following books are prescribed for candidates who take up the alternative paper in English :—

Carlyle	...	Essays on Burns and Scott.
Ruskin	...	The Crown of Wild Olive.

VERNACULAR COMPOSITION.

BENGALI.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting ideals of character and models of style.)

Bankim Chandra Chatterji	...	Kapalkundala.
Chandicharan Banerji ...	...	Life of Vidyasagar.
Rajendranath Bidyabhushan	...	Tapoban.

HINDI.

(Books recommended to be read as presenting ideals of character and models of style.)

Harischandra ...	...	Mudra Rakshas.
Pratapnarayan Misra ...	...	Suchal Siksha.
Gangaprasad Agnihotri	...	Nibandhmaladarsh.

ASSAMESE.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting ideals of character and models of style.*)

Selections from Katha Bhagabat.

1. Sri Krishner Janma.
2. Kaliya-damana.
3. Varsha aru Sarat Varnana.

Selections from Jonaki.

1. Samsara pravaha.
2. Atma-Samyama.
3. Sukuntala by Lambodar Bora (the whole).

BURMESE.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting ideals of character and models of style.*)

Buridat Zat.
Narada Zat.
Zinatthapakathani.

URIYA.

(*Books recommended to be read as presenting ideals of character and models of style*).

Radhanath Ray ... ... Mahajatra, Cantos I—IV.
Raghuvansa, translated by Bichhanda Patnaik.

URDU.

(*Books to be read as presenting models of style and ideals of character.*)

1. Ab-i-Hayat.
2. Hayal-i-Jawid by Hali.
3. Musadas-i-Hali.

SANSKRIT.

Pass Course.

Poetry.

Manusamhita	...	...	Chapters I and II with Kulluka's Commentary.
Kiratarjuniyam	...	...	Cantos I and II with Mallinath's Commentary.

Drama.

Abhijnanasakuntalam.
Uttara Ramacharitam.
History of Sanskrit Literature as in Macdonell (omitting Chapters II—IX).

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course.*)

Poetry.

Bhattikavyam	...	...	Cantos XII and XIII.
Kadambari	...	...	Pages 1—24, Bombay Edition.
Rigveda Samhita	...	...	Hymns from the Rigveda, with Sayana's Commentary, edited by Peterson, Part I, Suktas 1—12.

History of Sanskrit Literature as in Macdonell.

GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.

Siddhanta Kaumudi—Karaka and Samasa.
Dandi—Kavyadarsa.
Sahitya Darpan, Chapter VI.

PALI.

Pass Course.

Poetry.

Dhammapada.
Khuddaka Patha.

Prose.

Milinda-Panha (Trenckner's edition), pages 1—126.
Dhammapada—Attha-Katha, Vol. 1, edited by Mr. Norman in the P. T. S.

GRAMMAR.

Rupasiddhi (Rangoon or Colombo Edition).
Kielhorn's Sanskrit Grammar.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Peile's Primer of Philology.

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course.*)

Mahavamsa	...	Chapters 1—5.
Dighanikaya	...	Mahagovinda Sutta, Mahaparinibana Sutta.
Rhys Davids	...	Buddhist India.

PERSIAN.

Pass Course.

Persian Selections compiled by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad and Shams-ul-Ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali, omitting the following portions from the Poetry pieces :—

Shah Nama	...	Pages 140—152 (12 pages) from Nama-i-Kaus to Rustum.
Masnavi Rum	...	Pages 167—180 (14 pages) from Fil Munajat.
Qaani	...	Pages 201—208 (8 pages).
Hafez	...	Pages 227—240 (14 pages) from Radif-i-dal.

The Pass Course includes the elements of Persian Prosody and Rhetoric and a knowledge of Arabic Grammar up to the Intermediate standard.

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the pieces selected for the Pass Course.*)

The Honours Persian Course compiled by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad and Shams-ul-Ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali.

The Honours Course includes the outlines of Mahomedan history in so far as it relates to Persia, Central Asia and India and the History of Persian literature.

ARABIC.

Pass Course.

Selections in Arabic compiled by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad and Shams-ul-Ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali and prescribed for the B. A. Pass Examination in 1910-11, Parts I and II.

GRAMMAR.

Arabic grammar according to modern method to be published by the University.

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course.*)

University Selections to be compiled and edited by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad and Shams-ul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M. A.

The Honours Course in Arabic also includes the elements of Arabic Prosody and Rhetoric; the outlines of Mahomedan history down to the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate; and a general knowledge of the History of Arabic literature.

CLASSICAL ARMENIAN.

Pass Course.

Poetry.

Bagratoonie's translation of Paradise Lost, Books IX, X, XI and XII.

Prose.

Agathangalo's History, Parts I and III.

Moses of Khoren's History.

The course includes the History of Armenia.

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course.*)

Poetry.

Bagratoonie's Haik Dientsazn, Books I, II, III, IV and V.

Prose.

John Catholicas.

Elishe.

The course includes the History of Armenian Literature and the Elements of Armenian Philology.

HEBREW.

(*To be notified later.*)

GREEK (1916 AND 1917).

Pass Course.

Homer	Odyssey, Books I and II.
Sophocles	Antigone.
Plato	Phædo.
Demosthenes	Philippics, I, II and III.

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course*).

Æschylus	Prometheus.
Aristophanes	Birds.
Thucydides	Book I, Chapters 1—80.

PERMANENT SUBJECTS.

The following books may be consulted :—

Philology of the Greek Language—

Giles	Comparative Philology.

History of Classical Greek Literature—

Murray	Greek Literature.

LATIN (1916 AND 1917).

Pass Course.

Cicero	Pro Murena.
Livy	Book I.
Ovid	Tristia, Book I.
Horace	Ars Poetica.

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course.*)

Lucretius	Book I.
Seneca	Epistolæ.
Cicero	Letters (Tyrrell's Selections).
Tacitus	Histories, Book I.
Virgil	Georgica.

PERMANENT SUBJECTS.

The following books may be consulted :—

Philology of the Latin Language—

Lindsay	Historical Latin Grammar.

History of Latin Literature to the end of the Augustan Period—

Mackail	Latin Literature.

FRENCH (1916 AND 1917).

Pass Course.

De Vigny	Cinq Mars.
Thierry	Lettres sur l'histoire de France edited by Masson and Prothero.
Racine	Britannicus.
Rostand	Cyrano de Bergarac.

The course also includes French Grammar and the outlines of French History.

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course*).

Corneille	Cid.
Molière	Tartuffe.
Victor Hugo	Notre Dame de Paris.

The course also includes French Grammar and the outlines of French History and also the elements of French Philology and the History of a selected period of French Literature.

GRAMMAR RECOMMENDED.

V. de Vavas	Grammaire des Grammaires.

Text-book in French Philology recommended :—

Darmesteter	Historical French Grammar.
Brachet	Grammaire Historique de la langue Française.

The period of French Literature selected for 1916 and 1917 is the 17th century.

GERMAN (1916 AND 1917).

Pass Course.

Freytag	Marcus Koenig.
Schiller	Wallenstein's Tod.
Eichendorff	Aus dem Leben eives Taugenichtses.

The course includes, in addition to the prescribed texts, Grammar and the outlines of German History.

Honours Course.

(*In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course.*)

Gœthe	...	...	Iphigenie auf Tauris.
Lessing	...	...	Nathan der Weise.
Paul Heyse	...	...	Kinder der Welt.

The course includes, in addition to the prescribed texts, Grammar and the outlines of German History and also the elements of German Philology and the History of a selected period of German Literature.

GRAMMAR RECOMMENDED.

J. Wright	...	...	Historical German Grammar. The period selected for 1916 and 1917 is 1750—1832.

HISTORY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Mental and Moral Philosophy as defined by the Syllabus :—

PSYCHOLOGY.

Pass and Honours.

Höffding	...	...	Outlines of Psychology.
Wundt	...	...	Human and Animal Psychology.
Stout	...	...	Manual of Psychology.
James	...	...	Text-book of Psychology.
Stephen	...	...	Elements of Analytical Psychology (3rd Edition).
Angell	...	...	Psychology.

Preparatory Reading—Students are advised to read—

Titchener	...	...	Primer of Psychology,
Dumville	...	...	Fundamental Principles of Psychology,

before joining the regular class.

ETHICS.

Pass and Honours.

Seth	...	...	Study of Ethical Principles.
Martineau	...	...	Types of Ethical Theory.
Mackenzie	...	...	Manual of Ethics.
Mitra (A. C.)	...	...	Elements of Morals.
Mill	...	...	Utilitarianism.

Preparatory Reading—Students are advised to read—

Muirhead	...	...	Elements of Ethics,
Mohit Chandra Sen	...	...	Elements of Moral Philosophy,

before joining the regular class.

General Philosophy.

Pass and Honours.

Külpe	...	Introduction to Philosophy.
Marvin	...	Introduction to Philosophy.
Paulsen	...	Introduction to Philosophy.

Preparatory Reading—Students are advised to read—

Robertson	...	Elements of General Philosophy

before joining the regular class

Natural Theology.

Honours.

Martineau ...	...	Study of Religion.
Flint	...	Theism and Antitheistic Theories.

Preparatory Reading—Students are advised to read—

Knight	...	Aspects of Theism,
Armstrong	...	God and the Soul,
Binayendra Nath Sen ...	...	Intellectual Ideal,

before joining the regular class.

History of Philosophy.

Honours.

The following books are recommended :—

Weber	...	History of Philosophy.
Falckenberg ...	...	History of Modern Philosophy.
Knight	...	Hume (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).
Fraser	...	Berkeley (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).

Preparatory Reading—

Schwegler	...	History of Philosophy.

Special Text.

Honours.

Fraser	...	Selections from Berkeley (Principles of Human Knowledge.
Hume	...	Inquiry concerning Human Understanding.

The following books are recommended for the guidance of teachers :—

Psychology.

James	...	Principles of Psychology.
Ward	...	Psychology (Art. in the Encyclopædia Britannica).
Ladd	...	Element of Physiological Psychology.
Herbert Spencer ...	...	Principles of Psychology.
Bain	...	Senses and the Intellect.
Bain	...	Emotions and the Will.
Sully	...	Human Mind.
Wundt	...	Outlines of Psychology.

ETHICS.

Green ...	...	Prolegomena to Ethics.
Sidgwick ...	...	Methods of Ethics.
Wundt ...	...	Ethics.
Leslie Stephen ...	...	Science of Ethics.
Janet ...	...	Theory of Morals.
Paulsen ...	...	System of Ethics.
Abbott ...	...	Kant's Theory of Ethics.
Sidgwick ...	...	History of Ethics.
Alexander ...	...	Moral Order and Progress.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY AND NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Green ...	...	Prolegomena to Ethics.
Bradley ...	...	Appearance and Reality.
E. Caird ...	...	Critical Philosophy of Kant.
Sidgwick ...	...	Philosophy of Kant and other Lectures.
Sidgwick ...	...	Philosophy, its Scope and Relations.
Herbert Spencer ...	...	First Principles.
Hegel ...	...	Philosophy of Mind (Wallace).
Hegel ...	...	Philosophy of Right (Dyde).
Lotze ...	...	Metaphysics.
Pfleiderer ...	...	Philosophy of Religion.
Caird ...	...	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
W. G. Ward ...	...	Philosophy of Theism.
Janet ...	...	Final Causes.
Hegel ...	...	Philosophy of Religion (Spires and Sanderson).
Lotze ...	...	Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion.
E. Caird ...	...	Evolution of Religion.
James ...	...	Varieties of Religious Experience.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Ueberweg ...	...	History of Philosophy.
Erdmann ...	...	History of Philosophy.
Leslie Stephen ...	...	English Thought in the Eighteenth Century.

MATHEMATICS.

Same as for the B.Sc. Examination.

PHYSICS.

Same as for the B.Sc. Examination.

CHEMISTRY.

Same as for the B.Sc. Examination.

PHYSIOLOGY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

BOTANY.

Same as for the B.Sc. Examination.

ZOOLOGY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1917.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass Course.

The following books are recommended :—

1. Higher Plane Trigonometry—
   - Todhunter ... ... Plane Trigonometry, edited by Hogg.
2. Plane Analytical Geometry—
   - C. Smith ... ... Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections.
   - Loney ... ... Elements of Co-ordinate Geometry.
3. Differential Calculus—
   - Edwards ... ... Differential Calculus for Beginners
   - Ganesh Prasad ... ... Differential Calculus.
4. Integral Calculus and Differential Equations—
   - Edwards ... ... Integral Calculus for Beginners.
   - Taylor ... ... The Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.
   - Ganesh Prasad ... ... Integral Calculus.
5. Hydrostatics—
   - Besant ... ... Elementary Hydrostatics.
   - Loney ... ... Elements of Hydrostatics.
6. Astronomy—
   - Parker ... ... Elements of Astronomy.

Students are recommended to use " Stars in the Northern Tropics " by T. Bhattacharyya.

Honours Course.

1. Higher Algebra—
   - Hall and Knight ... ... Higher Algebra.
   - C. Smith ... ... A Treatise on Algebra.
2. Elementary Theory of Equations—
   - Cajori ... ... Introduction to Theory of Equations, Chapters I—VII.
3. Higher Plane Trigonometry—
   - Todhunter ... ... Plane Trigonometry, edited by Hogg.
4. Plane Analytical Geometry—
   - Loney ... ... Elements of Co-ordinate Geometry.
   - C. Smith ... ... Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections.
   - Salmon ... ... Conic Sections.
   - Askwith ... ... Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.
5. Elementary Solid Geometry—
   - C. Smith ... ... Elementary Treatise on Solid Geometry.
   - Bell ... ... Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
6. Elementary Principles of Vectors—
   - Kelland and Tait ... ... Introduction to Quaternions, 3rd Edition, edited by Knott.
   - Henrici and Turner ... ... Vectors and Rotors.
7. Differential Calculus—
   - Williamson ... ... Differential Calculus.
8. Integral Calculus and Differential Equations—
   - Williamson ... ... Integral Calculus.
   - Murray ... ... Introductory Course in Differential Equations.
9. Statics—
   - Minchin ... ... Statics, Volume I.
   - Lamb ... ... Statics.

10. Dynamics of a Particle—

Loney	...	...	Dynamics of a Particle.
Lamb	...	...	Dynamics.
Cox	...	...	Mechanics.

11. Hydrostatics—

Besant	...	...	Elementary Hydrostatics.
Loney	...	...	Elements of Hydrostatics.
Minchin	...	...	Hydrostatics, Part I.

12. Astronomy—

Parker	...	...	Elements of Astronomy.
Young	...	...	Manual of Astronomy.

Candidates are recommended to use " Stars in the Northern Tropics " by T. Bhattacharyya.

N.B.—Candidates who take up Mathematics at the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination are recommended to refer to Saxelby's Practical Mathematics. Candidates who take up Honours in Mathematics at the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination are recommended to refer to Cox's Mechanics.

PHYSICS.

Pass Course.

Deschanel and Everett	...	...	Treatise on Natural Philosophy, Parts I, II and IV.
Hadley	...	...	Magnetism and Electricity for Students.
Watson	...	...	Text-book of Physics.

Pass Practical.

Schüster and Lees	...	...	Advanced Exercises in Practical Physics.
Harrison	...	...	A Course of Practical Physics.
Glazebrook and Shaw	...	...	Practical Physics.

Honours Course.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass Course.)

Poynting and Thomson	...	...	Sound.
Edser	...	...	Heat for Advanced Students.
Maxwell	...	..	Theory of Heat.
Edser	...	...	Light for Students.
Foster and Porter	...	...	Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.
Wagstaff	...	...	Properties of Matter.

Honours Practical.

Watson	...	...	Text-book on Practical Physics.
Henderson	...	...	Practical Physics.

N. B.—Candidates who take up the Honours Course in Physics at the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination are recommended to refer to Saxelby's Practical Mathematics.

CHEMISTRY.

Pass Course.

Newth	...	...	Inorganic Chemistry.
Holleman	...	...	Organic Chemistry.
Francis Jones	...	...	Practical Chemistry.
Alexander Smith	...	...	General Inorganic Chemistry.
F. Mollwo Perkin	...	...	Qualitative Chemical Analysis—Organic and Inorganic.
Clowes and Coleman	...	...	Quantitative Analysis.
J. B. Cohen	...	...	Theoretical Organic Chemistry.

Honours Course.

(In addition to the books recommended for the Pass Course.)

H. C. Jones	...	...	Elements of Physical Chemistry.
Ostwald	...	...	Foundations of Analytical Chemistry.
J. Wade	...	...	Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry.
Valentine and Hodgkinson	..	...	Practical Chemistry.
Cohen	...	...	Practical Organic Chemistry.
Caven and Landor	...	...	Systematic Inorganic Chemistry.
Ostwald	...	...	Outlines of General Chemistry.
J. Walker	...	...	Introduction to Physical Chemistry.
F. Mollwo Perkin	...	...	Practical Methods of Inorganic Chemistry.

N. B.—Candidates who take up Chemistry at the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination are recommend to refer to Saxelby's Practical Mathematics.

BOTANY.

Pass Course.

Vines, S. H.	An Elementary Text-book of Botany (London, 1905).
Scott, D. H.	Structural Botany, 2 Vols. (London, 1904-06).
Darwin, F., and Acton, G. H. ...	Practical Physiology of Plants (Cambridge, latest edition).
Prain, D.	Bengal Plants (Calcutta, 1903).
or	
Roxburgh	Flora Indica, edited by C. B. Clarke (Calcutta, 1874).
Strasburger and Hillhouse	Practical Botany (latest edition).

Honours Course.

(In addition to the text-books for the Pass Course.)

Strasburger, E.	Text-book of Botany, translated by Porter, revised by Lang (Third Edition, London),
Reynolds Green, J.	Vegetable Physiology.
Schimper, A. F. W.	Geography of Plants.
Stopes	Fossil Botany.
Bower	Practical Botany, 1902.

ZOOLOGY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

PHYSIOLOGY.

(*To be notified hereafter.*)

GEOLOGY.

No text-books are prescribed or recommended. The subject is to be studied with the help of the Syllabus prescribed in the Regulations.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The subject is to be studied as defined by the Syllabus. Students are recommended to use one or more of the following books or select portions thereof, with special reference to the course laid down in the Syllabus :—

Pass Course.

I.—General Psychology—

Hoffding	Outlines of Psychology.
Wundt	Human and Animal Psychology.
William James	Text-book of Psychology.
Titchener	Text-book of Psychology.
J. Dunlop Leckley	The Nervous System (Longman & Co.).

Preparatory Reading—Students are advised to read Croom Robertson's Elements of Psychology before joining the regular class.

II.—Experimental Psychology—

Sandford	A Course in Psychology.
Myers	Experimental Psychology.

Laboratory Course—Titchener's Experimental Psychology, Vol. I, Part I, and Vol. II, Part I.

Honours Course.

I.—General Psychology—Same as in the Pass Course, with the addition of Wundt's Outlines of Psychology.

II.—Physiological and Comparative Psychology.

Wundt	Outlines of Physiological Psychology (Vol. I).
Ladd	Elements of Physiological Psychology.
Romanes	Mental Evolution in Man.
Romanes	Mental Evolution in Animals.
Lloyd Morgan	Comparative Psychology.
Thorndike	Animal Intelligence.
Herbert Spencer	Principles of Psychology.
M. Greenwood (Jr.)	Physiology of the Sense Organs.

III.—Experimental Psychology—

In addition to the books recommended for the Pass Course, the following :—

Ziehen	Introduction to Physiological Psychology.
Kulpe	Outlines of Psychology.

***N.B.*—No text-books are recommended for the guidance of teachers.**

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1917.

ENGLISH.

COMMON PAPERS FOR GROUPS A AND B.

Paper I.—General History of English Literature.

No text-books.

Paper II.—Shakespeare and post-Elizabethan Drama.

Shakespeare	...	Hamlet; Winter's Tale.
Ben Jonson	...	Every Man in His Humour.
Sheridan	...	The Rivals.
Matthew Arnold	...	Merope.

Paper III.—Poetry.

Spenser	...	Faerie Queene, Books I and II.
Palgrave	...	Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, Book III.
Milton	...	Minor Poems.
Wordsworth	...	The Prelude, Books I to VI.
Tennyson	...	Idylls of the Kings (except Gareth and Lynette and Merlin and Vivien).

Paper IV.—Prose.

Bacon	...	The Advancement of Learning.
Burke	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Carlyle	...	Sartor Resartus.
Lowell	...	My Study Windows. (As in Scott Library Edition.)

GROUP A.

Paper V.—(a) Text-book.

Chaucer and outlines of Historical English Grammar.

Chaucer	...	The Prologue; Legend of Good Women; the Book of the Duchess; Knight's Tale.

(b) Books recommended for study.

Morris	...	Historical English Accidence.
Kellner	...	Historical English Syntax.

Paper VI.

Shakespeare and the Elizabethan Drama.

Paper VII.—Selected Period of Prose.

Chief Prose writings from 1850—1870.

Paper VIII.—Essay or Essays on subjects connected with the course.

No text-books.

GROUP B.

Paper V.—English Language and Literature prior to 1100 A.D.

Sweet	...	Anglo-Saxon Reader, Part I.

Paper VI.—English Language and Literature from 1100 A.D. to 1500 A.D. including Chaucer.

Morris and Skeat	...	Specimens of Early English, Parts I and II.
Skeat	...	Specimens of English Literature.

Paper VII.—Historical English Grammar, including the Elements of Teutonic Philology.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY.

Morris	...	...	...	Historical English Accidence.
Kellner	...	...	...	Historical English Syntax.
Skeat	...	...	...	Principles of English Etymology, 1st and 2nd Series.
Tucker	...	...	...	Natural History of Languages.

Paper VIII.—Essay or Essays on subjects connected with the Course.

No text-books.

GREEK (FOR 1916 AND 1917).

Homer	...	...	...	Iliad, Books XIII—XXIV, and Odyssey, Books I—XII.
Theocritus	...	...	...	The whole.
Aeschylus	...	...	...	Prometheus, Agamemnon.
Sophocles	...	...	...	Oedipus Tyrannus, Antigone.
Euripides	...	...	...	Bacchae, Hippolytus.
Aristophanes	...	...	...	Clouds, Frogs.
Herodotus	...	...	...	Book I.
Thucydides	...	...	...	Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes	...	...	...	Oration against Leptines.
Demosthenes	...	...	...	Private Oration "In Reply to Kallikles."
Plato	...	...	...	Republic.
Aristotle	...	...	...	Nicomachean Ethics, Books I—IV.

Permanent Subjects.

The following books are recommended : —

(*a*) Philology of the Greek Tongue and the Elements of Comparative Philology—

Giles	...	...	...	Comparative Philology.
Victor Henry	...	...	...	Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin.

(*b*) General History and Antiquities of Greece —

Bury	...	...	...	History of Greece (larger edition).
Tucker	...	...	...	Life in Ancient Athens (Macmillan & Co.).

(*c*) History of Greek Literature—

Murray	...	...	...	Greek Literature.

LATIN (FOR 1916 AND 1917).

Plautus	...	...	...	Rudens, Captivi.
Terence	...	.	...	Adelphi, Phormio.
Lucretius	...	..	...	Books I and V.
Virgil.				
Horace.				
Juvenal	...	...	...	Satires, omitting 2, 6, 9.
Cicero	...	...	...	Letters (Watson). De Divinatione. In Quintum Caecilium.
Livy	...	...	...	Books V and VI.
Tacitus	...	...	...	Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

(*a*) Philology of the Latin Tongue and Elements of Comparative Philology—

Giles	...	...	...	Comparative Philology.
Lindsay	...	...	...	Historical Latin Grammar.

(*b*) General History and Antiquities of Rome—

Mommsen	...	...	...	Roman History.
Greenidge	...	...	...	Roman Public Life.

(*c*) History of Classical Latin Literature—

Mackail	...	...	...	Latin Literature.

SANSKRIT.

The course shall include the following :—

(*The books prescribed for the first four papers are common to all the groups.*)

Paper I.— (*a*) Ashtaka II of the Rigveda with Sayana's commentary thereon.

(*b*) Sayana's Introduction to his commentary on the Rigveda.

Paper II.—Siddhanta-Kaumudi (whole).

Paper III.—(*a*) Comparative Philology distinguished from Historical Grammar and the Science of language ; comparison of languages on the basis of their historical kinship ; criteria of kinship and of degrees of kinship among languages ; reconstruction of missing parent-tongues on the basis of their historical descendants ; classification of languages on the genetic principle as opposed to the principle of morphological development ; establishment of the Indo-Germanic speech-family ; sound-shifting (vocalic and consonantal) in Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin and Gothic, illustrated by a few apt examples ; Grimm's law explained by a few apt examples ; Verner's law explained by a few apt examples ; ablaut and umlaut explained by a few apt examples ; the theory of velar gutturals explained by a few apt examples : the theory of sonant nasals explained by a few apt examples ; accentuation in Vedic Sanskrit and in Greek contrasted with accentuation in Early Latin and in Gothic ; important roots and radicals common to Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin and Gothic ; important organic flexions common to Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin and Gothic ; important prefixes and suffixes common to Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin and Gothic ; important idioms and constructions common to Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin and Gothic ; criteria of an Indo-Germanic tongue ; the Indo-Germanic speech-family distinguished from the Semitic speech-family ; Sanskrit compared and contrasted with Finnish, Turkish, Sumerian, Hebrew, Chinese, Aztek, Ba-ntu and Basque ; methods of scientific Etymology.

General principles and method of Comparative Philology.

Elements of Phonetics.

Phonetics distinguished from Acoustics ; anatomy and physiology of the larynx and the pharynx ; breath, whisper, voice and speech ; formation and localisation of different vowels and consonants ; value of the laryngoscope ; value of the linguaphone ; pronunciation of the letters of the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin and Gothic alphabets ; phonetic transcription of nomic alphabets ; Bell's system of visible speech ; Sweet's narrow Romic alphabet ; Prince Bonaparte's alphabet ; bearing of the Pratisakhyas on Phonetics.

(*b*) History (including description of geographical areas and chronological periods) of (1) the Indo-Iranic speech-group, (2) Armenian, (3) the Hellenic speech-group, (4) Albanian, (5) the Slavo-Lettic speech-group, (6) the Italic speech-group, (7) the Celtic speech-group, and (8) the Germanic speech-group. A short account of the phonology and grammar of (1) Vedic Sanskrit, the Ancient Apabhramsa, and the Paisachi Bhasha, (2) Classical Sanskrit, Magadhi (Pali), and Sauroseni-Maharashtri (Prakrit), (3) the popular Prakritic dialects, and (4) the seven Gaudian languages and their collaterals.

History of the Indo-Germanic family of languages.

Special knowledge of Sanskrit (Vedic and Classical) and Prakrit.

(*c*) Sabdasaktiprakasika, Karikas 6—51.

Sabdasaktiprakasika and its bearing on the Science of language.

Paper IV.—Two essays, (*a*) dealing with some subject connected with the history of Sanskrit literature generally ; (*b*) dealing with some subject connected with the history of the special department covered by the group taken up.

Papers V, VI, VII and VIII.—One of the following groups to be selected by the candidate :—

A. (*Literature.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Poetry texts :—

Naishadha Charita ...	...	...	Cantos 15, 16 and 17, with Mallinatha's commentary.
Kamandakiya Nitisára	...	...	(Jibananda's edition) Chapters 8, 9, 10 and 11 (pages 37—62).
Sukra Nitisára ...	...	...	(Jibananda's edition) Chapter 4 (pages 507—670).
Mahabharata ...	...	...	Rájdharma, Santiparva, Chapters 56—60, 68, 69, and 86—88, Pratap Ray's edition.
Magh	...	...	Cantos 14 and 15, with Mallinatha's commentary.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Drama texts :—

Vikramorvasi, Malati Madhava, Mrichhakatika, Venisanhara Mahaviracharita.

Vararuchi's Prakrit Prakasa as is necessary for the appreciation of the Prakrit passages.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Prose text :—

Kadamvari	...	...	Part II.
Harshacharita	...	...	Chapters 5, 6 and 7.

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit Prose for translation into English.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Rhetoric and Prosody, namely, Kavyaprakasa, Ekavali, Sarasvati-Kanthavarana, Sahitya-darpana and Pingala's Chhandasutras with Halayudha's Vritti.

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit Poetry for translation into English.

B. (*Vedas.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Yaska's Nirukta and Pingala's Chhandasutras with Halayudha's Vritti Pratisakhya of the Rig-Veda, with the commentary of Uvata.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Aitareya Brahmana with Sayana's commentary.

(*b*) Simple unseen passages in Vedic Sanskrit for translation into Classical Sanskrit.

[The interpretations of any recognized Indian School will be accepted.]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Vrihadaranyaka ... ... Chapters III and IV.
Chhandogya ... ... „ V, VI, VII and VIII.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any Upanishad for translation into English.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Grihya-Sutra—Gobhila with commentary.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

C. (*Mimansa and Smirti.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Mimansa Sutras with Sabara Bhashya, first six chapters.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Mimansa Philosophy, such as the Sloka-Vartika and the Tantra-Vartika, for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Jaiminiya Nyaya Mala Vistara and Mimansa Nyayaprakasa.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Mimansa Philosophy, such as the Mimansa-Balaprakasa, and the Tupteeka, for translation into English.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Manu Samhita with Kulluka's commentary.
Dharma Sutras of Apastamba and Goutama with Haradatta's commentary.

(*b*) Grihya-Sutra—Gobhila.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Yajnavalkya Sanhita with Vijnanesvara's Mitakshara.
Parsara's Institutes with Madhava's commentary.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

D. (*Vedanta.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Vedantasara (Jacob's Edition), Panchadasi, Vedanta Paribhasha Hastamalaka (with commentary), and Siddhantalesa.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Vedanta Philosophy, such as the Vivaranaprameya-Sangraha, for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Vedantasutras with Sankara Bhashya.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Sribhashya—Chapter I, Part 1.

(*b*) Advaita-Brahma-Siddhi.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Bhagavadgita and Chhandogya as in Group B.
Munda, Mandukya.
Svetasvataropanishad with Sankara's commentary.

(*b*) Passages for translation into English from the Anubhashya and the Saivabhashya.

E. (*Sankhya and Yoga.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Sankhyasutras of Kapila, with Vritti of Aniruddha.
Sankhya-Karika of Iswarakrishna, with Bhashya of Gaurapada.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Sankhya Philosophy, for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya.
Sankhya-Sara and Sankhya-Tattva Kaumudi.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, with Bhashya of Vyasa and Vritti of Bhoja.
Yoga Vartika of Vijnana-Bhikshu.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Yoga Philosophy, for translation into English.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Yoga Vasishtha—Chapter on Nirvana, Part II.
Sarbadarsana-Sangraha.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

F.—(Nyaya and Vaiseshika.)

Paper V.—(*a*) Nyayasutras of Gautama, with the Bhashya of Vatsyayana, Vartika of Udyotkara, and Vritti of Visvanatha.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Nyaya Philosophy, for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Nyayamanjari of Jayanta Bhatta.

Khandana Khanda Khadya of Sriharsha—Chapter I.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Bhasha Parichheda, Siddhanta-muktavali, Kusumanjali of Udyanacharyya with commentary of Ruchhidatta and gloss of Vardamana.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Vaiseshika Sutras of Kanada, with Bhashya of Prasastapada, Nyayakandali of Sridhara and Vritti of Jaynarain.

Saptapadarthi of Sivaditya, with commentary of Yotinramadhava.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Vaiseshika Philosophy, for translation into English.

G. (General Philosophy.)

Paper V.—(*a*) Sankhyasutras of Kapila with Vritti of Aniruddha.

Sankhya Tattva Kaumudi.

Yogasutras of Patanjali with the Bhashya of Vyasa and Vritti of Bhoja.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Philosophy for translation into English.

Paper VI. (*a*) Nyayasutras of Gautama with Bhashya of Vatsyayana and Vritti of Visvanatha. Vaiseshikasutras of Kanada, with Bhashya of Prasastapada, and Nyayakandali of Sridhara.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Vedantasara (Jacob's Edition), Bhagavadgita, Vedantasutras, with Sankara's commentary, Chapter I, Parts I and IV; Chapter II, Part II.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Nyayaratnamala of Parthasarathi Misra: Mimansa Nyaya Prakasa of Apadeva. Upanishads—Isa, Kena, Katha, Prasna, Munda, Mandukya and Svetasvatara, with Sankara's commentary.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Philosophy for translation into English.

H. (Prakrit.)

Paper V.—(*a*) Prasna Vyakarana and Vipakasutra.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit (or Prakrit, at the option of the candidate).

Paper VI.—(*a*) Prakrit portions of the following dramas:—

Sakuntala, Vikramorvasi, Malavikagnimitra, Uttaracharita, Malatimadhava, Mahavira-Charita, Mrichhakatika, Mudrarakshasa, Ratnavali, Karpuramanjari, Venisanhara.

(*b*) Translation from Sanskrit into Prakrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Setubandha; Gaudavaha; Kumarapalacharita, together with a general knowledge of Prakrita Paingalam.

(*b*) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into English.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Prakrit Grammar as in Vararuchi's Prakrita Prakash (Cowell), Chhandah's Prakrita Lakshanam (Hœrnle), Hemchandra (Pischel).

Candidates are also expected to be familiar with the substance of Hœrnle's Grammar of the Gaudian languages.

(*b*) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into Sanskrit.

I. (Epigraphy and History.)

Paper V.—(*a*) Rájatarangini and its continuations with Stein's Introduction and commentary.

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Inscriptions of Asoka.

(*b*) Early Indian Alphabets.

Paper VII.—*Epigraphia Indica*—Vol. I, Inscriptions Nos. 1, 8, 11, 13, 35.
Vol. III, Nos. 8 and 17.
Vol. V, Nos. 2 and 19.
Vol. VI, Nos. 1 and 14.
Vol. VII, No. 6.

Fleet's Corpus Inscriptionum.—Nos. 1—18, 33—37.

Prachina Lekha mala.—The first fifty Lekhas as published in the Kavyamala Journal.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Ancient Geography of India.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

PALI.

GROUPS A, B AND C, COMMON PAPERS I—IV.

Paper I.

Jatakas—Ed. Fausboll, Nepātās VIII—XI.
Thera Gāthā } Pali Text Society's Edition.
Theri Gāthā }
Paramatthadipani on Theri Gāthā (P. T. S. Edition).
Digha Nikaya—The following six Suttas :—

Brahmajāla Sutta.
Samañña phala Sutta.
Tevijja Sutta.
Mahāparinibbna Sutta.
Mahasatipatthana Sutta.
Aganna Sutta.

Sumangala Vilasini—The commentaries on the six abovenamed Suttas (P. T. S. and Rangoon Edition).

Dhammapada—The whole with extracts from Buddha Ghosa's commentary which are given in the Buddhist Text Society's Edition.

Unguttara Nekayā—Tika Nipatā.

Paper II.

Dhammasangani—Kāmāvacara, Kusala, Niddeso.
Atthasālini—Rangoon Edition, pages 86 to 185.
Nettipakarana—The whole.

Paper III.

Kaccāyana—The whole.
Rūpasiddhi—The whole.
Sanskrit Grammar for the B.A. pass.
Kātantra—Nāmakalpa only.

Paper IV.

Sanskrit Text for the Intermediate.
Avadāna Kalpalatā—Pallavas 52—65.
Lalita Vistarā—The whole.
Asvaghosha's Buddacarita—The whole.

GROUP A (LITERARY).

Paper V.

Pischel	...	Grammar of the Prakrita Dialects.
Vararuchi	...	Prākrita-Prakasa.
E. Müller	...	Pali Grammar (Phonology only).
Frankforter ...	...	Handbook of Pali Grammar.
Sayce	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.

Paper VI.

Inscriptions of Asoka—(Senart and Bühler).
Vincent Smith's Asoka—(Rulers of India Series).

Paper VII.

Rhys Davids	{ Buddhist India. { American Lectures.	
Mrs. Rhys Davids	... ...	Buddhism.
Kern ...	... ...	Manual of Indian Buddhism.
Hardy ..	... ...	Manual of Buddhism.
Oldenberg	... ..	Buddha.

Paper VIII.

No text-books prescribed.

GROUP B (PHILOSOPHY).

Paper V.

Abhidhammattha Sangaha	...	The whole.
Vibhāvani Tika ...	...	Rangoon Edition—The whole.
Vibhanga	...	Whole (Rangoon Edition).
Sammohavinodani Atthakathā	...	Whole (Rangoon Edition).
Bodhicaryavatara ...	...	Whole (La Valee Poussin's Edition).
Nyāyavindutīka ...	...	Whole.

Paper VI.

Nāgārjuna's Madhyamika Karika with Vritti (Edition published in the Bibliotheca Buddhica).

Pramāna-naya-tatvâlokâlankāra.

Dignaga—Pramana-Sammuchchaya. (Abstract as given in Mediæval School of Indian Logic—By Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhushan.)

Paper VII.

Atmatatvaviveka—Fasciculus I (Text only).

Sarvadarsanasangraha ... ... } The portions which deal with
Shatdarshana—Samuccaya (Ed. Suali) ... } Buddhism.

Sankara—bhāshya—Adhyāya 2, Pāda 2, Aphorisms 18 to 32, dealing with Buddhism.

Udyotkara's Naya-Vartika—Adhayaya I—Ahnika 1, Adhyaya III—Ahnika 1. (Aphorisms 1—3).

Paper VIII.

No books prescribed.

GROUP C (EPIGRAPHICAL).

Paper V.

Mahavamsa—Chapters XXI—XXXVII with Tika.

Paper VI.

Inscriptions of Asoka	... ...	Senart and Bühler.
Bühler ...	... ...	Indian Palæography and Epigraphy, seventeen Tables for Indian Palæography.

Paper VII.

Epigraphia Indica—Vol. I, Inscriptions VIII, XX, XXII, XXX, XXXV.
Vol. II, „ I, VIII, XXI.
Vol. III, „ XXXVII, XL, XLVI.
Vol. IV, Inscription XXIX.

Fleet's Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum—Vol. III—
The Inscriptions of Samudragupta, Chandragupta, II.
Skandagupta, Viswavarman, Kumaragupta, Maharaja Hastin, Jayanatha, Sarvanatha.
The Junagarh Inscription—Rudrádamana.

Paper VIII.

Cunningham's Ancient Geography of India with additions and corrections by more recent scholars.

ARABIC.

1. Kitabu'-l-Aghani, Vol. IV—
(1) from middle of page 17 to middle of page 34,
(2) from page 74 to page 98.

2. Yatimotu'd-Dah, Vol. IV, Chapter V—Fidhikri Abi'-l-Fadhli'l-Hamadha-ani, pages 167—204.

3. Quran with the commentary of Zamakhshari—The whole of Surat-al Imran.

4. Mishkatu'l-Masabih—
(1) Kitabu'l-Imaati Wa'l-Qadha.
(2) Kitab'l-Adab.

5. Isharat of Avicenna (Teheran Edition)—The portion on Sufism.

6. Futuhu'l-Buldan of Baladhiri—From page 152 to the end of page 240.

7. Mufassal of Zamakhshari—Al-Qismu'l-Awwal fi'-l-Asma' and Al-Qismu'th-Thalith fi'l-Huruf.

8. Fara'id of Mulla Mahmud—Ilmu'l-Ma ani. (The first part only is obtainable in the market. The portion fixed is to be found in this part.)

PERSIAN.

Prose.

1. Akhlāq-i-Jalāli.

2. Hadā'iotul Balaghat of Samasuddin Faqir. (Newal Kishore Edition, the first and second Hadiquahs.)

3. Ruqiat Qāim-Maqām.

4. Tazkirah-i-Dawlat Shahi, edited by F. G. Browne, London, 1901—The whole.

5. Tazkirah-i-Awfi or Kitab-i-Lubub-ul-Albab of Muhammad Awfi, edited by E. G. Browne and Mirza Muhammad of Qazwin, London 1903—Part II.

Poetry.

1. The Hadīqah of Hakīm Sāni, Newal Kishore Edition—1885-87—Chapters I, III and IV.

2. Dīwān-i-Nasīr, Khusroaw, Cawnpur edition—The whole.

3. Hāfiz.

4. Khāqani.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Paper I.

History of Ancient European Philosophy.

The following books are recommended :—

Erdmann ... ... History of Philosophy.
Ferrier ... ... Lectures on Greek Philosophy.
Zeller ... ... Plato
or
Zeller ... ... Aristotle.

Students will be expected to have a special knowledge of the systems of either Plato or Aristotle and to show an acquaintance with the following special texts :—

Either

Plato's Republic

or

Aristotle's Metaphysics.

Paper II.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY.

The following books are recommended :—

Erdmann ...	...	... History of Philosophy.
Adamson ...	....	... Development of Modern Philosophy.

Students will be expected to have a special knowledge of the system of Kant.

Paper III.

OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

The following books are recommended :—

Max Müller ...	...	Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
Deussen	...	Philosophy of the Upanishads.
Rhys Davids ...	...	Indian Buddhism (Hibbert Lectures).
Madhavacharyya ...	...	Sarvadarsana Sangraha (Cowell and Gough). [Charvaka, Bauddha, Arhata, Ramanuja, Vaiseshika, Nyaya, Sankhaya, and Patanjali Systems.]
Sankara	...	Commentary on the Vedanta Sutras, Second Adhyaya. Padas I and II only (Thibaut)

Papers IV—VII.

(i) PSYCHOLOGY.

The following books are recommended :—

James	..	Principles of Psychology.
Sully	...	Human Mind.
Wundt	.	Outlines of Psychology.
Herbert Spencer ...	...	Principles of Psychology.
Stout	...	Analytic Psychology.
Ladd	...	Elements of Physiological Psychology.
Lloyd Morgan	...	Comparative Psychology.

(ii) LOGIC.

Students are allowed to take up any *one* of the following two alternative courses in Logic :—

(*a*) Logic as Epistemology and Inductive Logic or Methodology,

or

(*b*) Logic as Metaphysics and Dialectic.

The following books are recommended :—

(*a*) *Logic as Epistemology and Inductive Logic or Methodology.*

Lotze	...	Logic.
Sigwart	...	Logic.
Mill	...	System of Logic.
Hobhouse	...	Theory of Knowledge.
Venn	...	Empirical Logic.
Jevons	...	Principles of Science.

(*b*) *Logic as Metaphysics and Dialectic.*

Kant	...	Critique of Pure Reason.
Fichte	...	The Science of Knowledge, translated by A. E. Troeger, with a preface by W. T. Harris (London, Trubner & Co.).
Hegel	...	Wallace's "Logic of Hegel" and "Prolegomena."
Stirling	...	Secret of Hegel.
W. T. Harris ...	...	Logic of Hegel.
McTaggart ...	...	Studies in Hegelian Dialectic.

(iii) ETHICS AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

The following books are recommended :—

Green ...	...	Prolegomena to Ethics.
Martineau	...	Types of Ethical Theory.
Sidgwick	...	Methods of Ethics.
Wundt	...	Ethics.
Herbert Spencer	...	Principles of Ethics.
Kant	...	Theory of Ethics (Abbott).
Sherrett	...	Ethics of Hegel.
Herbert Spencer	...	Principles of Sociology, Vols. I and II (Political Institutions only).
Gedding	...	Principles of Sociology.

(iv) PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

The following books are recommended :—

Lotze ...	...	Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion.
Hegel ...	...	Philosophy of Religion (Spiers and Sanderson), Part I.
Herbert Spencer	...	First Principles, the Unknowable.
Martineau	...	Study of Religion.
Pfleiderer	...	Philosophy and development of Religion, Vol. I (Gifford Lectures).
E. Caird	...	Development of Theology in the Greek Philosophers.
Paul Janet	...	Final Causes.
Royce ..	..	Conception of God.
Flint ...	...	Agnosticism.

(v) SPECIAL BRANCH OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

Any one of the three following groups :—

(1) The Nyaya Sutras of Gautama with Bhashya of Vatsyayana.
Vartika of Udyotkara and Vritti of Visvanatha.
The Bhasha-Parichchheda with Siddhanta Muktavali.
The Kusumanjali of Udayana with commentary.

(2) The Sankhya Karika of Isvarakrishna with Sankhya Tattvakaumudi of Vachaspati Misra.

The Sankhya Sutras with Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya of Vijnanabhikshu.

The Vedanta Paribhasha.

The Hastamalaka with commentary.

The Advaita Brahma Siddhi.

Sankara's commentary on the Vedanta Sutras (the first four Sutras and Adhyaya II, Padas I and II).

Ramanuja's commentary on the Vedanta Sutras (Introduction and the first four Sutras).

(3) The Sutras of Kanada with Bhashya of Prasastapada and Nayakandali of Sridhara.
The Bhasha Parichchheda with Siddhanta Muktavali.
Nagarjuna's Madhyamika Karika with commentary.
The Nyayavindu with commentary.

HISTORY.

(To be notified hereafter.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

(To be notified hereafter.)

M.A. AND M.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1917.

MATHEMATICS.

NOTE—It is to be understood that, in the following list of text-books, wherever a book is recommended for a subject, students are expected to read those parts of the book only which deal with that particular subject :—

Pure Mathematics.

1. Higher Algebra—
   - Chrystal ... ... Algebra, Part II, Chapters 23—28, 32—34
   - C. Smith ... .. A Treatise on Algebra.
2. Higher Plane Trigonometry
   - Hobson... ... ... Plane Trigonometry.
3. Spherical Trigonometry —
   - Casey ... ... Spherical Trigonometry.
   - Todhunter ... ... Spherical Trigonometry (Ed. Leathem).
4. Theory of Equations and Algebra of Quantics—
   - Burnside and Panton .. Theory of Equations.
   - Grace and Young ... ... Algebra of Invariants.
   - Elliott ... ... Introduction to the Algebra of Quantics.
5. Plane Analytical Geometry, including Higher Plane Curves—
   - Salmon ... ... Conic Sections.
   - Salmon ... . Higher Plane Curves.
   - Basset ... ... Treatise on Cubics and Quartics.
6. Geometry of Surfaces—
   - Salmon ... ... Geometry on Three Dimensions.
   - Frost ... . Solid Geometry.
7. Differential Calculus—
   - Edwards... ... ... Differential Calculus.
   - Williamson ... ... Differential Calculus.
8. Integral Calculus—
   - Williamson ... ... Integral Calculus.
   - Todhunter ... ... Integral Calculus.
9. Differential Equations—
   - Forsyth ... ... Differential Equations.
10. Calculus of Variations—
    - Bolza ... ... Lectures on the Calculus of Variations.
    - Hancock... ... ... Calculus of Variations.

11. (*a*) Theory of Functions—
    - Harkness and Morley ... Introduction to the Theory of Analytic Functions, *or* the corresponding portions of—
    - Forsyth ... ... Theory of Functions, 2nd edition.

(*b*) Theory of Groups—
- Hilton ... ... Finite Groups.
- Campbell ... ... Theory of Continuous Groups.

(*c*) Finite Differences and Calculus or Functions.
- Boole ... ... Finite Differences.
- Carmichael ... ... Calculus of operations.
- Herschel .. .. Examples of Calculus of Finite Differences.
- Babbage ... ... Examples of Functional Equations.

(*d*) Vector Analysis and Quaternions—
- Joly ... . Quaternions.
- Tait ... ... Quaternions.
- Gibbs and Wilson ... ... Vector Analysis.
- Gibbs ... ... Scientific Papers, Vol. II, pp. 17—90

(*e*) Projective Geometry—
- Cremona ... ... Projective Geometry.
- Scott ... ... Modern Analytical Geometry.
- Reye ... ... Geometry of Position.. T. R. Holgate.
- Whitehead ... ... Axioms of Projective Geometry (Cambridge Tracts No. 4).

Whitehead ...	...	Axioms of Descriptive Geometry (Cambridge Tracts No. 5).
Veblen and Young ...	...	Projective Geometry.
Bonola	...	Non-Euclidian Geometry.

(*f*) Theory of Numbers—

Reid	...	Theory of Algebraic Numbers.
Matthews ...	...	Theory of Numbers.
Young	...	Fundamental Concepts of Algebra and Geometry.
Smith	...	Reports on the Theory of Numbers. (Collected papers, Vol. I, pp. 38—364.)

Mixed Mathematics.

1. Advanced Statics, including Theory of Potential—
   - Minchin ... ... Statics.
   - Routh ... ... Statics.
2. Dynamics of a Particle—
   - Routh ... ... Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics—
   - Routh ... ... Elementary Rigid Dynamics.
4. Hydrostatics, including Capillarity—
   - Besant and Ramsey ... ... Hydrodynamics, Part I (Hydrostatics).
5. Hydrodynamics—
   - Houstoun ... ... Mathematical Physics, Chapter II.
   - Besant and Ramsey ... Hydrodynamics. Part II.
   - Lamb ... . Hydrodynamics.
6. Spherical Astronomy—
   - Ball ... ... Spherical Astronomy.

7. (*a*) Theory of Elasticity—
   - Love .. .. Theory of Elasticity, 2nd edition.

   Candidates are also recommended to refer to—
   - Todhunter and Pearson .. History of Theory of Elasticity.

(*b*) Advanced Dynamics...

Whittaker ...	..	Analytical Dynamics.
A. C. Webster ...	...	Dynamics.
Routh	...	Advanced Rigid Dynamics.
Hertz	...	Principles of Mechanics.

(*c*) Higher Parts of Spherical Astronomy...

Chauvenet ..	...	Spherical Astronomy.
Newcomb ...	...	Spherical Astronomy.

(*d*) Lunar and Planetary Theories...

Adams	...	Lectures on Lunar Theory.
Airy	...	Mathematical Tracts.
Brown	...	Lunar Theory.
Cheyne	...	Planetary Theory.
Moulton ...	...	Celestial Mechanics.

(*e*) Figure of the Planets...

Todhunter ...	...	History of the Theory of Attraction and the figure of the Earth.
Thomson and Tait ...	...	Natural Philosophy.
Airy	...	Mathematical Tracts.
Airy	...	Figure of the Earth. (Enc. Metr.)
Clark and Radau ...	...	Figure of the Earth. (Enc. Britt.)
Pratt	...	Figure of the Earth.

(*f*) Theory of Tides.

Basset	...	Hydrodynamics.
Darwin	...	Tides and Kindred Phenomena. (Murray.)
Darwin	...	Tides. (Enc. Britt).
Darwin	...	Scientific Papers.
Airy	...	Tides and Waves. (Enc. Metr.)

PHYSICS.

No text-books are prescribed or recommended.

The students are required to consult their Professors as to a suitable course of reading, which should include the study of original papers.

CHEMISTRY.

(In addition to the books recommended for the B.A. and B.Sc. Pass and Honour Courses.)

(a) Physical Chemistry.

Ostwald Walker ...	... Physico-Chemical Measurements.
Nernst (trans. by Lehfeldt)	... Theoretical Chemistry, 4th edition.
Mellor	... Chemical Dynamics and Reactions.
Findlay	... The Phase Rule.
Lehfeldt	... Electro-Chemistry.
Van t' Hoff ...	... Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.
Jeans	... Dynamical Theory of Gases.
Travers	... Study of Gases.
Rutherford	... Radio-Activity.
Thomsen	... Thermo-Chemistry.
Ostwald	... Principles of Chemistry,
E. C. Baly ..	... Spectroscopy.
S. Young	... Stoichiometry.

(b) Inorganic Chemistry.

Biltz	... Inorganic Preparations.
Myer	... History of Chemistry.
Fresenius	... Qualitative Analysis and Quantitative Analysis.
Sutton	... Volumetric Analysis.
Hempel ...	... Gas Analysis.
Treadwell and Hall ...	... Analytical Chemistry, Vols. I and II.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer	... Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II.
F. M. Perkin ...	... Practical Methods in Inorganic Chemistry.
Werner	... New Ideas in Inorganic Chemistry.

(c) Organic Chemistry.

Emil Fischer ...	... Organic Preparations.
Richter	... Organische Chemie (9th edition).
Gattermann ...	... Practical Organic Chemistry.
J. B. Cohen ...	... Advanced Organic Chemistry.
Sudborough ...	.. Practical Organic Chemistry.

Candidates for the M.A. or M.Sc. Examination are required to consult original papers in the Chemical Society's Journals and other Scientific periodicals, and also to consult the Annual Reports issued by the Chemical Society on the "Progress of Chemistry" in connection with the especial subject taken up by them.

GEOLOGY.

No text-books are prescribed or recommended. The Subject is to be studied in accordance with the Syllabus prescribed in the Regulations.

PHYSIOLOGY.

(To be notified hereafter.)

BOTANY.

No text-books are prescribed. The subject is to be read in accordance with the prescribed Syllabus.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

To be notified hereafter.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

No text-book are prescribed. The subject is to be studied in accordance with the Syllabus prescribed in the Regulations.

L. T. EXAMINATION, 1917.

(1) The Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science, and (2) Methods of Teaching Specific subjects and School Management.

Books recommended.

Thorndyke	Elements of Psychology.
G. D. Banerjee	A few thoughts on Education (S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta).
Barnett	Teaching and Organization.
J. Adams	Exposition and Illustration in Teaching (Macmillan & Co.).
James	Talks to Teachers on Psychology and to students on some of Life's Ideals.
Sully	The Teacher's Hand-book of Psychology, new edition, 1909 (Longmans, Green & Co.).
Michael West	Education and Psychology.
Welton	Principles of Teaching (University Tutorial Press).
Raymont	Principles of Teaching.

(3) *Selected Educational Classics.*

Spencer	Education.
Stanley	Life of Arnold, Chap. III.

(4) *English.*

Scott	Ivanhoe.
Lamb	Tales from Shakespeare.

B. T. EXAMINATION, 1917.

(1) The Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science, and (2) Methods of Teaching Specific subjects and School Management.

Books recommended.

James	Talks to Teachers on Psychology and to students on some of Life's Ideals.
McDougall	Physiological Psychology (J. M. Dent & Co., London).
Sully	The Teacher's Hand-book of Psychology, new edition, 1909 (Longmans, Green & Co.).
Michael West	Education and Psychology.
Warner	The Study of Children and their School Training.
Thorndyke	Elements of Psychology.
J. Adams	Exposition and Illustration in Teaching (Macmillan & Co.).
Adamson	The Practice of Instruction (National Society's Depository).
G. D. Banerjee	A few Thoughts on Education (S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta).
Barnett	Teaching and Organization.
Findlay	Principles of Class Teaching.
Welton	Principles of Teaching (University Tutorial Press).
Barnett	Common Sense in Education.

The suggestions for the consideration of teachers and others concerned in work of Public Elementary Schools. (Board of Education, London.)

(3) *History of Educational Ideas and Methods.*

Institutes of Manu ...	...	Chapter II.
Lalita-Vistara ..	...	Chapter X (Rajendralala Mitra's translation and notes).
Saratchandra Das ...	...	Paper on Universities in Ancient India. (*Hindustan Review*, March 1906).
Amir Ali ...	...	Spirit of Islam, Chapter XVIII.
Macdonald ...	...	Moral Training of the Young Muslims (*International Journal of Ethics*, April 1905).
Munro	...	Outlines of the History of Education (Macmillan & Co.).
Quick	...	Educational Reformers.
Browning ...	...	Educational Theories (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.).
James (H. R.) ...	...	Education and Statesmanship in India.
Sadler	...	Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. IX—Education in Germany—
		(*i*) The Unrest in Secondary Education in Germany and elsewhere.
		(*ii*) Note on the Revised Curriculla and Programmes of Work for Higher Schools for boys in Prussia, 1901.
		(*iii*) The Smaller Public Elementary Schools of Prussia and Saxony, with Notes on the Training and Position of Teachers.
		(*iv*) On the Measurement of Mental Fatigue in Germany.
Salder	...	Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. XI—Education in the United States of America—
		(*i*) The Curricula of the American Secondary Schools.
		(*ii*) Secondary Education in a Democratic Community.
		(*iii*) A Comparison between English and American High Schools.
		(*iv*) Some Notes on American Universities.
		(*v*) A Contrast between German and American Ideals in Education.
Sharp	...	The Educational System of Japan (Government Central Press, Bombay).

(4) *Selected Educational Classics.*

Pestalozzi ...	...	Educational Writings, Edited by Green and Collie.
Spencer	...	Education.
Stanley	...	Life of Arnold (Chapter III).

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 1st December 1914.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th November 1914.

No. 8418-*Home*.—In supersession of his Notification No. 7289- Home, dated the 24th September 1913, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to declare the period specified in the third column of the schedule attached to be a close time for the wild birds and animals shown respectively against the said period within the limits of the Province of Delhi.

Schedule.

English Name.	Vernacular Name.	Period.
Hoopoes	Hudhud	The whole year.
Black drongo or king crow	Bhujanga, Hojanga, Thampal, Kotwal.	
Jungle babbler or seven sisters	Sat Bhai	
Common mynah	Maina	
Bank mynah	Darya Maina	
Common hawk cuckoo	Popiya	
Indian roller jay	Nilkant	
Herons	Nari, Sain, Bagla, Bara Bagla, Wak, Chanak	
Egrets	Karchia-bagla, Safed Bagla, Tar Bagla, Lal Bagla, Badami Bagla	
King fishers	Kanderla Hariali, Kilkila, Koriala-Kilkila, Chota-Kilkila, Machrala Kaurilla, Machbagh	
Pea fowl	Mor	
Bustards	Charaj, Tilur, Hukna, Hanbara	15th March to 15th September.
Floricans	Charaz, Charaj, Likh	
Painted snipe	Rangin Chaha	
Sand grouse	Bhat Titar	
Grey partridge	Safed Titar	
Black partridge	Kala Titar	
Ducks :—		
Coomb Duck	Nukhta	
Spotted Bill	Gurgral	
Antelope	Hiran, Chousingha, Mirga	1st April to 15th September.
Gazelles	Chinkara	

No. 8420-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to apply the provisions of the said Act to the wild birds specified in the attached schedule :—

Schedule.

English Name.	Vernacular Name.
Hoopoe	Hudhud.
Black drongo or king crow	Bhujanga, hojanga, thampal, kotwal.
Jungle babbler or seven sisters	Sat bhai.
Common mynah	Maina.
Bank mynah	Darya maina.
Common hawk cuckoo	Popiya.

Delhi, the 30th November 1914.

No. 8498-*Home*.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed by public offices under the Chief Commissioner during the year 1915, which are specified in the schedule hereto annexed, are public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881. These holidays should be given to all Government servants subject to the single condition that it shall be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday notified under the Act in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

2. In addition to the holidays specified in the schedule, all Government offices will be closed from Tuesday the 28th to Thursday the 30th December 1915.

3. Local holidays for great festivals or fairs peculiar to particular places may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices provided always that there are no arrears of work. The maximum number of such holidays that may be given by the District Officer is seven. This number should not be exceeded, and the District Officer should report to the Chief Commissioner before the beginning of the year, the holidays proposed for the Delhi District, and should fix them after the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the proposal has been obtained. Heads of offices may also, subject to the condition that there are no arrears of work, permit the last Saturday of every month to be observed as a holiday in the English and Vernacular offices. In such cases all the establishment should be allowed subject to the condition laid down in the case of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, to take full advantage of the holiday.

4. This notification does not apply to holidays to be observed in Civil Courts.

SCHEDULE.

List of holidays for public offices during the year 1915.

Name of Holidays.	Date on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	Remarks.
	General holidays.			
All Sundays . .	...	...	52	
Proclamation Day .	1st January . .	Friday . . .	1	
*King-Emperor's Birthday.	...	...	1	
	Christian holidays.			
Easter holidays .	2nd, 3rd and 5th April.	Friday, Saturday and Monday.	3	
Christmas vacation .	24th, 25th, 27th and 31st December.	Friday, Saturday, Monday and Friday.	4	
	Hindu holidays.			
Basant Panchmi .	20th January . .	Wednesday . .	1	
Sheoratri . . .	12th February	Friday . .	1	
Holi . . .	1st March . .	Monday . . .	1	
Baisakhi . . .	13th April .	Tuesday . . .	1	
Solono . . .	24th August . .	Ditto . . .	1	
Janam Ashtami .	1st September .	Wednesday . .	1	
Dussehra . . .	14th to 16th October	Thursday to Saturday	3	
Devali . . .	6th November .	Saturday . .	1	
	Muhammadan holidays.			
Barawafat . .	29th January . .	Friday . . .	1	
Shabrat . . .	28th June . .	Monday . . .	1	
Id-ul-Fitr . .	13th August . .	Friday . . .	1	} Subject to the appearance of the moon.
Id-uz-Zuha . .	19th October . .	Tuesday . .	1	
Muharram . .	17th and 18th November.	Wednesday and Thursday.	2	

*Note.—The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

No. 8507-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi, for the week ending 21st November 1914, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	115	103	218	76	84	160	...	...	...	80	9	47	2	22	1	31	30	61	49·3	36·2
	Notified Area	3,673	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	27·2	27·8
	Total .	...	117	103	220	78	84	162	...	...	...	81	9	48	2	22	1	32	30	62	...	...

The 2nd December 1914.

No. 8536—***Education***.—The services of Major A. W. Cook Young, I.M.S., Health Officer, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the afternoon of the 30th November 1914.

No. 8542—***C. & I.***—In exercise of the power conferred under section 17 (*d*) of the Punjab Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, Punjab Act II of 1902, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, to make the following rules :—

Rule.

The time during which a boiler or prime mover may be temporarily used without being in charge of a duly certificated engineer or engine driver, as the case may be, owing to death or sudden emergency shall be limited to 10 days.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 25th November 1914.

No. 1276—985-*c*.—On return from furlough the Revd. H. C. S. Anstey, M.A., is appointed to be Chaplain of Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office from the Revd. F. L. Bridges, B.A., whose services are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 1290—1044-II-*c*.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve of Mr. Bishambar Nath of Agra as a candidate for a license to prospect and mine for minerals in the British district of Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 27th November 1914.

No. 1298-*C.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, is pleased to direct that the following may be added after the words "Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, Notification No. 1444-I. B, dated the 14th August 1914," in his Notification No. 330 of the 22nd August 1914 :—

"As amended by their Notification No. 188-D, dated the 13th November 1914".

No. 1306-*C.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, is pleased to direct that the following may be added after the words "Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, Notification No. 1444-I.B, dated the 14th August 1914," in his Notification No. 338 of the 22nd August 1914 :-

"As amended by their Notification No. 188-D, dated the 13th November 1914".

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 25th November 1914.

No. 700-*J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent of Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District, to be an Additional Sessions Judge of the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sessions Division, and under section 193 (2) of the same Code to order that he shall try all Sessions cases occurring in the said Sessions Division.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th November 1914.

No. 125.—4th Class Assistant Surgeon C. G. S. Corner, I.S.M.D., attached to the Walker Hospital, Simla, is appointed to hold charge of the X-Ray Department, Ripon Hospital, Simla, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 7th November 1914.

B. SETON, Brevet-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Pusa, the 28th November 1914.

No. 2363.—Mr. F. M. Howlett, Imperial Patholgical Entomologist, was on privilege leave from the 13th to the 22nd September 1914, both days inclusive, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No. 1910 of the 4th November 1914.

B. COVENTRY,
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day	Month.	Year.
700-33—1914	Husein Musa Billimoria	Mahomedan	Parel	Painter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	16th	November	1914	16th	November	1914
701-43—1914	Mahomed Alli Pirbhai Sowji	"	No. 161, Nishanpada	Lately broker in hides and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
702-46—1914	Mahomedbhai Cassumbhai Dharamsy.	"	26-28, Nishanpada Road	Lately landed proprietor and assistant in the employ of Messrs. Jaffer Jusab & Co. for about 5 years and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
703-51—1914	Devidas Khimji Thucker	Hindu	Gaiwadi	Piece goods merchant doing business under the style of Damodar Devidas at Mulji Jetha Market.	"	"	"	"	"	"
704-71—1914	Mahomedbhai Abdul husein Bora.	Mahomedan	No. 287, Nagdevi Street	Carrying on business as cotton and gold thread merchant in partnership with Nanalal Bhogilal under the name and firm of Abdul husein Tyebally.	"	"	"	"	"	"
705-85—1914	Nanalal Bhogilal Sha	Hindu	Dadysett Agiary Lane	Lately carrying on business as cotton and gold thread merchant in partnership with Mahomed Bhai Abdul husein under the name of Abdul husein Tyebally and now unemployed.	17th	"	"	17th	"	"
706-96—1914	Gopinath Janardhanji Vagal	"	Upper Mahim	Lately clerk in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, and now pensioner.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
707-99—1914	John Williamson . .	Eurasian .	Jacob Circle . . .	Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway . . .	17th	November .	1914	17th	November .	1914
708-09—1914	Jamaloodin Suleman Khambya and Adam Jamaloodin Khambya.	Mahomedan .	No. 6, Tank Bunder . .	Doing business in partnership as dealers in firewood in the name of Jamaloodin Suleman.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
711-131—1914	Constantino Manoel Vaz .	Portuguese .	Chandanwadi . . .	Painter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	18th	,, .	,,	18th	,, .	,,
710-125—1914	Abdul Rahim Mahamed Ebrahim Bala Miya Chogle.	Mahomedan .	Tukdi Maholla . . .	Plumber and tinman	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
712-131—1914	Charles William Roach .	European .	Lower Parel . . .	Fireman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.	19th	,, .	,,	19th	,, .	,,
714-161—1914	Sebastian Francis Fernandes *alias* S. F. Fernandes *alias* S. Fernandes *alias* S. Francis.	Portuguese .	No. 28, Mangaloer Street, Fort.	Timekeeper in the Colaba Military Works .	20th	,, .	,,	20th	,, .	,,
713-141—1914	Dhondu Ramji Pamar .	Hindu . .	Old Nagpada . .	Sorter in the General Post Office . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
709-110—1914	Frank Mathews . .	Eurasian . .	Lower Parel . . .	Shunter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway .	18th	,, .	,,	21st	,, .	,,
716-188—1914	Virji Damji Mochi . .	Hindu . .	Upper Duncan Road .	Servant in the employ of Govind Khetsey .	21st	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
717-190—1914	Barnard Henry Hogmerf .	Eurasian . .	Wari Bunder . .	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	23rd	,, .	,,	23rd	,, .	,,
718-193—1914	Abdul Rehman Shaik Osman Bhathinde.	Mahomedan .	Parel	Head Jobber in the Century Mills . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
719-207—1914	Gani Mahomed Memon .	,, . .	Rangari Molla . .	Lately petty dealer in hosiery and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

720-228—1914	Narayen Pandoo Ghag	Hindu	Kumbharwada 1st Lane	Boilermaker in the British India Steam Navigation Company.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
721-235—1914	Dawlatia Limbaji Ghadgar	,,	Fergusson Road	Muccadum in the Crescent Mills Company, Limited.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
722-245—1914	Paul Fernandes	Portuguese	Mazagon	Carpenter in the Bombay Port Trust	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
723-253—1914	Bhugwandas Moorarji Sha	Hindu	Gulalmadi	Lately broker in sugar and now unemployed.	24th	November	1914	24th	,,	1914
724-245—1914	Rustomji Framji Wadia	Parsi	Albless House (Bandra)	Assistant in the employ of Messrs H. F. Petit at Hornby Road, Bombay.	25th	,,	,,	25th	,,	,,
725-285—1914	Shaik Hasson Mahasoom Kaloo *alias* Shaik Hasson Shabudin Kaloo.	Mahomedan	Wari Bunder	Lately Labour Suppliers, and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
728-335—1914	Haji Casseem Memon	,,	Nakhoda Molla	Lately dealer in glass and enamel ware, etc., under the name of Haji Casseem and now unemployed)	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
726-301—1914	Balmant Mahadeo Bananlikar.	Hindu	Girgaum Back Road	Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality (Health Department).	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
727-310—1914	Maneksham Fardunji Shroff.	Parsi	No. 1, Gomalia Tank Road.	Lately proprietor of the Young Alfred Theatrical Company and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
729-340—1914	Tyeballi Ebramji Pitalwala.	Mahomedan	Baba Dhaboo Street	Servant in the employ of Abdulally Abdul Husein.	26th	,,	,,	26th	,,	,,
730-354—1914	Kondaji Vithoba Bhadke	Hindu	Doongri	Hawker in fruits	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
731-357—1914	Montague Rowlatt Hames	European	Elphinstone Road	Assistant Stock Verifier, B., B. and C. I. Railway.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
732-378—1914	Lakhmiram Kevalram Bhut.	Hindu	Kailadevi Road	Lately servant in Khinji Jima's Shop and now unemployed.	27th	,,	,,	27th	,,	,,
733-402—1914	Scholastic Marshall Danis	Eurasian	Oomerkhadi	Clerk in the Eastern Bank, Limited	,,	,,	,,	28th	,,	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded*..

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petition.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
734-416—1914	Vithal Babaji Dhamankar .	Hindu . .	Elphinstone Road . .	Chauffeur to Mr. J. E. Mody . . .	28th	November .	1914	28th	November .	1914
735-432—1914	Satyabhamabai, widow of the late Waman Dadoba Poorao.	„ . .	Kumbharmada Road, Dadar .	Unemployed	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
736-444—1914	Francis Albuquerque *alias* Jas Antoni Albuquerque.	Portuguese .	Bandra	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, Loco. Department, Parel.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
737-449—1914	Ramji Pragji Thucker .	Hindu .	No. 117, Golupdeo Road .	Lately petty dealer in cloth and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
738-471—1914	Kalianji Umersy Thucker .	„ . .	Vudgadi	Lately carrying on business as wheat and seed merchant and commission agent in partnership with Jethmal Jamnadas under the name, style and firm of Valabdas Kalianji and now unemployed.	30th	„ .	„	30th	„ .	„
739-487—1914	Jasukhlal Varajlal Joshi .	„ . .	Dadyselt Agiary Road .	Customs pass note writer	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
740-502—1914	Ahmed Sab Husson Miya Aorankar.	Mahomedan .	No. 67, Nizam Street . .	Lately a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petition, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of December 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of Insolvents.
290 of 1914 .	5th November 1914.	S. M. Ahmadulla Saib, a cycle dealer, carriying on business under the name and style of M. A. M. Rose and Co., residing at No. 63, Venkatachella Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras.	5th November 1914.	15th January 1915.
291 of 1914 .	10th November 1914.	V. Vijiaraghavachari, bookseller and publisher, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Saraswathi Publishing House at Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras, and at Triplicane, Madras, and residing at No. 33, Singarachari Street, Triplicane, Madras.	10th November 1914.	Do.
298 of 1914 .	14th November 1914.	C. H. Kuddus Meah Sahib, a broker getting about Rs. 40 a month, residing at Meracon Lubbay Street, Georgetown, Madras.	14th November 1914.	22nd January 1915.
301 of 1914 .	19th November 1914.	T. Vijiarangam Pillai, unemployed, residing at No. 10, Kanniappa Mudaly Street, Purasowakkam, Madras.	19th November 1914.	Do.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 25th November 1914.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 158 OF 1914.

Dated Rangoon, the 17th November 1914.

In the matter of Sin Leong Taik, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Yacoob Abdul Ganny of Rangoon, a creditor of Sin Leong Taik, carrying on business as a Trader at Nos. 34 to 36, Municipal Market, Strand Road, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Sin Leong Taik was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 9th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 167 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Lacy Ansdell Tresham, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Lacy Ansdell Tresham, Inspector, Rangoon Municipality, residing at No. 19, Bigandet Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Lacy Ansdell Tresham.

CASE No. 168 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Sidney Herbert Wagstaff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sidney Herbert Wagstaff, Photographer, residing at No. 15, Pagoda Road, Rangoon, on the 12th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sidney Herbert Wagstaff.

CASE No. 169 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Hla Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Hla Maung, clerk, son of U Po Ye, residing at No. 41, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Hla Maung.

CASE No. 170 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 13th November 1914.

In the matter of Mallen Chengalvarayulu Naidu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mallen Chengalvarayulu Naidu, Advocate, residing at No. 51-B, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said M. C. Naidu.

CASE No. 171 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 14th November 1914.

In the matter of Haji Abdul Kareem and Abdul Rahman, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Haji Abdul Kareem and Abdul Rahman, traders, of No. 380, 25th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Haji Abdul Kareem and Abdul Rahman.

CASE No. 172 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 14th November 1914.

In the matter of Marian Lazar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Marian Lazar, Clerk, of No. 15, MacGregor Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Marian Lazar.

CASE No. 173 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th November 1914.

In the matter of Sidney John Galley, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sidney John Galley, Manager of the Rudge and Buick Motor Agency, residing at No. 29A, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sidney John Galley.

CASE No. 174 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th November 1914.

In the matter of Golam Hossein Golam Ally and Tyab Ally Golam Ally Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Golam Hossein Golam Ally and Tyab Ally Golam Ally, carrying on business in partnership as traders under the name and style of Golam Hossein Golam Ally, at No. 12, Municipal Zyegyee Bazar, Mandalay, residing at No. 28, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Golam Hossein Golam Ally and Tyab Ally Golam Ally.

CASE No. 175 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th November 1914.

In the matter of Jana Varanah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jana Varanah, petty contractor, residing at No. 35, 41st Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jana Varanah.

CASE No. 176 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th November 1914.

In the matter of Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, merchant, of No. 56, Tseekai Manlay Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Ahmed Mayet.

CASE No. 132 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 25th November 1914.

In the matter of Baijnath Lall, Peon, No. 13, Sandwith Road, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Baijnath Lall an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 25th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 157 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1914.

In the matter of Moung Lu Gale and Ma Tha, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by K. A. N. Pillappa Chetty of Rangoon, a creditor of Moung Lu Gale and Ma Tha, both traders and rice-millers, of No. 4, 28th Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Moung Lu Gale and Ma Tha was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 23rd day of November 1914.

CASE No. 177 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 21st November 1914.

In the matter of Dabbiru Madhava Row, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dabbiru Madhava Row, postman, residing at No. 73, Mindan Road, Dalla, Rangoon, on the 20th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dabbiru Madhava Row.

CASE No. 178 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 26th November 1914.

In the matter of Muthusawmy Pooniacoty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Muthusawmy Pooniacoty, clerk, residing at No. 53, Upper Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of November 1914 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Muthusawmy Pooniacoty.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

CASE No. 80 OF 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore, Niranjan Lal, Parsotam Das and Chandoo Lal, Shopkeeper of Delhi, now resident of Narwana, Patiala State, Debtors.

To

1. Jugal Kishore.
2. Niranjan Lal.
3. Parsotam Das.
4. Chandoo Lal.

Take notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against you to this Court by Kidar Nath of the firm of Ganeshi Lal Indraj of Delhi, and that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 10th of December 1914 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear, the Court may make an order of adjudication against you in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal of Court this 30th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 81 OF 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore and Chandoo Lal, sons of Hazari Mal of Delhi, proprietors of the firm of Hazari Mal Jugal Kishore of Delhi, Khari Baoli, now residing at mauza Narwana, Patiala State, Debtors.

To

Jugal Kishore and Chandoo Lal.

Take notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against you to this Court by the firm Ramgopal Bhagwan Das and firm Rampershad Ramsaran Das of Delhi and that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 10th of December 1914 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear, the Court may make an order of adjudication against you in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal of Court this 30th day of November 1914.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 43 OF 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Saddington of Ajmer . . . . Applicants, Insolvent

against

1. Pirbhulal, Ajmer.
2. Ram Chander, Ajmer.
3. Khoob Chand, Ajmer.
4. B. Mool Chand, Ajmer.

5. Zaffer Peer Momhadi, Ajmer.
6. Baij Nath & Sons, Ajmer.
7. Messrs. D. H. Brothers, Ajmer.
8. Kajja Gujai, Ajmer.
9. Elli Baker, Ajmer.
10. Sajan Kalan, Ajmer.
11. Esmail Abdulla & Sons, Ajmer.
12. Pannalal, Ajmer.
13. Mr. Gray, Ajmer.
14. Radha Kishen, Ajmer.

Creditors.

Whereas the applicants Mr. S. G. Saddington and Mrs. S. G. Saddington have filed a composition under section 27 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 11-30 A.M. on 22nd December 1914. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 25th day of November 1914.

No. 54 OF 1914.

Panchoo Lal, son of Narsingh Dass, Mahajan of Pushkar . Applicant, Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Man Mal, Ajmer	77	10	3
2. Harlal, Ajmer	175	0	0
3. Ram Bilas and Jagannath, Ajmer	100	0	0
4. Radha Kishen Jagannath and Mangi Lal, Ajmer	125	0	0
5. Raman Nand Perman Nand, Ajmer	100	0	0
6. Ganga Ram Shiv Narain, Ajmer	40	0	0
7. Chitarmal Sheo Kishen, Ajmer	40	0	0
8. Ramgopal, Ajmer	900	0	0
9. Munnalal, Ajmer	14	0	0
10. Kedarmal and Narsingh Dass, Ajmer	22	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Panchoo Lal has filed an application under section 6 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 11-30 A.M. on 11th January 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 25th day of November 1914.

No. 55 OF 1914.

Abdul Karim, son of Emam Uddin, mason of Pisangan, Ajmer District, Applicant, Insolvent

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Abid Hussain of Mirpur District, Hyderabad Sind	311	0	0
2. Ali Mohamed, Mirpur	250	0	0
3. Tana Baksh, Jodhpur	250	0	0
4. Heera of Pisangan, Ajmer	139	0	0
5. Fateh Mohamed and Noor Mohamed, Sojat (Marwar)	191	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Abdul Karim has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 11-30 A.M. on 12th January 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 25th day of November 1914.

No. 56 OF 1914.

Manjee Bhai, son of Bhawani Lall Trivedi . . Insolvent Applicant.

against

Debt.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Seth Tara Chand, Nasirabad	3,000	0	0
2. Kesri Mal Rathi, Ajmer	625	0	0
3. L. Mool Chand, Ajmer	100	0	0
4. Phool Chand, Ajmer	412	0	0
5. Mr. Mool Chand, Ajmer	200	0	0
6. Mr. Khetra Chander, Ajmer	500	0	0
7. Shivlal Vallabh Modi, Ahmedabad . . .	90	0	0
8. Messrs. Dayabhai & Co., Ahmedabad . .	185	0	0
9. Jaswant Rai Lalu Bhai, Ahmedabad . . .	75	0	0
10. Messrs. Harkishendas, Bulsar	150	0	0
11. Dalchha Parekh, Palanpur	450	0	0
12. Chaganlall Jagan Nath, Bombay . . .	300	0	0
13. Rup Chand Gulab Rai, Lunawada . . .	500	0	0
14. Vidya Ram Amba Ram Sunth, Rampur, Rewa Kantha District.	150	0	0
15. Rup Chand Dalsukh, Rampur, Rewa Kantha District .	500	0	0
16. Magan Modi, Rampur, Rewa Kantha District . .	100	0	0
17. Secretary, Co-operative Credit of B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.	250	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Manjee Bhai Trivedi has filed an application under section 6 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 11-30 A.M. on the 9th January 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 25th day of November 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Corps of Military Staff Clerks (temporarily employed in the Quartermaster-General's Branch), dated at Simla, this 1st day of December 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—Sergeant, Edward Dudley King.
Age—27 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, mottled; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Guard, Railway.
Date of enlistment—28th April 1906.
Place of enlistment—Subathu, India.
Parish and County in which born—Rawalpindi, India.
Date of desertion or absence—16th November 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Simla, India.
Marks—Oval scar back of thigh (left) about 3 inches above point.
Under nine years' service.

R. C. WILSON, Captain,
for Quartermaster-General in India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st December 1914.

No. 3870-*G.*—The following trans fers of Officers of the Military Accounts Department are made:—

Captain E. S. J. Anderson, I. A., is transferred from Calcutta to the 4th (Quetta) Division as Controller of Military Accounts.

Mr. B. G. T. Sanders, is transferred from Calcutta to the 5th (Mhow) Division a Assistant Audit Officer.

Mr. A. W. Hastings, is transferred from the 2nd (Rawalpindi) to the 6th (Poona) Division as Assistant Audit Officer.

Mr. J. Parlby, B. Sc., is transferred from Calcutta to the 8th (Lucknow) Division as Assistant Audit Officer.

Mr. F. I. L. Clarke, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 8th (Lucknow) to the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division for duty under the orders of the Controller of Military Accounts of the latter Division.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1914.

No. 2044-*Ap.*—In this office Notification No. 1652s-Ap., dated the 21st October 1914, read "5th October 1914" for "6th October 1914".

No. 2047-*Ap.*—Mr. O. H. G. Rulach, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, and officiating Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 7th December 1914.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 2095-*Ap.*—Lala Nikka Ram, Supernumerary Inspector, office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 8th November 1914 and until further orders.

No. 2105-*Ap.*—In this office Notification No. 1878-Ap., dated the 13th November 1914, read "11th November 1914" for "10th November 1914" against Lala Uttam Chand.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1914.

No. 3789-*E.*—Mr. V. R. Iyengar, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for three mohths with effect from the 5th August 1914.

No. 3782-*E.*—Mr. G. Wren, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, Technical, is appointed to carry on the duties of Assistant Electrician with effect from the 6th November 1914 *vice* Mr. J. G. P. Cameron granted combined leave.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th December 1914.

No. 4757-T.—Mr. J. R. H. Wayne, Superintendent of Post offices, Traffic, Bihar and Orissa Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st December 1914.

Mr. G. Barton continues to officiate as Superintendent of Post offices, Traffic, *vice* Mr. Wayne.

No. 4763-T.—The following officiating promotions in the ordinary Traffic Branch are sanctioned with effect from the 7th November 1914 :—

Name.	Rank.	
	From	To
Mr. J. Davis	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.
Mr. G. R. Joseph . . .	Telegraph Master . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

No. 4761-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 18th November 1914 to 1st December 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Derby. . .	Assam.	17th November 1914.	Closed.
Jamesabad . .	Sind	1st October „ .	Opened.
Kurupam . .	Madras Presidency . .	1st November „ .	„
Mirzapur (Chittagong)	Bengal.	1st	
Radhapuram. .	Madras Presidency . .	20th „ „	
Samasata Rest Camp	Punjab	12th August „	
Velur . .	Madras Presidency . .	23rd November „	
Watrap . .	Do. . .	15th October „	
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Jamuniatand .	Bengal Nagpur Railway. .	1st June 1914 .	Opened.
Palsit . .	East Indian Railway . .	1st December 1914 .	
Santipur . .	Eastern Bengal State Railway	15th November 1914.	

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Badarpur Ghat" instead of "Badarpur."

"Hirebile" instead of "Herebellaloo."

"Shikarpur (Nadia)" instead of "Shikarpur."

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the North Western Railway.

"Renala Khurd" instead of "Satghara."

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

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The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Hand Book for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 8d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI, Clothing, Corrected up to 1st February 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 10a. or 1s. (3a.)

Field Service Manual, Horse Artillery (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. I. 9a. or 12d. (3a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. II. 4a. or 5 (1a.)

Selections from Royal Army Medical Corps Training, 1911. (Published in 1914) in Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Indian Military Manual of Cookery. Demy 16mo. Board. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Report on the Examination held in India, October 1913. Royal 16mo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

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Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected to 30th June 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Report on the Working of the State Railways Coal Department for the calendar year 1913, by R. W. Church, Esq., B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Records of Fort St. George. Sundry Book of 1680-1681. Hugli, letters sent, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1756. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 9d. (7a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Kurram Agency, Statistical Tables, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

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Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap Paper cover. Re. 1-5 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George French Correspondence, (Public Sundries No. 8b), 1751. Foolscap. [illegible]

Administration Report on the Jails of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 8d. (2a.)

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Report on Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a or 8d (1a.)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a 6p. or 4½d. (1a)

Gazetteer, Bannu District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. 14a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

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Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8a. or 3s. 1d. (2a.)

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

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Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csomo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.
Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.
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Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

***Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21).** Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 234041 of the three-and-half per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. one thousand only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Ram Lal Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAM LAL GHOSH.

Residence—Laheria Serai.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 152716 and 151015 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Mehta Megh Raj, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MEHTA MEGH RAJ, Contractor.

Residence—Ferozepore Cantonment.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

In the Court of Sub-Judge at Benares District.

SUIT No. 40 OF 1913.

Raja Shashi Sekhareswar Roy, Plaintiff,

versus

Jaggeshwar Mukerjee and others, Defendant.

To 1. Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Singhji, Bijaypur, Behar. 2. Rai Bahadur Pandit Daya Kishen Kaul, C.I.E., Raj Alwar, Rajputana. 3. Mahant Ram Prapamaji, Rewah, Bundelkhand. 4. Seth Chananji Lal Halwasia, Bhiwani. 5. Raja Bhagwal Singh Bahadur, Tekamgarh, Bundelkhand. 6. Rai Bahadur Pandit Shyam Nath Ji, Ajmer. 7. Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand Ji, C.I.E., Dewan, Indore Raj. 8. Sir Gangadhar Rao Minajka, Miraj State, Bombay Presidency. 9. Ranchhor Das, Brindaban Das, Patwari Dewan Saheb, Palanpur Estate, Bombay Presidency. 10. Rai Bahadur Babu Damodar Lal, Bhargawa, Bharatpore. 11. Goswami Dewakinandan Achaya, Kanban, Bharatpore. 12. Thakur Govinda Singh, Padune, Mewar. 13. Pandit Hari Narayan Prohit, B.A., Nigamat Tourabati, Nankathawa, R. F. Ry. 14. Kishen Lalji Maharaj, Kankrauli, Mewar. 15. Maharaj Raghunath Singhji, Chief Secretary, Sridarbar, Dholepore. 16. Thakur Ummed Singh, Sonwar, Rajputana. 17. Raja Madho Singh, Sikar, Rajputana. 18. Rai Bahadur Ishwari Prasad Ji, Nagpur. 19. Pandit Din Dayal Sarma, Jhajhar, Rohtak, Delhi. 20. Lala Fakirchandji, Delhi. 21. Rai Bahadur Seth Krishna Das Ji, Delhi.

Whereas the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,100, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 14th day of December 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 20th day of November 1914.

By order,
MAHABIR PRASAD,
Munsarime.

NOTICE 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 49. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN SEPTEMBER 1914.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during September 1914, and April to September 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1913 AND 1914.

The continuance of war conditions is shown in the imports of principal products into the different ports. The imports by rail, river and sea in September as against the corresponding month of 1913 show (in round numbers) a fall of :—

91	per cent in linseed.
84	„ „ „ raw cotton.
71	„ rape and mustard seed.
60	„ gram and pulse.
51	„ jute
27	rice.
3	tea.

The imports of wheat by rail, river and sea into the ports show a remarkable increase (92 per cent) due mainly to large receipts from Panjab into Karachi

for shipment to the United Kingdom. The exports from Karachi in September and October this year were 1,119,346 cwts and 1,754,834 cwts as against 2,100,857 cwts and 719,322 cwts respectively last year.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SEPTEMBER AND AUGUST 1914.

As compared with August 1914 the imports in September show an increase of :-

255 per cent in jute.
56 „ „ „ tea.
46 „ „ „ wheat.

and a decrease of—

75 „ „ „ linseed.
63 „ „ „ cotton, raw.
62 „ „ „ rape and mustard seed.
18 „ „ „ gram and pulse.
12 „ „ „ rice.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 1913 AND 1914.

The six-monthly total figures show noticeable increases under cotton, raw (22·7 per cent) and rice (12·7 per cent); the increase under the former is due to larger receipts into the Bombay Port from the Bombay Presidency and non-British Ports in India, and that under the latter to larger shipments from Burma to Calcutta and the Madras Ports.

The decrease over the six months April to September 1914 in the imports of wheat from upland districts to the ports is noteworthy. Owing to famine conditions in the United Provinces in consequence of the poorness of the wheat crop of 1913-14, which was less than the previous year, the ports not only did not receive the usual supplies from those provinces, but also failed to receive from the Panjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Rajputana and Central India similar supplies, which were diverted to the United Provinces.

The statistics for September, as also for the six months ending 30th September 1914, are summarised below :—

TABLE I.

(1) Articles.	(2) September 1914.	(3) April to September 1914.	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) as compared with September 1913.	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (3) as compared with six months, April to September 1913.
	cwts.	cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	62,405	6,123,539	—84·3	+22·7
Wheat	2,635,974	15,692,698	+92·3	—40·2
Rice (including paddy) . .	1,931,240	13,661,103	—26·9	+12·7
Gram and Pulse . . .	317,821	3,457,635	—60·1	—38·7
Linseed	48,969	4,783,564	—91·1	—33·3
Rape and Mustard seed . .	60,920	1,915,844	- 70·6	—29·9
Jute	1,706,422	4,171,567	—51·3	—48·5
Tea	332,108	1,047,549	—2·7	+ 5·4

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in September									
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—										
Assam	417	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	86
Bengal	4,392	2,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,392	2,314
Bihar and Orissa	813	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	6
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	11,383	858	73,574	...	...	...	...	...	84,957	858
Panjab	...	...	5,673	...	8,957	225	...	...	14,630	225
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Raj. and C. India	...	...	9,235	...	...	...	...	...	9,235	...
Bombay	20	...	66,425	5,000	...	...	669	1,582	67,114	6,582
Central Provinces and Berar	15,278	1,490	14,502	3,599	...	...	...	...	29,780	5,089
Nizam's Territory	...	...	16,216	...	...	...	9,782	...	25,998	...
Madras	...	...	1,301	1,430	...	...	95,251	9,826	96,552	11,256
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	498	...
TOTAL	32,303	4,754	186,926	10,029	8,957	226	106,200	11,408	334,386	26,417
By Sea—										
Bengal	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	2,687	...	...	...	19	2,959	701	700	3,357	3,659
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	3,304	15,655	...	...	...	...	3,304	15,655
Madras	3,738	...	5,907	9,560	...	...	...	...	9,645	9,560
Burma	964	1,314	...	915	...	...	...	...	964	2,229
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	44,593	4,725	...	...	...	3	44,593	4,728
Foreign countries	...	...	1,467	157	...	...	22	...	1,489	157
TOTAL	7,483	1,314	55,271	31,012	19	2,959	723	703	63,496	35,988
TOTAL IMPORTS	39,786	6,068	242,197	41,041	8,976	3,185	106,923	12,111	397,882	62,405
	Imports from April to end of September									
By Rail and River—										
Assam	8,904	6,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,904	6,365
Bengal	81,568	71,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,568	71,519
Bihar and Orissa	9,988	9,381	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,988	9,382
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	18,393	9,554	95,353	19,424	3	2,372	...	...	113,749	31,350
Panjab	5,470	1,168	18,271	13,523	118,056	292,243	...	...	141,797	306,934
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	163,478	192,956	...	...	163,478	192,956
Raj. and C. India	1,861	1,595	238,676	375,770	...	14,184	...	1	240,539	391,550
Bombay	954	998	1,369,612	1,770,861	...	...	11,991	8,055	1,382,557	1,779,914
Cent. Provs. and Berar	63,692	91,331	628,750	639,467	...	...	...	...	692,442	730,798
Nizam's Territory	466	1,643	157,382	340,447	...	...	27,999	16,362	185,847	358,452
Madras	607	2,134	34,061	96,169	...	...	786,615	788,013	821,283	886,316
Mysore	...	...	915	11,879	...	...	13,396	2,621	14,311	14,500
TOTAL	191,903	195,688	2,543,022	3,267,541	281,537	501,755	840,001	815,052	3,856,463	4,780,036
By Sea—										
Bengal	20,521	24,134	2,006	225	...	...	...	...	22,527	24,359
Bihar and Orissa	65	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	31
Bombay	14,768	4,842	2,438	11,709	386	16,226	25,715	20,554	43,307	53,331
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,057	...	59,637	54,807	...	...	...	...	60,694	54,807
Madras	20,329	31,361	91,891	88,569	...	...	3	...	112,223	119,930
Burma	37,970	32,818	10,791	1,655	...	...	10	422	48,771	34,895
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	807,650	1,048,709	...	...	...	3	807,650	1,048,712
Foreign countries	4	...	38,501	6,090	...	...	2,172	1,348	40,677	7,438
TOTAL	94,714	93,186	1,012,914	1,211,764	386	16,226	27,900	22,327	1,135,914	1,343,503
TOTAL IMPORTS	286,617	288,874	3,555,936	4,479,305	281,923	517,981	867,901	837,379	4,992,377	6,123,539

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the port of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in September							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7,959	4,868	...	...	...	...	7,959	4,868
Bihar and Orissa	5,120	26,503	...	...	...	...	5,120	26,503
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	119,050	23,480	4,323	1,892	7,298	98,771	130,671	124,143
Panjab	1,466	12,048	926	91,070	657,231	2,179,506	659,625	2,282,624
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	48,944	108,863	48,944	108,863
Raj. and C. India	9,697	...	106,094	10,788	...	...	115,791	10,788
Bombay	4	1	3,762	4,111	...	...	3,766	4,112
Cent. Provs. and Berar	55,194	1,640	336,964	6,306	...	...	392,158	7,946
Nizam's Territory	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Madras	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	323
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	198,492	68,863	452,070	114,167	713,473	2,387,140	1,364,035	2,570,170
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	95	...	187	...	282	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	65,366	...	...	...	65,366
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	6,598	423	...	15	6,598	438
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	6,693	65,789	187	15	6,880	65,804
TOTAL IMPORTS	198,492	68,863	458,763	179,956	713,660	2,387,155	1,370,915	2,635,974
	Imports from April to end of September							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	31,170	37,017	3	...	...	...	31,173	37,017
Bihar and Orissa	137,900	375,724	...	...	...	...	137,900	375,724
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,687,363	660,796	425,922	89,727	3,101,535	167,383	6,214,820	917,906
Panjab	4,240	561,984	26,092	473,456	13,399,576	11,806,404	13,429,908	12,841,844
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	522,495	566,462	522,495	566,462
Raj. and C. India	94,508	2,075	2,338,548	174,464	10,012	331	2,443,068	176,870
Bombay	216	1	226,624	38,543	...	...	226,840	38,544
Cent. Provs. and Berar	539,973	123,457	2,320,271	47,555	1,548	...	2,861,792	171,012
Nizam's Territory	...	...	163	390	...	...	163	390
Madras	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,495,370	1,763,334	5,337,623	824,135	17,035,166	12,540,580	25,868,159	15,128,049
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	104	4,549	899	246	135	4,795	1,068
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	384,653	...	9	...	384,662
Madras	...	...	766	...	...	...	766	...
Burma	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	328,282	172,135	20,443	3,494	348,725	175,629
Foreign countries	...	79	47	3,112	11	30	58	3,221
TOTAL	...	252	333,756	560,799	20,700	3,668	354,456	564,649
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,495,370	1,763,586	5,671,379	1,384,934	17,055,866	12,544,248	26,222,615	15,692,698

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in September							
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—								
Assam	188	198	...	...	...	...	188	198
Bengal	449,387	267,827	...	296	723	934	450,110	269,057
Bihar and Orissa	107,183	19,649	...	...	...	281	107,183	19,930
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3,227	124	1	2	...	..	13 228	126
Panjab	253	38	11,211	346	...	...	11,464	384
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1	128,014	60,313	...	...	128,014	60,314
Raj. and C. India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	5	212	5	213
Central Provinces and Berar	15,914	1,860	...	...	4	...	15,918	1,860
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	711	131	711	131
Madras	3,240	238	...	...	333,370	601,311	336,610	601,549
Mysore	...	...	...	...	236	5	236	5
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	579,392	289,935	139,226	60,958	335,049	602,874	1,053,667	953,767
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	5,272	1,500	5,272	1,500
Bihar and Orissa	1,526	5,967	...	...	...	..	1,526	5,967
Bombay	...	...	649	1,435	5,366	720	6,015	2,155
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		...	1,854	316	41,192	1,011	43,046	1,327
Madras	18,039	...	...	...	7,282		25,321	...
Burma	1,202,666	733,112	...	...	302,624	233,405	1,505,290	966,517
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	238	...	...	...	238	...
Foreign countries	421	6	54	1	29	...	504	7
TOTAL	1,222,652	739,085	2,795	1,752	361,765	236,636	1,587,212	977,473
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,802,044	1,029,020	142,021	62,710	696,814	839,510	2,640,879	1,931,240
	Imports from April to end of September							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4,238	401	...	...	...	...	4,238	401
Bengal	2,755,441	2,159,449	...	296	33,863	8,028	2,789,304	2,167,773
Bihar and Orissa	567,506	266,018	...	...	103,742	5,809	671,248	271,827
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,100	898	384	82	.	...	6,484	980
Panjab	1,582	2,218	54,127	19,612	3	...	55,713	21,830
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	5	812,816	487,619	...	...	812,816	487,624
Raj. and C. India	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	1	2	...	2	142	557	143	561
Cent. Provs. and Berar	44,045	10,704	...	...	8,513	40	52,558	10,744
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	2,158	1,563	2,158	1,563
Madras	13,645	13,140	...	...	1,899,093	2,423,139	1,912,738	2,436,279
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,339	405	1,339	405
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	3,392,559	2,452,838	867,327	507,611	2,048,958	2,439,541	6,308,844	5,399,990
By Sea—								
Bengal	1,568	520	22	22	196,199	115,919	197,789	116,461
Bihar and Orissa	102,082	37,646	...	...	8,792	...	110,874	37,646
Bombay	...	50	2,227	4,190	24,236	43,013	26,463	47,253
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	20,468	3,566	215,471	164,917	235,939	168,483
Madras	18,039	922	3	...	37,400	30,326	55,442	31,248
Burma	2,616,751	4,860,663	458	...	2,570,061	2,904,842	5,187,270	7,765,505
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	238	...	...	18	233	18
Foreign countries	2,224	89,233	112	4	992	5,262	3,328	94,499
TOTAL	2,740,664	4,989,034	23,528	7,782	3,053,151	3,264,297	5,817,343	8,261,113
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,133,223	7,441,872	890,855	515,393	5,102,109	5,703,838	12,126,187	13,661,103

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in September							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	1	29	...	...	...	...	1	29
Bengal	79,758	44,047	...	4,546	...	...	79,758	48,593
Bihar and Orissa	98,423	50,512	...	...	...	...	98,423	50,512
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	157,651	82,116	10,175	275	3,418	1,268	171,244	83,659
Panjab	1,317	9,147	29,618	85,260	170,505	28,853	201,440	123,260
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	2	...	...	...	10,956	349	10,958	349
Raj. and C. India	913	...	12,361	2,748	3,042	...	16,316	2,748
Bombay	2,574	541	47,394	25,462	...	...	49,968	26,003
Cent. Provs. and Berar	56,743	1,967	86,246	16,239	...	...	142,989	18,206
Nizam's Territory	87	...	131	215	...	...	218	215
Madras	5,957	6	...	...	...	...	5,957	6
Mysore	328	...	...	...	...	...	328	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	403,754	138,365	185,925	134,745	187,921	30,470	777,600	303,580
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	1,404	70	1,756	2,015	3,160	2,085
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	7,904	27	6	27	7,910
Madras	10,455	...	...	...	...	...	10,455	...
Burma	40	620	490	603	...	...	530	1,223
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,457	39	...	...	2,457	39
Foreign countries	393	22	1,200	2,959	293	3	1,886	2,984
Total	10,888	642	5,554	11,575	2,076	2,024	18,518	14,241
Total Imports	414,642	139,007	191,479	146,320	189,997	32,494	796,118	317,821
	Imports from April to end of September							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	202	389	...	...	...	...	202	389
Bengal	762,325	593,546	...	4,768	...	...	762,325	598,314
Bihar and Orissa	653,150	700,705	...	2,819	...	...	653,150	703,524
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,572,886	320,123	252,483	8,213	47,385	10,068	1,872,754	338,404
Panjab	2,889	55,603	171,705	313,780	989,585	490,872	1,164,179	860,255
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	16	13	...	...	96,912	72,687	96,928	72,700
Raj. and C. India	15,200	785	117,524	31,491	43,341	2,438	176,065	34,709
Bombay	2,577	685	192,975	238,883	...	13	195,552	239,581
Cent. Provs. and Berar	208,774	156,178	426,451	205,633	...	...	635,225	361,811
Nizam's Territory	393	...	515	7,556	...	...	908	7,556
Madras	23,632	27,593	76	175	...	...	23,708	27,767
Mysore	328	...	267	...	...	...	595	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,242,372	1,855,619	1,161,996	813,318	1,177,223	576,073	5,581,591	3,245,010
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	3	...	...	463	3	463
Bihar and Orissa	...	4,743	...	...	...	...	...	4,743
Bombay	2	2	6,886	8,568	4,507	16,790	11,345	25,360
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	5,719	26,527	106	858	5,825	27,385
Madras	17,366	8,389	10	1	...	...	17,376	8,340
Burma	6,855	27,940	3,302	37,740	...	...	10,157	65,680
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	8,831	8,601	118	3	8,949	8,604
Foreign countries	1,210	7,601	3,130	63,784	361	665	4,701	72,050
Total	25,433	48,625	27,881	145,221	5,092	18,779	58,356	212,625
Total Imports	3,267,805	1,904,244	1,189,827	958,539	1,182,315	594,852	5,639,947	3,457,635

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in September						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	352	113	...	...	352	113
Bengal	40,664	1,854	...	...	40,664	1,854
Bihar and Orissa	155,126	25,865	...	...	155,126	25,865
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	101,185	6,531	48,451	803	149,636	7,334
Panjab	325	...	...	...	325	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	280	...	280	...
Raj. and C. India	2,285	...	86,269	87	88,554	87
Bombay	...	...	2,623	98	2,623	98
Cent. Provs. and Berar	2,205	...	75,678	1,913	77,883	1,913
Nizam's Territory	...	...	29,873	10,916	29,873	10,916
Madras	...	...	164	...	164	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	302,142	34,363	243,338	13,817	545,480	48,180
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	4,268	90	4,268	90
Foreign countries	...	40	1,305	659	1,305	699
Total		40	5,573	749	5,573	789
Total Imports	302,142	34,403	248,911	14,566	551,053	48,969
Imports from April to end of September						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2,563	21,420	...	...	2,563	21,420
Bengal	460,257	287,718	...	...	460,257	287,718
Bihar and Orissa	1,623,488	2,247,455	332	548	1,623,820	2,248,003
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,129,863	918,054	717,105	171,510	1,846,968	1,089,564
Panjab	325	...	289	86	614	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	280	...	280	...
Raj. and C. India	107,440	...	1,440,171	305,130	1,547,611	305,130
Bombay	...	...	84,077	79,829	84,077	79,829
Cent. Provs. and Berar	131,588	28,403	797,379	276,919	928,967	305,322
Nizam's Territory	...	...	564,181	365,071	564,181	365,071
Madras	...	1	8,215	3,470	8,215	3,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,455,524	3,503,051	3,612,029	1,202,563	7,067,553	4,705,614
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	404	...	...	...	404
Bombay	...	...	69	...	69	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	474	13	474	13
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	102,157	74,214	102,157	74,214
Foreign countries	36	40	2,559	3,279	2,595	3,319
Total	36	444	105,259	77,506	105,295	77,950
Total Imports	3,455,560	3,503,495	3,717,288	1,280,069	7,172,848	4,783,564

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in September					
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	9,911	8,257	...	...	9,911	8,257
Bengal	2,220	154	...	...	2,220	154
Bihar and Orissa	44,055	11,604	...	...	44,055	11,604
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	118,942	33,173	10,429	...	129,371	33,173
Panjab	1,264	...	...	...	1,264	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	9,652	2,588	4,025	14	13,677	2,602
Bombay	...	3,545	4,367	691	4,367	4,236
Cent. Provs. and Berar	145	...	1,078	9	1,223	9
Nizam's Territory	...	...	12	60	12	60
Madras	819	...	...	...	819	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	187,008	59,321	19,911	774	206,919	60,095
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	825	286	...	286	825
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2	...	2	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	825	288	...	288	825
Total Imports	187,008	60,146	20,199	774	207,207	60,920
	Imports from April to end of September					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	84,426	260,633	...	...	84,426	260,633
Bengal	12,852	16,361	...	...	12,852	16,361
Bihar and Orissa	300,379	363,387	22	...	300,401	363,387
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,459,304	787,238	393,835	110,333	1,853,139	897,571
Panjab	21,961	3,824	5,927	1,982	27,888	5,806
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	94,743	33,283	143,486	28,985	238,229	62,268
Bombay	8	4,513	168,673	227,918	168,681	232,431
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,240	10,360	25,184	9,807	30,424	20,367
Nizam's Territory	...	...	370	2,581	370	2,581
Madras	3,554	22,194	...	...	3,554	22,194
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,982,467	1,501,993	737,497	381,606	2,719,964	1,883,599
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,640	9	...	9	1,640
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1,675	7,977	25,152	7,977	26,827
Madras	...	1,996	...	...	...	1,996
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,961	1,758	1,961	1,758
Foreign countries	2	...	34	2	36	2
Total	1,293	5,333	9,981	26,912	11,274	32,245
Total Imports	1,983,760	1,507,326	747,478	408,518	2,731,238	1,915,844

TABLE VIII —Jute

Calcutta

Whence exported	1913	1914
	Imports in September	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	77,581	27,833
Bengal	3,212,499	1,610,895
Bihar and Orissa	216,440	68,194
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Panjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	3,506,520	1,706,422
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	180	...
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,506,700	1,706,422
	Imports from April to end of September	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	162,853	61,236
Bengal	7,470,258	3,863,740
Bihar and Orissa	433,740	230,191
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Panjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	8,066,851	4,155,167
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	20,220	16,380
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,760	20
TOTAL	29,160	16,400
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,096,011	4,171,567

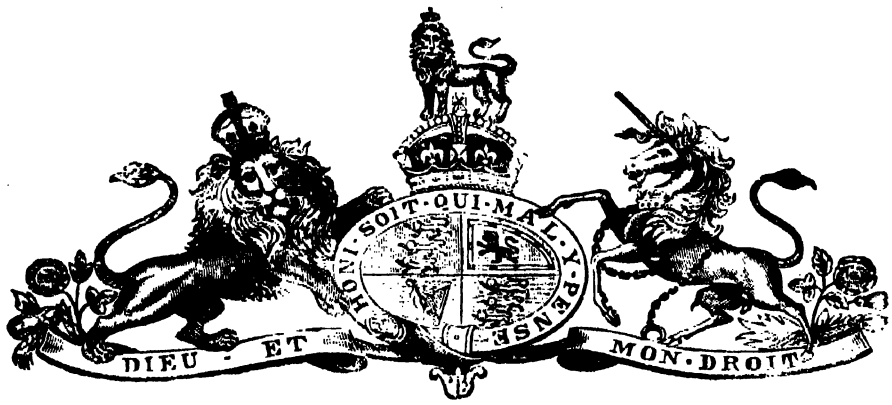
TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in September	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	220,980	242,855
Bengal	117,964	87,880
Bihar and Orissa	236	233
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	689	9
Panjab	10	20
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	44	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	5
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	1
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	339,924	330,994
By Sea—		
Bengal	1,389	921
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	6	175
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	39	18
TOTAL	1,434	1,114
TOTAL IMPORTS	341,358	332,108
	Imports from April to end of September	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	602,877	680,753
Bengal	381,719	358,538
Bihar and Orissa	1,681	1,472
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,608	3,330
Panjab	434	806
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	44	...
Raj. and C. India	2	1
Bombay	3	8
Cent. Provs. and Berar	9	3
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	3
Mysore	2	...
TOTAL	989,379	1,044,914
By Sea—		
Bengal	4,278	2,159
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	6	77
Madras	82	50
Burma	80	243
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	231	62
TOTAL	4,678	2,635
TOTAL IMPORTS	994,057	1,047,549

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA:
Calcutta, December 4, 1914.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th December 1914.

CUSTOMS.

No. 1669-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of all goods, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless Certificates of origin in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to :—

(*a*) Goods imported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October 1914 ;

(*b*) Goods shipped for India on or before the 21st December 1914 ;

(*c*) Imports of food-stuffs, timber of any kind including pit-props, straw board, wood-pulp, iron ore, granite, tar or calcium carbide ; and

(*d*) Imports of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value.

Provided also that the Collector of Customs may, at his discretion and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy country, allow delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise imported from the

above mentioned countries, even if unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin and not covered by the first proviso to this notification, on the importer furnishing him with a deposit or bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods to ensure the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, , hereby certify that Mr. (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to , consigned to (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.) in India is not of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Turkish production or manufacture, and has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than from the date hereof.

(*Signature of person declaring.*) (*Signature of Consular Authority issuing Certificate, and date.*)

No. 1670-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Seas, with the exception of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal, unless declarations of Ultimate Destination, in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the fact stated in the Declaration, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise;

Provided that a single Declaration may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time;

Provided further that nothing in this notification shall apply to:—

(*a*) Goods exported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor-General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October 1914; and

(*b*) Goods in respect of which shipping bills have been accepted before the 15th December 1914.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, of do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, to be exported by me or

on my behalf on board . to , and consigned to of , and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

SCHEDULE.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

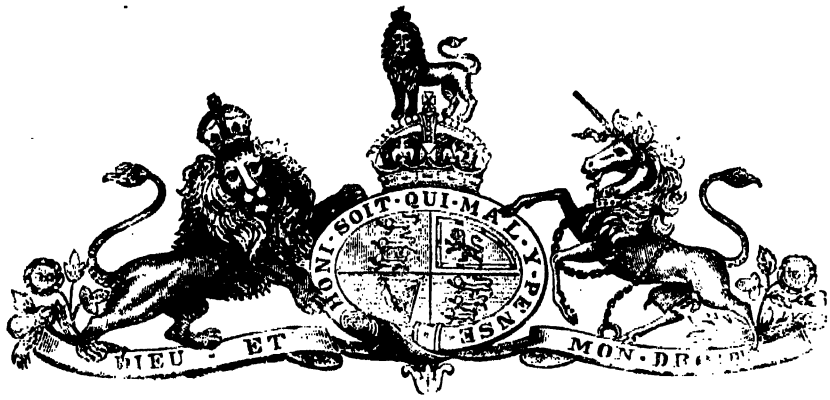
(*Signature of Declarant.*)

Dated
This day of

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th December 1914.

No. 1047-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 684-W., dated the 15th October 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE WAR PUBLISHED BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

No. 1.

Count Errembault de Dudzeele, Belgian Minister at Vienna, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire parvenir sous ce pli, le texte de l'ultimatum de l'Autriche-Hongrie à la Serbie.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) COMTE ERREMBAULT DE DUDZEELE.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the text of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia.

Enclosure in No. 1.

(Text of Austro-Hungarian note,* for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)" [Cd. 7476] No. 4, pp. 3—6.]

No. 2.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, July 24, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Le Gouvernement du Roi s'est demandé si, dans les circonstances actuelles, il n'y aurait pas lieu d'adresser aux Puissances qui ont garanti son indépendance et sa neutralité, une communication destinée à leur confirmer sa résolution de remplir les devoirs internationaux que lui imposent les traités au cas où une guerre viendrait à éclater aux frontières de la Belgique.

Il a été amené à la conclusion qu'une telle communication serait prématurée à l'heure présente mais que les événements pourraient se précipiter et ne point lui laisser le temps de faire parvenir, au moment voulu, les instructions opportunes à ses représentants à l'étranger.

Dans cette situation, j'ai proposé au Roi et à mes collègues du Cabinet, qui se sont ralliés à ma manière de voir, de vous donner, dès à present, des indications précises sur la démarche que vous auriez à faire si l'éventualité d'une guerre franco-allemande devenait plus menaçante.

Vous trouverez, sous ce pli, une lettre signée, mais non datée dont vous aurez à donner lecture et à laisser copie au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères si les circonstances exigent cette communication.

Je vous indiquerai par télégramme le moment d'agir.

Le télégramme vous sera adressé à l'heure où la mobilisation de l'armée belge sera décrétée, si, contrairement à notre sincère espoir, et aux apparences de solution pacifique, nos renseignements nous amenaient à prendre cette mesure extrême de précaution.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

The Belgian Government have had under their consideration whether, in present circumstances, it would not be advisable to address to the Powers who guarantee Belgian independence and neutrality a communication assuring them of Belgium's determination to fulfil the international obligations imposed upon her by treaty in the event of a war breaking out on her frontiers.

The Government have come to the conclusion that such a communication would be premature at present, but that events might move rapidly and not leave sufficient time to forward suitable instructions at the desired moment to the Belgian representatives abroad.

In these circumstances I have proposed to the King and to my colleagues in the Cabinet, who have concurred, to give you now exact instructions as to the steps to be taken by you if the prospect of a Franco-German War became more threatening.

I enclose herewith a note, signed but not dated, which you should read to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of which you should give him a copy, if circumstances render such a communication necessary.

I will inform you by telegram when you are to act on these instructions

This telegram will be despatched when the order is given for the mobilisation of the Belgian army if, contrary to our earnest hope and to the apparent prospect of a peaceful settlement, our information leads us to take this extreme measure of precaution.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Monsieur le Ministre,

La situation internationale est grave; l'éventualité d'un conflit entre plusieurs

(Translation.)

Sir,

The international situation is serious, and the possibility of a war between

Puissances ne peut être écartée des préoccupations du Gouvernement du Roi.

La Belgique a observé avec la plus scrupuleuse exactitude les devoirs d'État neutre que lui imposent les traités du 19 avril 1839 Ces devoirs, elle s'attachera inébranlablement à les remplir, quelles que soient les circonstances.

Les dispositions amicales des Puissances à son égard ont été affirmées si souvent que la Belgique a la confiance de voir son territoire demeurer hors de toute atteinte si des hostilités venaient à se produire à ses frontières.

Toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer l'observation de sa neutralité n'en ont pas moins été prises par le Gouvernement du Roi. L'armée belge est mobilisée et se porte sur les positions stratégiques choisies pour assurer la défense du pays et le respect de sa neutralité. Les forts d'Anvers et de la Meuse sont en état de défense.

Il est à peine nécessaire, Monsieur le Ministre, d'insister sur le caractère de ces mesures. Elles n'ont d'autre but que de mettre la Belgique en situation de remplir ses obligations internationales; elles ne sont et n'ont pu être inspirées, cela va de soi, ni par le dessin de prendre part à une lutte armée des Puissances, ni par un sentiment de défiance envers aucun d'elles.

Me conformant aux ordres reçus, j'ai l'honneur de remettre à votre Excellence une copie de la déclaration du Gouvernement du Roi et de la prier de bien vouloir en prendre acte.

Une communication identique a été faite aux autres Puissances garantes de la neutralité belge.

Je saisis, &c.

several Powers naturally preoccupies the Belgian Government.

Belgium has most scrupulously observed the duties of a neutral State imposed upon her by the treaties of April 19, 1839; and those duties she will strive unflinchingly to fulfil, whatever the circumstances may be.

The friendly feelings of the Powers towards her have been so often reaffirmed that Belgium confidently expects that her territory will remain free from any attack, should hostilities break out upon her frontiers.

All necessary steps to ensure respect of Belgian neutrality have nevertheless been taken by the Government. The Belgian army has been mobilised and is taking up such strategic positions as have been chosen to secure the defence of the country and the respect of its neutrality. The forts of Antwerp and on the Meuse have been put in a state of defence.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the nature of these measures. They are intended solely to enable Belgium to fulfil her international obligations; and it is obvious that they neither have been nor can have been undertaken with any intention of taking part in an armed struggle between the Powers or from any feeling of distrust of any of those Powers.

In accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to communicate to your Excellency a copy of the declaration by the Belgian Government, and to request that you will be good enough to take note of it.

A similar communication has been made to the other Powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality.

No. 3.

Brussels, July 25, 1914.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Rome, The Hague and Luxemburg.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI adressé à vos collègues accrédités auprès des Puissances grantes de l'indépendance et de la neutralité de la Belgique une circulaire, sans date, dont vous trouverez le texte sous ce pli.

Si la menace d'une guerre franco-allemande devenait imminente, cette circulaire serait communiquée aux Gouvernements des Puissances garantes, pour leur faire

(Translation.)

Sir,

I have addressed an undated circular note, a copy of which is enclosed, to the Belgian representatives accredited to the Powers guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium.

Should the danger of a war between France and Germany become imminent, this circular note will be communicated to the Governments of the guaranteeing

connaître notre résolution bien arrêtée de remplir les devoirs internationaux que nous imposent les traites de 1839.

La communication dont il s'agit ne serait effectuée que sur un ordre télégraphique de ma part.

Si les circonstances m'amènent à donner cet ordre, je vous prierai, également par la voie télégraphique, de donner connaissance de notre démarche au Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, en lui communiquant une copie de la circulaire cijointe, à titre de renseignement, et sans demander qu'il vous soit donné acte de cette communication.

Mon télégramme vous indiquerait, éventuellement, la date qui devrait être attribuéte à la circulaire, date que vous auriez soin d'inscrire sur la copie que vous remettriez au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Il va de soi que la présente dépêche et son annexe doivent conserver un caractère strictemente confidentiel, jusqu'au reçu de nouvelles intstructions de ma part.

(Signe) DAVIGNON.

Powers, in order to inform them of our fixed determination to fulfil those international obligations that are imposed upon us by the treaties of 1839.

The communications in question would only be made upon telegraphic instructions from me.

If circumstances lead me to issue such instructions, I shall request you also, by telegram, to notify the Government to which you are accredited of the step we have taken, and to communicate to them a copy of the enclosed circular note for their information, and without any request that they should take note thereof.

My telegram will inform you of the date to be given to the circular note, which you should be careful to fill in on the copy which you hand to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is unnecessary to point out that this despatch and its enclosure should be treated as strictly confidential until the receipt of fresh instructions from me.

Enclosure in No. 3.

(See Enclosure in No. 2.)

No. 4.

Monsieur Michotte de Welle, Belgian Minister at Belgrade, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, sous ce pli, le texte de la réponse faite par le Gouvernement serbe à la communication austro-hongroise du 10 (23) juillet.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) MICHOTTE DE WELLE.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the reply returned by the Servian Government to the Austro-Hungarian note of the 10 (23) July.

Enclosure in No. 4.

[Text of the Servian reply,* for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)," [Cd. 7467], No. 39.]

ide Foreign and Political Department Notification 503-W., dated the 3rd September 1914.

No. 5.

Communication made on July 26, 1914, by the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Brussels to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

MONSIEUR PACHITCH a donné hier avant 6 heures la résponse du Gouverne-

MONSIEUR PASHITCH gave the reply of the Servian Government to the Austro-

ment serbe à la note austro-hongroise Cette réponse n'ayant pas été jugée satisfaisante, les relations diplomatiques ont été rompues et le Ministre et le personnel de la Légation d'Autriche ont quitté Belgrade. La mobilisation serbe avait été décrétée déjà avant 3 heures.

Hungarian note before 6 o'clock yesterday. This reply not having been considered satisfactory, diplomatic relations have been broken off and the Minister and staff of the Austrian Legation have left Belgrade. Servian mobilisation had already been ordered before 3 o'clock.

No. 6.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

D'APRÈS un télégramme du Chargé d'Affaires britannique à Belgrade, le Gouvernement serbe a cédé sur tous les points de la note autrichienne. Il admet même l'immixtion de fonctionnaires autrichiens si celle-ci peut s'accorder avec les usages du droit des gens. Le Chargé d'Affaires britannique estime que cette réponse devrait satisfaire l'Autriche dans le cas ou celle-ci ne voudrait pas la guerre. Néanmoins l'impression est plus favorable ici aujourd'hui, surtout parce que les hostilités contre la Serbie n'ont pas commencé. Le Gouvernement britannique propose l'intervention de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne, de la France et de l'Italie à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne pour trouver un terrain de conciliation. L'Allemagne seule n'a pas encore répondu. L'Empereur décidera.

(Telegram.)

ACCORDING to a telegram from the British Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade, the Servian Government have given way on all the points of the Austrian note. They even allow the intervention of Austrian officials if such a proceeding is in conformity with the usages of international law. The British Chargé d'Affaires considers that this reply should satisfy Austria if she is not desirous of war. Nevertheless, a more hopeful atmosphere prevails here to-day, more particularly because hostilities against Servia have not begun. The British Government suggest mediation by Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy at St. Petersburg and Vienna in order to find some basis for compromise. Germany alone has not yet replied. The decision rests with the Emperor.

No. 7.

Count Errembault de Dudzeele, Belgian Minister at Vienna, to M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères me notifie la déclaration de guerre de l'Autriche-Hongrie à la Serbie.

(Telegram.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified me of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Servia.

No. 8.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, The Hague, and Luxemburg.

Brussels, July 29, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Gouvernement du Roi a décidé de mettre l'armée sur le pied de paix renforcé.

Sir,

THE Belgain Government have decided to place the army upon a strengthened peace footing.

Cette mesure ne doit être en aucune façon confondue avec la mobilisation.

A cause du peu d'étendue de son territoire, la Belgique tout entière constitue en quelque sorte une zone frontière. Son armée, sur le pied de paix ordinaire, ne comporte qu'une classe de milice sous les armes. Sur le pied de paix renforcé ses divisions d'armée et sa division de cavalerie, grâce au rappel de trois classes, ont des effectifs analogues à ceux des corps entretenus en permanence dans les zones frontières des Puissances voisines.

Ces renseignements vous permettraient de répondre aux questions qui pourraient vous être posées.

Veuillez agréer, etc.
(Signé) DAVIGNON.

This step should in no way be confused with mobilisation.

Owing to the small extent of her territory, all Belgium consists, in some degree, of a frontier zone. Her army on the ordinary peace footing consists of only one class of armed militia; on the strengthened peace footing, owing to the recall of three classes, her army divisions and her cavalry division comprise effective units of the same strength as those of the corps permanently maintained in the frontier zones of the neighbouring Powers.

This information will enable you to reply to any questions which may be addressed to you.

No. 9.

M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, and London.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

MONSIEUR le Ministre de France étant venu me montrer un télégramme de l'Agence Havas, décrétant l'état de guerre en Allemagne, m'a dit :

" Je profite de cette occasion pour vous déclarer qu'aucune incursion des troupes françaises n'aura lieu en Belgique, même si des forces importantes étaient massées sur les frontières de votre pays. La France ne veut pas avoir la responsabilité d'accomplir vis-à-vis de la Belgique, le premier acte d'hostilité. Des instructions dans ce sens seront données aux autorités françaises."

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de sa communication et j'ai cru devoir lui faire remarquer que nous avions toujours eu la plus grande confiance dans la loyauté que nos deux États voisins mettraient à tenir leurs engagements à notre égard. Nous avons aussi tout lieu de croire que l'attitude du Gouvernement allemand sera identique à celle du Gouvernement de la République française.

Veuillez agréer, &c.
(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

The French Minister came to show me a telegram from the Agence Havas, reporting a state of war in Germany, and said :—

" I seize this opportunity to declare that no incursion of French troops into Belgium will take place, even if considerable forces are massed upon the frontiers of your country. France does not wish to incur the responsibility, so far as Belgium is concerned, of taking the first hostile act. Instructions in this sense will be given to the French authorities."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for his communication, and I felt bound to observe that we had always had the greatest confidence in the loyal observance by both our neighbouring States of their engagements towards us We have also every reason to believe that the attitude of the German Government will be the same as that of the Government of the French Republic.

No. 10.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to all Heads of Belgian Missions abroad.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre de la Guerre me fait savoir que la mobilisation est décrétée et que le samedi 1er août est le premier jour de la mobilisation.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

The Minister of War informs me that mobilisation has been ordered, and that Saturday, the 1st August, will be the first day.

No. 11.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, London, and Paris.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

Le Ministre d'Angleterre a demandé à me voir d'urgence et m'a fait la communication suivante, qu'il souhaitait être à même de m'exposer depuis plusieurs jours : En raison de la possibilité d'une guerre européenne Sir Edward Grey a demandé aux Gouvernements français et allemand, séparément, si chacun d'eux était prêt à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique pourvu qu'aucune Puissance ne la viole :

"Vu les traités qui existent, je suis chargé d'informer le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Belgique de ce qui précède et de dire que Sir Edward Grey présume que la Belgique fera tout son possible pour maintenir sa neutralité et qu'elle désire et s'attend à ce que les autres Puissances l'observent et la maintiennent."

Je me suis empressé de remercier Sir Francis Villiers de cette communication que le Gouvernement belge apprécie particulièrement et j'ai ajouté que la Grande-Bretagne et les autres nations garantes de notre indépendance pouvaient être assurées que nous ne négligerions aucun effort pour maintenir notre neutralité, et que nous étions convaincus que les autres Puissances, vu les excellents rapports d'amitié et de confiance, que nous avions toujours entretenus avec elles, observeraient et maintiendraient cette neutralité.

Je n'ai pas manqué d'affirmer que nos forces militaires, considérablement développées à la suite de notre réorganisation récente, étaient à même de nous permettre de nous défendre énergiquement en cas de violation de notre territoire.

Sir,

The British Minister asked to see me on urgent business, and made the following communication, which he had hoped for some days to be able to present to me. Owing to the possibility of a European war, Sir Edward Grey has asked the French and German Governments separately if they were each of them ready to respect Belgian neutrality provided that no other Power violated it :—

"In view of existing treaties, I am instructed to inform the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs of the above, and to say that Sir Edward Grey presumes that Belgium will do her utmost to maintain her neutrality, and that she desires and expects that the other Powers will respect and maintain it."

I hastened to thank Sir Francis Villiers for this communication, which the Belgian Government particularly appreciate, and I added that Great Britain and the other nations guaranteeing our independence could rest assured that we would neglect no effort to maintain our neutrality, and that we were convinced that the other Powers, in view of the excellent relations of friendship and confidence which had always existed between us, would respect and maintain that neutrality.

I did not fail to state that our military forces, which had been considerably developed in consequence of our recent reorganisation, were sufficient to enable us to defend ourselves energetically in the event of the violation of our territory.

Au cours de la conversation qui a suivi, Sir Francis m'a paru un peu surpris de la rapidité avec laquelle nous avions décidé la mobilisation de notre armée. J'ai fait remarquer que les Pays-Bas avaient pris une résolution identique avant nous et que d'autre part la date récente de notre nouveau régime militaire et les mesures transitoires que nous avions dû décider à cette occasion, nous imposaient des mesures urgentes et complètes. Nos voisins et garants devaient voir dans cette résolution le désir de manifester notre profonde volenté de maintenir nous-mêmes notre neutralité.

Sir Francis m'a paru satisfait de ma réponse et m'a annoncé que son Gouvernement attendait cette réponse pour continuer les négociations avec la France et l'Allemagne, négociations dont la conclusion me serait communiquée.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

In the course of the ensuing conversation, Sir Francis seemed to me somewhat surprised at the speed with which we had decided to mobilise our army. I pointed out to him that the Netherlands had come to a similar decision before we had done so, and that, moreover, the recent date of our new military system, and the temporary nature of the measures upon which we then had to decide, made it necessary for us to take immediate and thorough precautions. Our neighbours and guarantors should see in this decision our strong desire to uphold our neutrality ourselves.

Sir Francis seemed to be satisfied with my reply, and stated that his Government were awaiting this reply before continuing negotiations with France and Germany, the result of which would be communicated to me.

No. 12.

M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, London, and Paris.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Ce matin, au cours d'une conversation que le Secrétaire Général de mon Département a eue avec Monsieur de Below, il a expliqué au Ministre d'Allemagne la portée des mesures militaires que nous avons prises et lui a dit qu'elles étaient une conséquence de notre volonté d'accomplir nos obligations internationales, qu'elles n'impliquaient en aucune façon une attitude de défiance envers nos voisins.

Le Secrétaire Général a demandé ensuite au Ministre d'Allemagne s'il avait connaissance de la conversation qu'il avait eue avec son prédécesseur, Monsieur de Flotow, et de la réponse que le Chancelier de l'Empire avait chargé celui-ci de lui faire.

Au cours de la polémique soulevée en 1911 par le dépôt du projet hollandais concernant les fortifications de Flessingue; certains journaux avaient affirmé qu'en cas de guerre franco-allemande notre neutralité serait violée par l'Allemagne.

Le Département des Affaires Étrangères avait suggéré l'idée qu'une déclaration faite au Parlement allemand à l'occasion d'un débat su la politique étrangére serait de

(Translation.)

Sir,

In the course of the conversation which the Secretary-General of my Department had with Herr von Below this morning, he explained to the German Minister the scope of the military measures which we had taken, and said to him that they were a consequence of our desire to fulfil our international obligations, and that they in no wise implied an attitude of distrust towards our neighbours.

The Secretary-General then asked the German Minister if he knew of the conversation which he had had with his predecessor, Herr von Flotow, and of the reply which the Imperial Chancellor had instructed the latter to give.

In the course of the controversy which arose in 1911 as a consequence of the Dutch scheme for the fortification of Flushing, certain newspapers had maintained that in the case of a Franco-German war Belgian neutrality would be violated by Germany.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had suggested that a declaration in the German Parliament during a debate on foreign affairs would serve to calm public

nature à apaiser l'opinion publique et à calmer ses défiances, si regrettables au point de vue des relations des deux pays.

Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg fit répondre qu'il avait été très sensible aux sentiments qui avaient inspiré notre démarche. Il déclarait que l'Allemagne n'avait pas l'intention de violer notre neutralité, mais il estimait qu'en faisant publiquement une déclaration l'Allemagne affaiblirait sa situation militaire vis-à-vis de la France, qui, rassurée du côté du nord, porterait toutes ses forces du côte de l'est.

Le Baron van der Elst, poursuivant, dit qu'il comprenait parfaitement les objections qu'avaient faites Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg à la déclaration publique suggérée, et il rappela que depuis lors, en 1913, Monsieur de Jagow avait fait à la Commission du Budget du Reichstag des déclarations rassurantes quant au respect de la neutralité de la Belgique.

Monsieur de Below répondit qu'il était au courant de la conversation avec Monsieur de Flotow, et qu'il était certain que les sentiments exprimés à cette époque n'avaient pas changé.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

opinion, and to dispel the mistrust which was so regrettable from the point of view of the relations between the two countries.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg replied that he had fully appreciated the feelings which had inspired our representations. He declared that Germany had no intention of violating Belgian neutrality, but he considered that in making a public declaration Germany would weaken her military position in regard to France, who, secured on the northern side, would concentrate all her energies on the east.

Baron van der Elst, continuing, said that he perfectly understood the objections raised by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg to the proposed public declaration, and he recalled the fact that since then, in 1913, Herr von Jagow had made reassuring declarations to the Budget Commission of the Reichstag respecting the maintenance of Belgian neutrality.

Herr von Below replied that he knew of the conversation with Herr von Flotow, and that he was certain that the sentiments expressed at that time had not changed.

Enclosure in No. 12.

The Belgian Minister at Berlin to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, May 2, 1913.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire connaître, d'après l'officieuse "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," les déclarations faites, au cours de la séance du 29 avril de la Commission du Budget du Reichstag, par le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Étrangères et le Ministre de la Guerre relativement à la neutralité de la Belgique :

"Un membre du parti social-démocrate dit : 'En Belgique on voit avec appréhension s'approcher une guerre franco-allemande, car on craint que l'Allemagne ne respectera pas la neutralité de la Belgique.'

"Monsieur de Jagow, Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Étrangères, répondit : 'La neutralité de la Belgique est déterminée par des conventions internationales, et l'Allemagne est décidée à respecter ces conventions.'

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the declarations respecting Belgian neutrality, as published in the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," made by the Secretary of State and the Minister of War, at the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on April 29th :—

"A member of the Social Democrat Party said : 'The approach of a war between Germany and France is viewed with apprehension in Belgium, for it is feared that Germany will not respect the neutrality of Belgium.'

"Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State, replied : 'Belgian neutrality is provided for by International Conventions and Germany is determined to respect those Conventions.'

"Cette déclaration ne satisfit pas un autre membre du parti social-démocrate. Monsieur de Jagow observa qu'il n'avait rien à ajouter aux paroles claires qu'il avait prononcées relativement aux relations de l'Allemagne avec la Belgique.

"A de nouvelles interrogations d'un membre du parti social-démocrate, Monsieur de Heeringen, Ministre de la Guerre, répondit: 'La Belgique ne joue aucun rôle dans la justification du projet de réorganisation militaire allemand; celui-ci se trouve justifié par la situation en Orient. L'Allemagne ne perdra pas de vue que la neutralité belge est garantie par les traités internationaux.'

"Un membre du parti progressiste ayant encore parlé de la Belgique, Monsieur de Jagow fit remarquer à nouveau que sa déclaration concernant la Belgique était suffisamment claire."

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

"This declaration did not satisfy another member of the Social Democrat Party. Herr von Jagow said that he had nothing to add to the clear statement he had made respecting the relations between Germany and Belgium.

"In answer to fresh enquiries by a member of the Social Democrat Party, Herr von Heeringen, the Minister of War, replied: 'Belgium plays no part in the causes which justify the proposed reorganisation of the German military system. That proposal is based on the situation in the East. Germany will not lose sight of the fact that the neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by international treaty.'

"A member of the Progressive Party having once again spoken of Belgium, Herr von Jagow repeated that this declaration in regard to Belgium was sufficiently clear."

No. 13.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE a demandé séparément à la France et à l'Allemagne si elles despecteraient le territoire de la Belgique dans le cas où leur adversaire ne la aliolerait pas. On attend la réponse allemande. La France a accepté.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN has asked France and Germany separately if they intend to respect Belgian territory in the event of its not being violated by their adversary. Germany's reply is awaited. France has replied in the affirmative.

No. 14.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre a été chargé de demander au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères si, en cas de guerre, l'Allemagne respecterait la neutralité de la Belgique, et le Ministre aurait dit qu'il ne peut pas répondre à cette question.

(Telegram.)

THE British Ambassador has been instructed to inquire of the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of war, Germany would respect Belgian neutrality, and I understand that the Minister replied that he was unable to answer the question.

No. 15.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, and London.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Ministre de France m'a fait verbalement la communication suivante :

" Je suis autorisé à déclarer qu'en cas de conflit international, le Gouvernement de la République, ainsi qu'il l'a toujours déclaré, respectera la neutralité de la Belgique. Dans l'hypothèse où cette neutralité ne serait pas respectée par une autre Puissance, le Gouvernement français, pour assurer sa propre défense, pourrait être amené à modifier son attitude. "

J'ai remercié son Excellence, et ai ajouté que de notré côté nous avions pris sans aucun retard toutes les mesures voulues pour faire respecter notre indépendance et nos frontières.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the French Minister has made the following verbal communication to me :—

" I am authorised to declare that, in the event of an international war, the French Government, in accordance with the declarations they have always made, will respect the neutrality of Belgium. In the event of this neutrality not being respected by another Power, the French Government, to secure their own defence, might find it necessary to modify their attitude. "

I thanked his Excellency and added that we on our side had taken without delay all the measures necessary to ensure that our independence and our frontiers should be respected.

No. 16.

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

EXÉCUTEZ instructions données par lettre du 24 juillet.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

CARRY out instructions contained in my despatch of the 24th July.

(See No. 2.)

No. 17.

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Belgian Ministers at Rome, The Hague, Luxemburg.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Télégramme).

EXÉCUTEZ instructions données par lettre du 25 juillet.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

CARRY out instructions contained in my despatch of the 25th July.

(See No. 3.)

No. 18.

Monsieur Eyschen, President of the Luxemburg Government, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence les faits suivants : Dimanche 2 août, de grand matin, les troupes allemandes, d'après les informations qui sont parvenues au Gouvernement grand-ducal à l'heure actuelle, ont pénétré sur le territoire luxembourgeois par les ponts de Wasserbillig et de Remich, se dirigeant spécialement vers le sud du pays et vers la ville de Luxembourg, capitale du Grand-Duché. Un certain nombre de trains blindés avec des troupes et des munitions ont été acheminés par la voie de chemin de fer de Wasserbillig à Luxembourg, où l'on s'attend à les voir arriver d'un instant à l'autre. Ces faits impliquent des actes manifestement contraires à la neutralité du Grand-Duché, garantie par le Traité de Londres de 1867. Le Gouvernement luxembourgeois n'a pas manqué de protester énergiquement contre cette agression auprès du Représentant de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne à Luxembourg. Une protestation identique va être transmise télégraphiquement au Secrétaire d'État pour les Affaires Étrangères à Berlin.

Le Ministre d'État,
Président du Gouvernement :
(Signé) EYSCHEN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency with the following facts: According to information which has just reached the Grand Ducal Government, early on the morning of Sunday, August 2, German troops entered Luxemburg territory by the Wasserbillig and Remich bridges, proceeding more particularly towards the south and towards the town of Luxemburg, capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and ammunition have passed along the railway from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where they are expected at any moment. These incidents constitute acts plainly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to protest vigorously to the German Representative at Luxemburg against this act of aggression An identic protest will be telegraphed to the German Secretary of State at Berlin.

No. 19.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 2, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AVAIS eu soin de faire avertir par Monsieur de Bassompierre le Ministre d'Allemagne qu'un communiqué de Monsieur Klobukowski, Ministre de France, à la presse bruxelloise, annoncerait la déclaration formelle que ce dernier m'avait faite le 1er août. Rencontrant Monsieur de Below, ce dernier m'a remercié de cette attention et a ajouté que jusqu'à présent il n'avait pas été chargé de nous faire une communication officielle, mais que nous connaissions son opinion personnelle sur la

(Translation.)

Sir,

I WAS careful to warn the German Minister through Monsieur de Bassompierre that an announcement in the Brussels press by Monsieur Klobukowski, French Minister, would make public the formal declaration which the latter had made to me on the 1st August. When I next met Herr von Below he thanked me for this attention, and added that up to the present he had not been instructed to make us an official communication, but that we knew his personal opinion as to the feelings

sécurité avec laquelle nous avions le droit de considérer nos voisins de l'est. J'ai immédiatement répondu que tout ce que nous connaissions des intentions de ceux-ci, intentions indiquées dans les multiples entretiens antérieurs, ne nous permettait pas de douter de leur parfaite correction vis-à-vis de la Belgique ; je tenais cependant à ajouter que nous attacherions le plus grand prix à être en possession d'une déclaration formelle dont la nation prendrait connaissance avec joie et reconnaissance.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

of security, which we had the right to entertain towards our eastern neighbours. I at once replied that all that we knew of their intentions, as indicated in numerous previous conversations, did not allow us to doubt their perfect correctness towards Belgium. I added, however, that we should attach the greatest importance to the possession of a formal declaration, which the Belgian nation would hear of with joy and gratitude.

No. 20.

Note presented by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Kaiserlich Deutsche Gesandtschaft in Belgien.—

Brüssel, den 2. August 1914.

(Très Confidentiel.)

Der Kaiserlichen Regierung liegen zuverlässige Nachrichten vor über den beabsichtigten Aufmarsch französischer Streitkräfte an der Maas-Strecke Givet-Namur. Sie lassen keinen Zweifel über die Absicht Frankreichs, durch belgisches Gebiet gegen Deutschland vorzugehen.

Die Kaiserliche Regierung kann sich der Besorgniss nicht erwehren, dass Belgien, trotz besten Willens, nicht im Stande sein wird, ohne Hülfe einen französischen Vormarsch mit so grosser Aussicht auf Erfolg abzuwehren, dass darin eine ausreichende Sicherheit gegen die Bedrohung Deutschlands gefunden werden kann. Es ist ein Gebot der Selbsterhaltung für Deutschland, dem feindlichen Angriff zuvorzukommen. Mit dem grössten Bedauern würde es daher die deutsche Regierung erfüllen, wenn Belgien einen Akt der Feindseligkeit gegen sich darin erblicken würde, dass die Massnahmen seiner Gegner Deutschland zwingen, zur Gegenwehr auch seinerseits belgisches Gebiet zu betreten.

Um jede Missdeutung auszuschliessen, erklärt die Kaiserliche Regierung das Folgende :

1. Deutschland beabsichtigt keinerlei Feindseligkeiten gegen Belgien. Ist Belgien gewillt, in dem bevorstehenden Kriege, Deutschland gegenüber eine wohlwollende Neutralität einzunehmen, so verpflichtet sich die deutsche Regierung, beim Friedensschluss Besitzstand und Unabhängigkeit des Königreichs in vollem Umfang zu garantieren.

2. Deutschland verpflichtet sich unter obiger Voraussetzung, das Gebiet des Königreichs wieder zu räumen, sobald der Friede geschlossen ist.

3. Bei einer freundschaftlicher Haltung Belgiens ist Deutschland bereit, im Einvernehmen mit den Königlich Belgischen Behörden alle Bedürfnisse seiner Truppen gegen Barzahlung anzukaufen und jeden Schaden zu ersetzen, der etwa durch deutsche Truppen verursacht werden könnte.

4. Sollte Belgien den deutschen Truppen feindlich entgegen treten, insbesondere ihrem vorgehen durch Widerstand der Maas-Befestigungen oder durch Zerstörungen von Eisenbahnen, Strassen, Tunneln oder sonstigen Kunstbauten Schwierigkeiten bereiten, so wird Deutschland zu seinem Bedauern gezwungen sein, das Königreich als Feind zu betrachten. In diesem Falle würde Deutschland dem Königreich gegenüber keine Verpflichtungen übernehmen können, sondern müsste die spätere Regelung des Verhältnisses beider Staaten zu einander der Entscheidung der Waffen überlassen.

Die Kaiserliche Regierung giebt sich der bestimmten Hoffnung hin, dass diese Eventualitat nicht eintreten, und dass die Königliche Belgische Regierung die geeigneten Massnahmen zu treffen wissen wird, um zu verhinderen, dass Vorkommnisse, wie die vorstehend erwähnten, sich ereignen. In diesem Falle würden die freundschaftlichen Bande, die beide Nachbarstaaten verbinden, eine weitere und dauernde Festigung erfaren.

(Translation.)

Imperial German Legation in Belgium.—Brussels, August 2, 1914.

(Très Confidentielle.)

Le Gouvernement allemand a reçu des nouvelles sûres d'après lesquelles les forces françaises auraient l'intention de marcher sur la Meuse par Givet et Namur. Ces nouvelles ne laissent aucun doute sur l'intentio ı de la France de marcher sur l'Allemagne par le territoire belge.

Le Gouvernement Impérial allemand ne peut s'empêcher de craindre que la Belgique, malgré sa meilleure volonté, ne sera pas en mesure de repousser sans secours une marche française d'un si grand développement. Dans ce fait on trouve une certitude suffisante d'une menace dirigée contre l'Allemagne. C'est un devoir impérieux de conservation pour l'Allemagne de prévenir cette attaque de l'ennemi. Le Gouvernement allemand regretterait très vivement que la Belgique regardât comme un acte d'hostilité contre elle le fait que les mesures des ennemis de l'Allemagne l'obligent de violer de son côté le territoire belge.

Afin de dissiper tout malentendu le Gouvernement allemand déclare ce qui suit :

1. L'Allemagne n'a en vue aucun acte d'hostilité contre la Belgique. Si la Belgique consent dans la guerre que va commencer à prendre une attitude de neutralité amicale vis-à-vis de l'Allemagne, le Gouvernement allemand de son côté s'engage, au moment de la paix, à garantir le Royaume et ses possessions dans toute leur étendue.

2. L'Allemagne s'engage sous la condition énoncée à évacuer le territoire belge aussitôt la paix conclue.

3. Si la Belgique observe une attitude amicale, l'Allemagne est prête, d'accord avec les autorités du Gouvernement belge, à acheter contre argent comptant tout ce que est nécessaire à ses troupes et à indemniser pour les dommages causés en Belgique.

4. Si la Belgique se comporte d'une façon hostile contre les troupes allemandes

(Very Confidential.)

Reliable information has been received by the German Government to the effect that French forces intend to march on the line of the Meuse by Givet and Namur. This information leaves no doubt as to the intention of France to march through Belgian territory against Germany.

The German Government cannot but fear that Belgium, in spite of the utmost goodwill, will be unable, without assistance, to repel so considerable a French invasion with sufficient prospect of success to afford an adequate guarantee against danger to Germany. It is essential for the self-defence of Germany that she should anticipate any such hostile attack. The German Government would, however, feel the deepest regret if Belgium regarded as an act of hostility against herself the fact that the measures of Germany's opponents force Germany, for her own protection, to enter Belgian territory.

In order to exclude any possibility of misunderstanding, the German Government make the following declaration :—

1. Germany has in view no act of hostility against Belgium. In the event of Belgium being prepared in the coming war to maintain an attitude of friendly neutrality towards Germany, the German Government bind themselves, at the conclusion of peace, to guarantee the possessions and independence of the Belgian Kingdom in full.

2. Germany undertakes, under the abovementioned condition, to evacuate Belgian territory on the conclusion of peace.

3. If Belgium adopts a friendly attitude, Germany is prepared, in co-operation with the Belgian authorities, to purchase all necessaries for her troops against a cash payment, and to pay any indemnity for any damage that may have been caused by German troops.

4. Should Belgium oppose the German troops, and in particular should

et particulièrement fait des difficultés à leur marche en avant par une opposition des fortifications de la Meuse ou par des destructions de routes, cheminsde fer, tunnels ou autres ouvrages d'art, l'Allemagne sera obligée de considérer la Belgique en ennemie.

Dans ce cas l'Allemagne ne prendra aucun engagement vis-à-vis du Royaume, mais elle laissera le règlement ultérieur des rapports des deux États l'un vis-à-vis de l'autre à la décision des armes.

Le Gouvernement allemand a l'espoir justifié que cette éventualité ne se produira pas et que le Gouvernement belge saura prendre les mesures appropriées pour l'empêcher de se produire. Dans ce cas les relations d'amitié qui unissent les deux États voisins deviendront plus étroites et durables.

she throw difficulties in the way of their march by a resistance of the fortresses on the Meuse, or by destroying railways, roads, tunnels or other similar works, Germany will, to her regret, be compelled to consider Belgium as an enemy.

In this event Germany can undertake no obligations towards Belgium, but the eventual adjustment of the relations between the two States must be left to the decision of arms.

The German Government, however, entertain the distinct hope that this eventuality will not occur, and that the Belgian Government will know how to take the necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of incidents such as those mentioned. In this case the friendly ties which bind the two neighbouring States will grow stronger and more enduring.

No. 21.

Memorandum of an Interview asked for at 1-30 A.M., on August 3, by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, with Baron van der Elst, Secretary-General to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

A 1 heure et demie de la nuit, le Ministre d'Allemagne a demandé à voir le Baron van der Elst. Il lui a dit qu'il était chargé par son Gouvernement de nous informer que des dirigeables français avaient jeté des bombes et qu'une patrouille de cavalerie française, violant le droit des gens, attendu que la guerre n'était pas déclarée avait traversé la frontière.

Le Secrétaire Général a demandé à Monsieur de Below où ces faits s'étaient passés; en Allemagne, lui fut-il répondu. Le Baron van der Elst fit remarquer que dans ce cas il ne pouvait s'expliquer le but de sa communication. Monsieur de Below dit que ces actes, contraires au droit des gens, étaient de nature à faire supposer d'autres actes contre le droit des gens que poserait la France.

AT 1-30 A.M. the German Minister asked to see Baron van der Elst. He told him that he had been instructed by his Government to inform the Belgian Government that French dirigibles had thrown bombs, and that a French cavalry patrol had crossed the frontier in violation of international law, seeing that war had not been declared.

The Secretary-General asked Herr von Below where these incidents had happened, and was told that it was in Germany. Baron van der Elst then observed that in that case he could not understand the object of this communication. Herr von Below stated that these acts, which were contrary to international law, were calculated to lead to the supposition that other acts, contrary to international law, would be committed by France.

No. 22.

Note communicated by Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, August 3, 1914 (7 A.M.)

(Translation.)

PAR sa note du 2 août 1914, le Gouvernement allemand a fait connaître que d'après des nouvelles sûres les forces

THE German Government stated in their note of the 2nd August, 1914, that according to reliable information French

françaises auraient l'intention de marcher sur la Meuse par Givet et Namur, et que la Belgique, malgré as meilleure volonté ne serait pas en état de repousser sans secours une marche en avant des troupes françaises.

Le Gouvernement allemand s'estimerait dans l'obligation de prévenir cette attaque et de violer le territoire belge. Dans ces conditions, l'Allemagne propose au Gouvernement du Roi de prendre vis-à-vis d'elle une attitude amicale et s'engage au moment de la paix à garantir l'intégrité du Royaume et de ses possessions dans toute leur étendue. La note ajoute que si la Belgique fait des difficultés à la marche en avant des troupes allemandes, l'Allemagne sera obligée de la considérer comme ennemie et de laisser le règlement ultérieur des deux États l'un vis-à-vis de l'autre à la décision des armes.

Cette note a provoqué chez le Gouvernement du Roi un profond et douloureux étonnement.

Les intentions qu'elle attribue à la France sont en contradiction avec les déclarations formelles qui nous ont été faites le 1er août, au nom du Gouvernement de la République.

D'ailleurs, si contrairement à notre attente une violation de la neutralité belge venait à être commise par la France la Belgique remplirait tous ses devoirs internationaux et son armée opposerait àl'envahisseur la plus vigoureuse résistance.

Les traités de 1839 confirmés par les traités de 1870 consacrent l'indépendance et la neutralité de la Belgique sous la garantie des Puissances et notamment du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse.

La Belgique a toujours été fidèle à ses obligations internationales ; elle a accompli ses devoirs dans un espirit de loyale impartialité ; elle n'a négligé aucun effort pour maintenir ou faire respecter sa neutralité.

L'atteinte à son indépendance dont la menace le Gouvernement allemand constituerait une flagrante violation du droit des gens. Aucun intérêt stratégique ne justifie la violation du droit.

Le Gouvernement belge en acceptant les propositions qui lui sont notifiées sacrifierait l'honneur de la nation en même temps qu'il trahirait ses devoirs vis-à-vis be l'Europe.

forces intended to march on the Meuse *viâ* Givet and Namur, and that Belgium, in spite of the best intentions, would not be in a position to repulse, without assistance, and advance of French troops.

The German Government, therefore, considered themselves compelled to anticipate this attack and to violate Belgian territory. In these circumstances, Germany proposed to the Belgian Government to adopt a friendly attitude towards her, and undertook, on the conclusion of peace, to guarantee the integrity of the Kingdom and its possessions to their full extent. The note added that if Belgium put difficulties in the way of the advance of German troops, Germany would be compelled to consider her as an enemy, and to leave the ultimate adjustment of the relations between the two States to the decision of arms.

This note has made a deep and painful impression upon the Belgian Government.

The intentions attributed to France by Germany are in contradiction to the formal declarations made to us on August 1, in the name of the French Government.

Moreover, if, contrary to our expectation, Belgian neutrality should be violated by France Belgium intends to fulfil her international obligations and the Belgian army would offer the most vigorous resistance to the invader.

The treaties of 1839, confirmed by the treaties of 1870, vouch for the independence and neutrality of Belgium under the guarantee of the Powers, and notably of the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Belgium has always been faithful to her international obligations, she has carried out her duties in a spirit of loyal impartiality, and she has left nothing undone to maintain and enforce respect for her neutrality.

The attack upon her independence with which the German Government threaten her constitutes a flagrant violation of international law. No strategic interest justifies such a violation of law.

The Belgian Government, if they were to accept the proposals submitted to them, would sacrifice the honour of the nation and betray their duty towards Europe.

Cnscient du rôle que la Belgique joue depus plus de 80 ans dana la civilisation du monde, il se refuse à croire que l'indépendance de la Belgique ne puisse être conservée qu'au prix de la violation de sa neutralité.

Si cet espoir était déçu le Gouvernement belge est fermement décidé à repousser par tous les moyens en son pouvoir toute atteinte à son droit.

Conscious of the part which Belgium has played for more than eighty years in the civilisation of the world, they refuse to believe that the independence of Belgium can only be preserved at the price of the violation of her neutrality.

If this hope is disappointed the Belgian Government are firmly resolved to repel, by all the means in their power, every attack upon their rights.

No. 23.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at St Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, The Hague.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ALLEMAGNE a remis hier soir 7 heures une note proposant la neutralité amicale comportant le passage libre par notre territoire, promettant le maintien de l'indépendance du Royaume et de ses possessions à conclusion de la paix, menaçant en cas de refus de traiter la Belgique comme ennemie, délai de la réponse fixé à douze heures. Nous avons répondu que l'atteinte à notre neutralité serait une violation flagrante du droit des gens. L'acceptation de la proposition allemande sacrifierait l'honneur de la nation. Consciente de son devoir, la Belgique est fermement décidée à repousser une agression par tous moyens.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

AT 7 P. M. last night Germany presented a note proposing friendly neutratrality. This entailed free passage through Belgian territory, while guaranteeing the maintenance of the independence of Belgium and of her possessions on the conclusion of peace, and threatened, in the event of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy. A time limit of twelve hours was allowed within which to reply.

Our answer has been that this infringement of our neutrality would be a flagrant violation of international law. To accept the German proposal would be to sacrifice the honour of the nation. Conscious of her duty, Belgium is firmly resolved to repel any attack by all the means in her power.

No. 24.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 3, 1914 (12 noon).

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

COMME vous le savez, l'Allemagne a remis à la Belgique un ultimatum expirant ce matin 3 août, à 7 heures. Aucun fait de guerre ne s'étant encore produit à l'heure actuelle, le Conseil des Ministres a décidé qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, pour le moment, de faire appel aux Puissances garantes.

Sir,

As you are aware, Germany has delivered to Belgium an ultimatum which expires this morning, 3rd August at 7 A.M. As no act of war has occurred up to the present, the Cabinet has decided that there is, for the moment, no need to appeal to the guaranteeing Powers.

Le Ministre de France m'a dit à ce sujet :

"Sans être chargé d'une déclaration de mon Gouvernement, je crois cependant, m'inspirant de ces intentions connues, pouvoir dire que si le Gouvernement Royal faisait appel au Gouvernement français, commep Puissance garante de sa neutralité, nous répondrions immédiatement, à son appel ; si cet appel n'était pas formulé, il est probable, à moins bien entendu que le souci de sa propre défense ne détermine des mesures exceptionnelles, qu'il attendra pour intervenir que la Belgique ait fait un acte de résistance effective."

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de l'appui que le Gouvernement français voulait bien nous offrir éventuellement et lui ai dit que le Gouvernement du Roi ne faisait pas appel, pour l'instant, à la garantie des Puissances et se réservait d'apprécier ultérieurement ce qu'il y aura lieu de faire.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

The French Minister has made the following statement to me upon the subject :—

"Although I have received no instructions to make a declaration from my Government, I feel justified, in view of their well-known intentions, in saying that if the Belgian Government were to appeal to the French Government as one of the Powers guaranteeing their neutrality, the French Government would at once respond to Belgium's appeal ; if such an appeal were not made it is probable, that—unless of course exceptional measures were rendered necessary in self defence—the French Government would not intervene until Belgium had taken some effective measure of resistance."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for the support which the French Government had been good enough to offer us in case of need, and I informed him that the Belgian Government were making no appeal at present to the guarantee of the Powers, and that they would decide later what ought to be done.

No. 25.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians to His Majesty King George.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

ME souvenant des nombreuses marques d'amitié de votre Majesté et de ses prédécesseurs, de l'attitude amicale de l'Angleterre en 1870, et de la preuve de sympathie qu'elle vient encore de nous donner, je fais un suprême appel à l'intervention diplomatique du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté pour la sauvegarde de la neutralité de la Belgique.

(Signé) ALBERT.

(Telegram.)

MINDFUL of the numerous marks of friendship of your Majesty and of your Majesty's predecessors, as well as the friedly attitude of Great Britain in 1870 and of the proofs of sympathy which she has once again shown us, I make the supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium.

No. 26.

Belgian Minister at London to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'AI montré votre télégramme au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, qui l'a communiqué au Conseil des Ministres. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a dit que si notre neutralité était violée, c'était la guerre avec l'Allemagne.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

I SHOWED your telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has laid it before the Cabinet. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed me that if our neutrality is violated it means war with Germany.

(See No. 23)

No. 27.

Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(The original is in French.)

Brussels, August 4, 1914 (6 A.M.).

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI été chargé et j'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que par suite du refus opposé par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi aux propositions bien intentionnées que lui avait soumises le Gouvernement Impérial, celuici se verra, à son plus vif regret, forcé d'exécuter—au besoin par la force des armes—les mesures de sécurité exposées comme indispensables vis-à-vis des menaces françaises.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) VON BELOW.

Sir,

IN accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government to entertain the well-intentioned proposals made to them by the German Government, the latter, to their deep regret, find themselves compelled to take—if necessary by force of arms—those measures of defence already foreshadowed as indispensable, in view of the menace of France.

No. 28.

Note communicated by Sir Francis H. Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914

(Translation.)

JE suis chargé d'informer le Gouvernement belge que si l'Allemagne exerce une pression dans le but d'obliger la Belgique à abandonner son rôle de pays neutre, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique s'attend à ce que la Belgique résiste par tous les moyens possibles.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, dans ce cas, est prêt à se joindre à la Russie et à la France, si la Belgique le désire, pour offrir au Gouvernement belge sans délai une action commune, qui aurait comme but de résister aux mesures de force employées par l'Allemagne contre la Belgique et en même temps d'offrir une garantie pour maintenir l'indépendance et l'intégrité de la Belgique dans l'avenir.

I AM instructed to inform the Belgian Government that if Germany brings pressure to bear upon Belgium with the object of forcing her to abandon her attitude of neutrality, His Britannic Majesty's Government expect Belgium to resist with all the means at her disposal.

In that event, His Britannic Majesty's Government are prepared to join Russia and France, should Belgium so desire, in tendering at once joint assistance to the Belgian Government with a view to resisting any forcible measures adopted by Germany against Belgium, and also offering a guarantee for the maintenance of the future independence and integrity of Belgium.

No. 29.

Belgian Minister at The Hague to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a dit hier soir que le Gouvernement de

Sir,

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday evening that the Nether-

la Reine serait peut-être obligé, dans les circonstances graves actuelles, d'instituer sur l'Escaut le balisage de guerre.

Le Jhr. Loudon m'a lu un projet de note qui allait m'annoncer cette décision.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, sous ce pli, une copie de la note en question qui m'a été remise dans la soirée d'hier.

Comme vous le verrez, l'Escaut ne sera fermé que pendant la nuit. Pendant le jour, la navigation sera possible mais seulement avec des pilotes néerlandais qui ont été munis des indications nautiques nécessaires à ce sujet. De cette façon les intérêts de la défense du territoire néerlandais et ceux de la navigation belge d'Anvers sont sauvegardés.

Vous remarquerez qu'ensuite le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas nous demande qu'en cas où le balisage de guerre serait institué, nous fassions retirer les bateaux-phare "Wielingen" et "Wandelaar" en vue de faciliter le maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas.

Je vous ferai remarquer que le terme employé dans cette note "remonter l'Escaut" n'est pas assez explicite; descendre le fleuve sera permis dans les mêmes conditions. Le Ministre vient de m'en donner l'assurance.

Aussitôt que le Gouvernement néerlandais aura décidé cette mesure d'exception j'en serai informé.

Il faut environ six heures pour effectuer ce balisage de guerre.

Je vous télégraphierai aussitôt.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

lands Government would perhaps be obliged, owing to the gravity of the present situation, to institute war buoying on the Scheldt.

M. Loudon read me the draft of the note which would announce this decision to me.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the note in question which was communicated to me yesterday evening.

As you will observe, the Scheldt will only be closed at night. By day navigation will be possible, but only with Dutch pilots who have been furnished with the necessary nautical instructions. In this way both Dutch interests in the defence of their territory, and Belgian interests in the navigation of Antwerp will be safeguarded.

You will note that the Netherlands Government further ask that in the event of the war buoying being carried out, we should cause the lightships "Wielingen" and "Wandelaar" to be withdrawn in order to facilitate the maintenance of the neutrality of Dutch territory.

I would point out that the phrase used in this note, "sailing up the Scheldt" is not sufficiently explicit; sailing down would be permitted under the same conditions. The Minister has, however, given me this assurance.

As soon as the Netherlands Government have decided upon this exceptional measure I shall be informed of it.

About six hours are necessary to carry out war buoying.

I will at once telegraph to you.

Note enclosed in No. 29.

LE Gouvernement de la Reine pourrait se voir obligé dans l'intérêt du maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas d'instituer sur l'Escaut le balisage de guerre, c'est-à-dire d'enlever ou de modifier une partie du balisage actuel et des phares.

Toutefois, ce balisage de guerre a été conçu de manière à ce qu'après son institution il sera encore possible de remonter l'Escaut pour gagner Anvers pendant le jour, mais seulement avec des pilotes néerlandais, qui ont été munis des indications nautiques nécessaires à ce

The Netherlands Government may be compelled, in order to maintain the neutrality of Dutch territory, to institute war buoying upon the Scheldt, that is to say, to move or modify a portion of the actual arrangement of buoys and lights.

At the same time this special arrangement of buoys has been so drawn up that when it is brought into force it will still be possible to sail up the Scheldt as far as Antwerp by day, but only with Dutch pilots who have been furnished with the necessary nautical

sujet. En agissant de la sorte, le Gouvernement de la Reine est convaincu de pouvoir tenir compte également des intérêts de la défense du territoire néerlandais et de ceux de la navigation belge d'Anvers.

Après l'institution du balisage de guerre sur l'Escaut, il n'y aurait plus de raison d'entrer dans la passe de mer de Flessingue pendant la nuit et comme la présence des bateaux-phare "Wielingen" et "Wandelaar" n'est pas indispensable pour la navigation pendant le jour, le Gouvernement néerlandais mettrait un haut prix à ce que le Gouvernement Royal belge voulût bien, au cas où le balisage de guerre serait institué par lui, faire retirer lesdits bateaux en vue de faciliter le maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas.

instructions. In thus acting the Netherlands Government are convinced that they will be able to serve equally both the Dutch interests in the defence of Netherlands territory and Belgian interests in the navigation of Antwerp.

After the establishment of war buoying on the Scheldt, there would be no further reason to enter the tidal water of Flushing at night, and as the presence of the lightships "Wielingen" and "Wandelaar" is not indispensable to navigation by day, the Netherlands Government would be much obliged if the Belgian Government would be good enough, in the event of the establishment of war buoying, to withdraw these boats in order to facilitate the maintenance of the neutrality of Dutch territory.

No. 30.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers at London and Paris.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'État-Major fait savoir que le territoire national a été violé à Gemmenich.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

THE General Staff announces that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich.

No. 31.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que dès aujourd'hui le Gouvernement du Roi ne saurait plus lui reconnaître de caractère diplomatique et cesse d'avoir des relations officielles avec elle. Votre Excellence trouvera sous ce pli les passeports qui sont nécessaires à son départ et à celui du personnel de la légation.

Je saisis, etc.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that from to-day the Belgian Government are unable to recognise your diplomatic status and cease to have official relations with you. Your Excellency will find enclosed the passports necessary for your departure with the staff of the legation.

No. 32.

Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur d'accuser réception à votre Excellence de sa lettre du 4 août et de lui faire savoir que j'ai remis la garde de la Légation Impériale à Bruxelles aux soins de mon collègue des États-Unis.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DE BELOW.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 4th August, and to inform you that I have entrusted the custody of the German Legation of Brussels to the care of my United States colleague.

No. 33.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Grenier, Belgian Minster at Madrid.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ demander au Gouvernement espagnol si'l veut bien se charger de la protection des intérêts belges en Allemagne et, dans ce cas, donner les instructions nécessaires à son Ambassadeur à Berlin.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE ask the Spanish Government if they will be good enough to take charge of Belgian interests in Germany, and whether in that event they will issue the necessary instructions to their Ambassador at Berlin.

No. 34.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre d'Allemagne quitte le pays ce soir; demandez vos passeports. Nous prions le Gouvernement de Madrid d'autoriser l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne de vouloir bien se charger de la protection des intérêts belges en Allemagne.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

THE German Minister is leaving to-night; you should ask for your passports. We are requesting the Spanish Government to authorise the Spanish Ambassador to be good enough to take charge of Belgian interests in Germany.

No. 35.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, ci-après en traduction, la partie du discours

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a translation of part of the

prononcé aujourd'hui à la tribune du Reichstag par le Chancelier de l'Empire et relative à l'odieuse violation de notre neutralité :

"Nous nous trouvons en état de légitime défense et la nécessité ne connaît pas de lois.

" Nos troupes ont occupé Luxembourg et ont, peut-être, déjà pénétré en Belgique. Cela est en contradiction avec les prescriptions du droit des gens. La France a, il est vrai, déclaré à Bruxelles qu'elle était résolu à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique, aussi longtemps que l'adversaire la respecterait. Mais nous savions que la France se tenait prête pour envahir la Belgique. La France pouvait attendre. Nous pas. Une attaque française sur notre flanc dans la région du Rhin inférieur aurait pu devenir fatale. C'est ainsi que nous avons été forcés de passer outre aux protestations justifiées des Gouvernements luxembourgeois et belge. L'injustice que nous commettons de cette façon, nous la réparerons dès que notre but militaire sera atteint.

"A celui qui est menacé au point où nous le sommes et qui lutte pour son bien suprême, il n'est permis que de songer au moyen de se dégager ; nous nous trouvons côte à côte avec l'Autriche.

Il est à remarquer que Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg reconnait, sans le moindre détour, que l'Allemagne viole le droit international en envahissant le territoire belge et qu'elle commet une injustice à notre égard

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

speech made to-day in the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor on the subject of the infamous violation of Belgian neutrality :—

" We are in a state of legitimate defence and necessity knows no law.

" Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and have perhaps already entered Belgium. This is contrary to the dictates of international law. France has, it is true, declared at Brussels that she was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as it was respected by her adversary. But we knew that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait ; we could not. A French attack upon our flank in the region of the Lower Rhine might have been fatal. We were, therefore, compelled to ride roughshod over the legitimate protests of the Governments of Luxemburg and Belgium. For the wrong which we are thus doing, we will make reparation as soon as our military object is attained.

" Anyone in such grave danger as ourselves, and who is struggling for his supreme welfare can only be concerned with the means of extricating himself ; we stand side by side with Austria."

It is noteworthy that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg recognises, without the slightest disguise, that Germany is violating international law by her invasion of Belgian territory and that she is committing a wrong against us.

No. 36.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Premier Ministre a fait cet après-midi à la Chambre des Communes une nouvelle déclaration relativement à la crise européenne.

Après avoir rappelé les principaux points exposés hier par Sir E. Grey, le Premier Ministre a donné lecture :

1° d'un télégramme de Sir F. Villiers, reçu ce matin, qui fait connaître la teneur

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that in the House of Commons this afternoon the Prime Minister made a fresh statement with regard to the European crisis.

After recalling the principal points set forth yesterday by Sir E. Grey, the Prime Minister read :—

1. A telegram received from Sir F. Villiers this morning which gave the sub-

du second ultimatum adressé par le Gouvernement allemand au Gouvernement belge et qui vous a été remis ce matin (voir No. 27);

2° du télégramme par lequel vous m'annoncez la violation de la frontière à Gemmenich, dont j'ai remis copie à Sir A. Nicolson;

3° d'un télégramme adressé ce matin par le Gouvernement allemand à son Ambassadeur à Londres dans le but évident d'égarer l'opinion publique sur son attitude. En voici la traduction d'après un journal de ce soir:

"Veuillez dissiper toute méfiance que le Gouvernement britannique pourrait avoir au sujet de nos intentions, en répétant, de la manière la plus positive, l'assurance formelle que même en cas de conflit armé avec la Belgique, l'Allemagne n'annexera sous aucun prétexte le territo re belge.

"La sincérité de cette déclaration est corroborée par le fait que l'Allemagne a solennellement donné sa parole à la Hollande de son intention de respecter sa neutralité.

Il est évident que nous ne pourrions nous annexer le territoire belge d'une manière avantageuse sans faire, en même temps, une acquisition territoriale au détriment de la Hollande.

"Prié de faire bien comprendre à Sir E. Grey qu'il était impossible d'exposer l'armée allemande à une attaque française portée en traversant la Belgique, attaque qui, d'après des informations absolument incontestables, était projetée.

"En conséquence l'Allemagne n'a pas tenu compte de la neutralité belge afin d'éviter ce qui est pour elle une question de vie ou de mort, une attaque française par la Belgique."

Mr. Asquith a ensuite exposé à la Chambre qu'en réponse à cette note du Gouvernement allemand le Gouvernement britannique lui avait renouvelé sa proposition de la semaine dernière, à savoir de donner au sujet de la neutralité belge les mêmes assurances que la France en avait données la semaine dernière, tant à l'Angleterre qu'à la Belgique. Le Cabinet anglais accordait à celui de Berlin jusqu'à minuit pour lui faire connaître sa réponse.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

stance of the second ultimatum presented to the Belgian Government by the German Government, which had been sent to you this morning (see No. 27).

2. Your telegram informing me of the violation of the frontier at Gemmenich, a copy of which I have given to Sir A. Nicolson.

3. A telegram which the German Government addressed to its Ambassador in London this morning with the evident intention of misleading popular opinion as to its attitude. Here is the translation as published in one of this evening's newspapers:—

"Please dispel any mistrust which may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions, by repeating most positively the formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretence whatever annex Belgian territory.

"Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality.

"It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland.

"Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that German army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information.

"Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent French advance."

Mr. Asquith then informed the House that in answer to this note of the German Government the British Government had repeated their proposal of last week, namely, that the German Government should give the same assurances as to Belgian neutrality as France had given last week both to England and to Belgium. The British Cabinet allowed the Berlin Cabinet till midnight to reply.

No. 37.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères a fait savoir aux Ministres anglais en Norvège, Hollande, Belgique, que l'Angleterre s'attend à ce que ces trois Royaumes résistent à la pression de l'Allemagne et gardent la neutralité. Dans leur résistance ils seront soutenus par l'Angleterre, qui, dans ce cas, est prête à coopérer avec la France et la Russie si tel est le désir de ces trois Gouvernements en offrant alliance auxdits Gouvernements, pour repousser l'emploi contre eux de la force par l'Allemagne, et garantie, pour le maintien futur de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité des trois Royaumes. J'ai fait remarquer que la Belgique est neutre à perpétuité. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères a répondu : C'est pour le cas de neutralité violée.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the British Ministers in Norway, Holland, and Belgium, that Great Britain expects that these three kingdoms will resist German pressure and observe neutrality. Should they resist they will have the support of Great Britain, who is ready in that event, should the three above-mentioned Governments desire it, to join France and Russia, in offering an alliance to the said Governments for the purpose of resisting the use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to maintain the future independence and integrity of the three kingdoms. I observed to him that Belgium was neutral in perpetuity. The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered : This is in case her neutrality is violated.

No. 38.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance l'ordre de faits successifs qui ont marqué pendant les derniers jours les relations de la Belgique avec certaines des Puissances garantes de sa neutralité et de son indépendance.

Le 31 juillet le Ministre d'Angleterre me fit une communication verbale aux termes de laquelle, en prévision d'une guerre européenne, Sir E. Grey avait demandé aux Gouvernements allemand et français, séparément si chacun deux était resolu à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique dans l'éventualité ou cette neutralité ne serait pas violée par aucune autre Puissance.

En raison des traités existants, Sir Francis Villiers était chargé de porter cette démarche à la connaissance du Gouvernement du Roi en ajoutant que Sir E.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the course of recent events as regards the relations of Belgium with certain of the Powers which guarantee her neutrality and independence.

On the 31st July the British Minister made me a verbal communication accordmunication according to which Sir E. Grey, in anticipation of a European war had asked the German and French Governments separately if each of them were resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium should that neutrality not be violated by any other Power.

In view of existing treaties, Sir F. Villiers was instructed to bring this step to the knowledge of the Belgian Government, adding that Sir E. Grey presumed

Grey présumait que la Belgique était résolue à maintenir sa neutralité et qu'elle s'attendait à ce que les autres Puissances la respectent.

J'ai dit à Monsieur le Ministre d'Angleterre que nous appréciions hautement cette communication, qui répondait à notre attente, et j'ai ajouté que la Grande-Bretagne ainsi que les autres Puissances garantes de notre indépendance pourraient être pleinement assurées de notre ferme volonté de maintenir notre neutralité ; celle-ci ne nous paraissant d'ailleurs pas pouvoir être menacée par aucun de ces États avec lesquels nous entretenons les rapports les plus cordiaux et les plus confiants. Le Gouvernement, ai-je fait remarquer, avait donné une preuve de cette résolution en prenant dès à présent toutes les mesures militaires que la situation lui paraissait comporter.

A son tour, Monsieur le Ministre de France se déclara, le 1er août, dans une conversation verbale, autorisé à faire connaître au Gouvernement belge, qu'en cas de conflit international, le Gouvernement de la République, conformément à ses déclarations constantes, respecterait le territoire de la Belgique et qu'il ne serait amène à modifier son attitude que dans le cas de violation de la neutralité belge par une autre Puissance.

Je remerciai son Excellence et ajoutai que nous avions déjà pris toutes les dispositions requises pour assurer le respect de notre indépendence et de nos frontières.

Le 2 août, dans la matinée, j'eous avec Sir Francis Villiers un nouvel entretien au cours duquel il me fit part de ce qu'il avait transmis télégraphiquement samedi, dès la première heure, à son Gouvernement notre conversation du 31 juillet en ayant soin de reproduire fidèlement la déclaration solennelle qu'il avait recueillie de la volonté de la Belgique de défendre ses frontières, de quelque côté qu'elles soient envahies. Il ajouta: "Nous savons que la France vous a donné des assurances formelles; mais l'Angleterre n'a reçu à ce sujet aucune réponse de Berlin."

Ce dernier fait ne provoqua en moi aucune émotion particulière, parce que la déclaration du Gouvernement allemand pouvait paraître surabondante en présence des traités existants. D'ailleurs le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Étrangères avait affirmé à la séance de la Commission du Reichstag du 29 avril 1913 "que la neu-

that Belgium was resolved to maintain her neutrality, and that she expected other Powers to respect it.

I told the British Minister that we highly appreciated this communication, which was in accordance with our expectation, and I added that Great Britain, as well as the other Powers who had guaranteed our independence, might rest fully assured of our firm determination to maintain our neutrality; nor did it seem possible that our neutrality could be threatened by any of those States, with whom we enjoyed the most cordial and frank relations. The Belgian Government, I added, had given proof of this resolution by taking from now on all such military measures as seemed to them to be necessitated by the situation.

In his turn the French Minister made a verbal communication on August 1st to the effect that he was authorised to inform the Belgian Government that in case of an international war the French Government in conformity with their repeated declarations, would respect Belgian territory, and that they would not be induced to modify their attitude except in the event of the violation of Belgian neutrality by another Power.

I thanked his Excellency, and added that we had already taken all the necessary precautions to ensure respect of our independence and our frontiers.

On the morning of the August 2nd I had a fresh conversation with Sir F. Villiers, in the course of which he told me that he had lost no time in telegraphing our conversation of July 31st to his Government, and that he had been careful to quote accurately the solemn declaration which he had received of Belgium's intention to defend her frontiers from whichever side they might be invaded. He added: "We know that France has given you formal assurances, but Great Britain has received no reply from Berlin on this subject."

The latter fact did not particularly affect me, since a declaration from the German Government might appear superfluous in view of existing treaties Moreover, the Secretary of State had reaffirmed, at the meeting of the committee of the Reichstag of April 29th, 1913, "that the neutrality of Belgium is established by treaty which

traelité de la Belgique est établi conventionnellement et que l'Allemagne a l'intention de respecter ce traité."

Le méme jour, Monsieur de Below Saleske, Ministre d'Allemagne, se présenta au Minstère des Affaires Etrangères à 19 heures et me remit la note ci-jointe (voir pièce No. 20). Le Gouvernement allemand accordait au Gouvernement belge un délai de douze heures pour lui faire connaître sa décision.

Aucune hésitation ne pouvait se manifester au sujet de la réponsequ'appelaite la proposition surprenante du Gouvernement allemand. Vous en trouverez une copie sous ce pli. (Voir piéce No. 22.)

L'ultimatum expirait le 3 août, à 7 heures du matin; comme à 10 heures aucun fait de guerre ne s'était produit, le Conseil des Ministres décida qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, pour le moment, de faire appel aux Puissances garantes.

Vers midi, le Ministre de France m'interrogea sur ce point et me dit.

"Bien qu'en raison de la soudaineté des événements je ne sois encore chargé d'aucune déclaration, je crois cependant, m'inspirant des intentions biens connues de mon Gouvernement, pouvoir dire que si le Gouvernement Royal faisait appel au Gouvernement français comme Puissance garante de sa neutralité, il repondrait immédiatement à son appel. Si cet appel n'était pas formulé il est probable, à moins bien entendu que le souci de sa propre défense ne détermine des mesures exceptionnelles q'uil attendrait, pour intervenir, que la Belgique ait fait un acte de résistance effective.

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de l'appui que le Gouvernement français voulait bien nous offrir éventuellement et lui ai dit que le Gouvernement du Roi ne faisait pas appel, pour l'instant, à la garantie des Puissances et se réservait d'apprécier ultérieurement ce qu'il y aura lieu de faire.

Enfin, le 4 aoûr, à 6 heures du matin, le Ministre d'Allemagne me fit la communication suivante (Voir pièce No. 27.)

Le Conseil des Ministres délibère en ce moment au sujet de
l'appel aux Puissances garantes de notre neutralité.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Germ n ntends to respect."

The same day Herr von Below Saleske, the German Minister, called at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 7 'clock, and handed to me the enclosed note (see No. 20). The German Government gave the Belgian Government a time limit of twelve hours within which to communicate their decision.

No hesitation was possible as to the reply called for by the amazing proposal of the German Government. You will find a copy enclosed. (See No. 22).

The ultimatum expired at 7 A.M. on August 3rd. As at 10 o'clock no act of war had been committed, the Belgian Cabinet decided that there was no reason for the moment to appeal to the guaranteeing powers.

Towards mid-day the French Minister questioned me upon this point, and said

"Although in view of the rapid march of events I have as yet received no instructions to make a declaration from my Government, I feel justified, in view of their well-known intentions, in saying that if the Belgian Government were to appeal to the French Government as one of the Powers guaranteeing their neutrality, the French Government would at once respond to Belgian's appeal; if such an appeal were not made it is probable that—unless, of course, exceptional measures were rendered necessary in self-defence—the French Government would not intervene until Belgium had taken some effective measure of resistance."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for the support which the French Government had been good enough to offer us in ase of need, and I informed him that the Belgian Government were making no appeal at present to the guarantee of the Powers, and that they would decide later what ought to be done.

Finally, at 6 A.M. on August 4th, the German Minister made the following communication to me, (See No. 27).

The Cabinet is at the present moment deliberating on the question of an appeal to the Powers guaranteeing our neutrality.

No. 39.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE a sommé ce matin l'Allemagne de respecter la neutralité belge. L'ultimatum dit que vu la note adressée par l'Allemagne à la Belgique menaçant cette dernière de la force des armes si elle s'oppose au passage de ses troupes, vu la violation du territoire belge à Gemmenich, vu le fait que l'Allemagne a refusé de donner à l'Angleterre la même assurance que celle donnée la semaine dernière par la France, l'Angleterre doit demander à nouveau une réponse satisfaisante au sujet du respect de la neutralité belge et d'un traité dont l'Allemagne est signataire aussi bien qu'elle-même. L'ultimatum expire à minuit.

En conséquence de l'ultimatum de l'Angleterre à l'Allemagne, la proposition anglaise que je vous ai transmise par télégramme est annulée pour le moment.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN this morning called upon Germany to respect Belgian neutrality. The ultimatum says that whereas the note addressed by Germany to Belgium threatens the latter with an appeal to the force of arms if she opposes the passage of German troops; and whereas Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich; and whereas Germany has refused to give Great Britain a similar assurance to that given last week by France; therefore Great Britain must once again demand a satisfactory reply on the subject of the respect of Belgian neutrality and of the treaty to which Germany, no less than Great Britain, is a signatory. The ultimatum expires at midnight.

In consequence of the British ultimatum to Germany, the British proposal which I telegraphed to you is cancelled for the time being.

(See No. 37.)

No. 40.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to British, French, and Russian Ministers at Brussels.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Gouvernement belge a le regret de devoir annoncer à votre Excellence que ce matin les forces armées de l'Allemagne ont pénétré sur le territoire belge en violation des engagements qui ont été pris par traité.

Le Gouvernement du Roi est fermement décidé à résister par tous les moyens en son pouvoir.

La Belgique fait appel à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour coopérer, comme garantes, à la défense de son, territoire.

Il y aurait une action concertée et commune ayant pour but de résister aux measures de forces employés par

Sir,

THE Belgian Government regret to have to announce to your Excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany entered Belgian territory in violation of treaty engagements.

The Belgian Government are firmly determined to resist by all the means in their power.

Belgium appeals to Great Britain, France, and Russia to co-operate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory.

There should be concerted and joint action, to oppose the forcible measures taken by Germany against Belgium, and,

l'Allemagne contre la Belgique et en même temps de garantir le maintien de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité de la Belgique dans l'avenir.

La Belgique est heureuse de pouvoir déclarer qu'elle assumera la défense des places fortes.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

at the same time, to guarantee the future maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium.

Belgium is happy to be able to declare that she will undertake the defence of her fortified places.

No. 41.

Comte de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

L'ALLEMAGNE ayant rejeté les propositions anglaises, l'Angleterre lui a déclaré que l'état de guerre existait entre les deux pays, à partir de onze heures.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

GERMANY having rejected the British proposals, Great Britain has informed her that a state of war existed between the two countries as from 11 o'clock.

No. 42.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London and St. Petersburg

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

APRÈS la violation du territoire à Gemmenich, la Belgique a fait appel, par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants accrédités à Bruxelles, à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour co-opérer, comme garantes, à la défense de son territoire.

La Belgique assume la défense des places fortes.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

AFTER the violation of Belgian territory at Gemmenich, Belgium appealed to Great Britain, France and Russia through their representatives at Brussels, to co-operate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory.

Belgium undertakes the defence of her fortified places.

No. 43.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

PAR ma dépêche du 4 août (voir pièce No. 38), j'ai eu l'honneur de vous exposer la suite des événements qui ont marqué les relations internationales de la Bel-

(Translation.)

Sir,

IN my despatch of August 4 (see No. 38) I had the honour to inform you of the sequence of events which had attended the international relations of Belgium from

gique du 31 juillet au 4 août. J'ajoutais que le Conseil des Ministres examinait la question de savoir si la Belgique, dont le territoire avait été envahi depuis le matin, ferait appel à la garantie.

Le Conseil venait de se décider en faveur de l'affirmative, lorsque le Ministre d'Angleterre me fit savoir que la proposition dont il m'avait saisi et d'après laquelle le Gouvernement britannique était disposé à répondre à notre appel en garantie, était annulée pour le moment. (Voir pièce No. 37.)

Un télégramme de Londres m'apprit que ce changement d'attitude était motivé par un ultimatum de l'Angleterre laissant à l'Allemagne un délai de dix heures pour évacuer le sol belge et respecter la neutralité de la Belgique. (Voir pièce No. 39.) Dans la soirée le Gouvernement du Roi a adressé, par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants respectifs à Bruxelles, à la France, à la Grande-Bretagne et à la Russie, la note dont vous trouverez la copie ci-joint. (Voir pièce No. 40.)

Comme vous le remarquerez, la Belgique fait appel à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour coopérer comme garantes à la défense de son territoire et au maintien dans l'avenir de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité du territoire. Elle assurera la défense des places fortes.

Jusqu'ici nous ne connaissons pas l'accueil qui a été réservé à notre appel.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

July 31st to August 4th. I added that the Cabinet was considering the question whether Belgium, whose territory had been invaded since the morning, should appeal to the guarantee of the Powers

The Cabinet had decided in the affirmative when the British Minister informed me that the proposal which he had communicated to me, and according to which the British Government were disposed to respond favourably to our appeal to her as a guaranteeing Power, was cancelled for the time being. (See No. 37.)

A telegram from London made it clear that this change of attitude was caused by an ultimatum from Great Britain giving Germany a time limit of ten hours within which to evacuate Belgian terriory and to respect Belgian neutrality. (See No. 39.) During the evening, the Belgian Government addressed to France, Great Britain, and Russia, through their respective representatives at Brussels, a note, of which a copy is enclosed herewith. (See No. 40.)

As you will observe, Belgium appeals to Great Britain, France, and Russia to cooperate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory and in the maintenance for the future of the independence and integrity of her territory. She will herself undertake the defence of her fortified places.

As yet we are not aware how our appeal has been received.

No. 44.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Heads of Missions in all Countries having Diplomatic Relations with Belgium

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Translation)

Monsieur le Ministre,

PAR le traité du 18 avril 1839, la Prusse, la France, l'Angleterre, l'Autriche et la Russie se sont déclarées garantes du traité conclu le même jour entre Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges et Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas. Ce traité porte: "La Belgique formera un État indépendant et perpétuellement neutre." La Belgique a rempli toutes ses obligations internationales, elle a accompli ses devoirs dans un esprit de loyale impartialité, elle n'a négligé aucun effort pour maintenir et faire respecter sa neutralité.

Sir,

BY the treaty of April 18th, 1839, Prussia, France, Great Britain, Austria, and Russia declared themselves guarantors of the treaty concluded on the same day between His Majesty the King of the Belgians and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The treaty runs: "Belgium shall form a State independent and perpetually neutral." Belgium has fulfilled all her international obligations, she has accomplished her duty in a spirit of loyal impartiality, she has neglected no effort to maintain her neutrality and to cause that neutrality to be respected.

Aussi est-ce avec une pénible émotion que le Gouvernement du Roi a appris que les forces armées de l'Allemagne, Puissance garante de notre neutralité, ont pénétré sur le territoire de la Belgique en violation des engagements qui ont été pris par traité.

Il est de notre devoir de protester avec indignation contre un attentat au droit des gens qu'aucun acte de notre part n'a pu provoquer.

Le Gouvernement du Roi est fermement décidé à repousser par tous les moyens en son pouvoir l'atteinte portée à sa neutralité et il rappelle qu'en vertu de l'article 10 de la Convention de La Haye de 1907, concernant les droits et les devoirs des Puissances et des personnes neutres en cas de guerre sur terre, ne peut être considéré comme un acte hostile le fait, par une Puissance neutre, de repousser, même par la force, les atteintes à sa neutralité.

Vous voudrez bien demander d'urgence une audience au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et donner lecture à son Excellence de la présente lettre dont vous lui laisserez copie. Si l'audience ne pouvait vous être immédiatement accordée, vous ferez par écrit la communication dont il s'agit.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

In these circumstances the Belgium Government have learnt with deep pain that the armed forces of Germany, a Power guaranteeing Belgian neutrality, have entered Belgian territory in violation of the obligations undertaken by treaty.

It is our duty to protest with indignation against an outrage against international law provoked by no act of ours.

The Belgian Government are firmly determined to repel by all the means in their power the attack thus made upon their neutrality, and they recall the fact that, in virtue of article 10 of The Hague Convention of 1907 respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in the case of war by land, if a neutral Power repels, even by force, attacks on her neutrality, such action cannot be considered as a hostile act

I have to request that you will ask at once for an audience with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and read this despatch to his Excellency, handing him a copy. If the interview cannot be granted at once you should make the communication in question in writing.

No. 45.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI reçu mes passeports. Je quitterai Berlin demain matin avec personnel pour la Hollande.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received my passports and shall leave Berlin to-morrow morning for Holland with the staff of the legation.

No. 46.

Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister at Madrid, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Sebastian, August [illegible], 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE Gouvernement espagnol se charge des intérêts belges en Allemagne. Il

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Spanish Government undertake the custody of Belgian interests in Germany,

donne aujourd'hui télégraphiquement des instructions à son Ambassadeur à Berlin.

(Signé) BARON GRENIER.

and are to-day sending telegraphic instructions to their Ambassador at Berlin.

(See No. 33.)

No. 47.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 5, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, sous ce pli, une copie de la notification de l'état de guerre existant entre la France et l'Allemagne, qui m'a été remise aujourd'hui.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the notification of a state of war between France and Germany, which has been communicated to me to-day.

Enclosure in No. 47.

Le Gouvernement Impérial allemand, après avoir laissé ses forces armées franchir la frontière et se livrer sur le territoire français à divers actes de meurtre et de violence; après avoir violé la neutralité du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg au mépris des stipulatons ; de la Convention de Londres du 11 mai 1867 et de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907, sur les droits et devoirs des Puissances et des personnes neutres en cas de guerre sur terre (articles 1er à 11), conventions signées de lui ; après avoir adressé un ultimatum au Gouvernement Royal de Belgique, tendant à exiger le passage des forces allemandes par le territoire belge, en violation des traités du 19 avril 1839 également signés par lui et de la susdite convention de La Haye ;

A déclaré la guerre à la France le 3 aout 1914, á 18 heures 45 ;

Le Gouvernement de la République se voit dans ces conditions obligé de son côté de recourir à la force des armes.

Il a en conséquence l'honneur de faire savoir par la présente au Gouvernement Royal que l'état de guerre existe entre la France et l'Allemagne à dater du 3 aout, 18 heures 45.

Le Gouvernement de la République protest auprès de toutes les nations civilisées et spécialement auprès des Gouvernements signataires des conventions et traités

WHEREAS the Imperial German Government have allowed their armed forces to cross the frontier and to indulge in divers acts of murder and violence on French territory ; and whereas they have violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembug, in contravention of the provisions of the Convention of London of May 11th, 1867, and of the Convention of The Hague of October 18th, 1907, respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in the case of war on land (articles 1—11), to which conventions the German Government were signatories ; and whereas they have addressed an ultimatum to the Belgian Government in order to secure the passage of the German forces through Belgian territory, thereby violating the treaties of April 19th, 1839, also signed by them, and of the above-mentioned Hague Convention ;

They have declared war against France on August 3rd, 1914, at 6-45 P.M. :

Therefore the French Government are themselves obliged in these circumstances to resort to arms.

The French Government therefore have the honour hereby to inform the Belgian Government that a state of war exists between France and Germany as from August 3rd, at 6-45 P.M.

The French Government protest to all civilised nations, and more particularly to the signatory Governments of the conventions and treaties alluded to above, against

susrappelés, contre la violation par l'Empire allemand de ses engagements internationaux; il fait toutes réserves quant aux représailles qu'il pourrait se voir amené à exercer contre un ennemi aussi peu soucieux de la parole donnée.

Le Gouvernement de la République, qui entend observer les principes du droit des gens, se conformera durant les hostilités et sous réserve de réciprocité aux dispositions des conventions internationales signées par la France concernant le droit de la guerre sur terre et sur mer.

La présente notification faite en conformité de l'article 2 de ladite IIe Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 relative à l'ouverture hes hostilités est remise à M. le Ministre de Belgique à Paris, le 5 août 1914, à 14 heures.

Germany's violation of her international undertakings; the French Government reserve to themselves any action respecting reprisals which they may feel impelled to take against an enemy who pays so little regard to his plighted word.

The French Government, desirous of observing the principles of international law, will, on condition of reciprocity, act, during hostilities, in conformity with the provisions of the international conventions signed by France on the subject of the rights of war on land and on sea.

This notification, which is made in accordance with article 2 of the said Second Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, respecting the opening of hostilities, is communicated to the Belgian Minister at Paris on August 5th, 1914, at P.M.

No. 48.

Communication of August 5, from Sir Francis Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

JE suis chargé d'informer le Gouvernement belge que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique considère l'action commune dans le but de résister à l'Allemagne comme étant en vigueur et justifiée par le traité de 1839.

I AM instructed to inform the Belgian Government that His Britannic Majesty's Government consider joint action with a view to resisting Germany to be in force and to be justified by the Treaty of 1839.

No. 49.

Count de Lalaing Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE accepte de co-opérer comme garante à la défense de notre territoire. La flotte anglaise assurera le libre passage de l'Escaut pour le ravitaillement d'Anvers.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN agrees to take joint action in her capacity of guaranteeing Power for the defence of Belgian territory. The British fleet will ensure the free passage of the Scheldt for the provisioning of Antwerp.

No. 50.

Belgian Minister at The Hague to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE balisage de guerre va être établi.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

THE war buoying is about to be established.

(See No. 29.)

No. 51.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister at Madrid.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

EXPRIMEZ au Gouvernement espagnol les remerciements très sincères du Gouvernement du Roi.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE express to the Spanish Government the sincere thanks of the Belgian Government.

(See No. 46.)

No. 52.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que les Ministres de France et de Russie ont fait ce matin une démarche après de moi, pour me faire connaître la volonté de leurs Gouvernements de répondre à notre appel et de coopérer avec l'Angleterre à la défense de notre territoire.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the French and Russian Ministers made a communication to me this morning informing me of the willingness of their Governments to respond to our appeal, and to co-operate with Great Britain in the defence of Belgian territory.

No. 53.

Jonkheer de Weede, Netherlands Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de faire parvenir ci-joint à votre Excellence un exemplaire du numéro extraordinaire du "Staatscourant," contenant la déclaration de neutralité des Pays-Bas dans la guerre entre la Belgique et l'Allemagne, et l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) JONKHEER DE WEEDE.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of the special edition of the "Staatscourant," containing the declaration of the neutrality of the Netherlands in the war between Belgium and Germany, and between Great Britain and Germany.

Enclosure to No. 53.

LAWS, DECREES, NOMINATIONS, &c.

Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Marine, War, and the Colonies.

(Translation.)

LES Ministres des Affaires Étrangères, de la Justice, de la Marine, de la Guerre

THE Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Marine, War, and the Colonies, authorised

et des Colonies, autorisés à cette fin par Sa Majesté la Reine, portent à la connaissance de tous ceux que la chose concerne, que le Gouvernement néerlandais observera dans la guerre qui a éclaté entre les Puissances amies des Pays-Bas, Grande-Bretagne et Allemagne, et Belgique et Allemagne, une stricte neutralité, et qu'en vue de l'observation de cette neutralité les dispositions suivantes ont été arrêtées :

ARTICLE 1er.

Dans les limites du territoire de l'État, comprenant le territoire du Royaume en Europe, outre les colonies et possessions dans d'autres parties du monde, aucun genre d'hostilités n'est permis et ce territoire ne peut servir de base pour des opérations hostiles.

ARTICLE 2.

Ni l'occupation d'une partie quelconque du territoire de l'État par un belligérant, ni le passage à travers ce territoire par voie de terre par des troupes ou des convois de munitions appartenant à un des belligérants ne sont permis, non plus que le passage à travers le territoire situé à l'intérieur des eaux territoriales néerlandaises par des navires de guerre ou des bâtiments des belligérants assimilés à ceux-ci.

ARTICLE 3.

Les troupes ou les militaires, appartenant aux belligérants ou destinés à ceux-ci et arrivant sur le territoire de l'État par voie de terre seront immédiatement désarmés et internés jusqu'à la fin de la guerre.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés à ces derniers, appartenant à un belligérant, qui contreviendront aux prescriptions des articles 2, 4 ou 7, ne pourront quitter ce territoire avant la fin de la guerre.

ARTICLE 4.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés à ces derniers, qui appartiennent à un belligérant, n'auront pas accès au territoire de l'État.

ARTICLE 5.

La disposition de l'article 4 n'est pas applicable :

1° aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments d'un belligérant assimilés à ces derniers, et qui par suite d'avarie ou de l'état de la mer sont tenus d'entrer dans un des ports

to that effect by Her Majesty the Queen, make known to all whom it may concern that the Netherlands Government will observe strict neutrality in the war which has broken out between Great Britain and Germany, and Belgium and Germany, Powers friendly to the Netherlands, and that, with a view to the observance of this neutrality, the following dispositions have been taken :—

ARTICLE 1.

Within the limits of the territory of the State, including the territory of the Kingdom in Europe and the colonies and possessions in other parts of the world, no hostilities of any kind are permitted, neither may this territory serve as a base for hostile operations.

ARTICLE 2.

Neither the occupation of any part of the territory of the State by a belligerent nor the passage across this territory by land is permitted to the troops or convoys of munitions belonging to the belligerents, nor is the passage across the territory situated within the territorial waters of the Netherlands by the warships or ships assimilated thereto of the belligerents permitted.

ARTICLE 3.

Troops or soldiers belonging to the belligerents or destined for them arriving in the territory of the State by land will be immediately disarmed and interned until the termination of the war.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, who contravenes the provisions of articles 2, 4, or 7 will not be permitted to leave the said territory until the end of the war.

ARTICLE 4.

No warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to any of the belligerents shall have access to the said territory.

ARTICLE 5.

The provisions of article 4 do not apply to :—

1. Warships or ships assimilated thereto which are forced to enter the ports or roadstead of the State on account of damages or the state of the sea. Such

ou rades de l'État. Les navires pourront quitter lesdits ports ou rades dès que les circonstances qui les ont contraints de s'y réfugier auront cessé d'exister;

2° aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui font escale dans un port ou une rade situés dans le territoire des colonies et possessions d'outre-mer, exclusivement dans le but de compléter leur provision de denrées alimentaires ou de combustibles. Ces navires devront repartir dès que les circonstances qui les ont forcés à faire escale ont cessé d'exister, avec cette condition que le sejour en rade ou dans le port ne pourra durer plus de vingt-quatre heures;

3° aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui sont utilisés exclusivement pour une mission religieuse, scientifique, ou humanitaire.

ships may leave the said ports or roadsteads as soon as the circumstances which have driven them to take shelter there shall have ceased to exist.

2. Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent which anchor in a port or roadstead in the colonies or oversea possessions exclusively with the object of completing their provision of foodstuffs or fuel. These ships must leave as scon as the circumstances which have forced them to anchor shall have ceased to exist, subject to the condition that their stay in the roadstead or port shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

3. Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent employed exclusively on a religious, scientific, or humanitarian mission.

ARTICLE 6.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ne peuvent réparer leurs avaries dans les ports ou rades de l'État qu'en tant que cette réparation est indispensable à la sécurité de la navigation, et ils ne pourront en aucune façon accroître leurs capacités de combat.

ARTICLE 6.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent may only execute such repairs in the ports and roadsteads of the State as are indispensable to their seaworthiness, and they may in no way increase their fighting capacities.

ARTICLE 7.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui, au commencement de la guerre, se trouveraient sur le territoire de l'État, sont tenus de le quitter dans les vingt-quatre heures de la publication de la présente.

ARTICLE 7.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent who may at the commencement of war be within the territory of the State must leave within twenty-four hours from the moment of the publication of this declaration.

ARTICLE 8.

Si des navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à divers belligérants se trouvent, en même temps, dans les conditions visées à l'article 5, dans une même partie du monde, et sur le territoire de l'État, un délai d'au moins vingt-quatre heures doit s'écouler entre le départ des navires de chacun des belligérants. A moins de circonstances spéciales, l'ordre de départ est déterminé par l'ordre d'arrivée. Un navire de guerre ou un bâtiment assimilé, appartenant à un belligérant, ne peut quitter le territoire de l'État que vingt-quatre heurés après le départ d'un navire de commerce portant le pavillon de l'autre belligérant.

ARTICLE 8.

If warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to different belligerents find themselves at the same time, in the conditions set forth in article 5, in the same part of the world and within the territory of the State, a delay of at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of each respective belligerent ship. Except in special circumstances, the order of departure shall be determined by the order of arrival. A warship or ship assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent may only leave the territory of the State twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant ship which flies the flag of another belligerent.

ARTICLE 9.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, visés à l'article 5 et à l'article 7, ne peuvent être ravitaillés en denrées alimentaires dans les ports et les rades du pays que dans la mesure nécessaire pour parfaire leurs provisions jusqu'à la limite normale du temps de paix.

De même, ils ne peuvent charger de combustible que dans la mesure nécessaire pour pouvoir atteindre, avec la provision qu'ils ont encore à bord, le port le plus rapproché de leur propre pays.

Un même bâtiment ne peut être ravitaillé à nouveau en combustible qu'à l'expiration d'une période de trois mois au moins après son précédent ravitaillement dans le territoire de l'État.

ARTICLE 10.

Une prise ne peut être amenée dans le territoire que lorsqu'elle est incapable de naviguer, qu'elle tient mal la mer, qu'elle manque de combustible on de denrées alimentaires.

Elle doit s'éloigner dès que la cause de son entrée dans le territoire cesse d'exister.

Si elle ne le fait pas, l'ordre lui sera donné de partir immédiatement ; en cas de refus, il sera fait usage des moyens disponibles pour libérer la prise avec ses officiers et son équipage et pour intrner l'équipage placé à bord par le beleligérant qui a fait la prise.

ARTICLE 11.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de former des corps combattants ou d'ouvrir des bureaux de recrutement au profit des belligérants.

ARTICLE 12.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de prendre du service à bord de navires de guerre ou de bâtiments assimilés.

ARTICLE 13.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, d'aménager, d'armer ou d'équiper des navires destinés à des fins militaires au profit d'un belligérant, ou de fournir ou conduire à un belligérant de tels navires.

ARTICLE 14.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de fournir des armes ou des munitions à

ARTICLE 9.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent to which articles 5 and 7 are applicable may only be provisioned with foodstuffs in the ports and roadsteads of the country to the extent necessary to bring their provisions up to the normal limit in time of peace.

Similarly they can only be supplied with fuel to the extent necessary to enable them, with the stock they already have on board, to reach the nearest port of their own country.

The same vessel cannot again be provided with fuel until a period of at least three months shall have elapsed since it was last provisioned in the territory of the State.

ARTICLE 10.

A prize may only be brought into Dutch territory if such prize is unnavigable, or unseaworthy, or short of fuel or foodstuffs.

Such prize must leave as soon as the reasons which caused her to enter Dutch territory cease to exist.

Should such prize fail to do so, immediate orders shall be given her to leave. In the event of a refusal, all possible means shall be employed to liberate the prize with her officers and crew, and to intern the crew placed on board by the belligerent who has taken it as prize.

ARTICLE 11.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to form a corps of combatants or to open recruiting offices on behalf of the belligerents.

ARTICLE 12.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to take service on board warships or ships assimilated thereto.

ARTICLE 13.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to equip, arm, or man vessels intended for military purposes on behalf of a belligerent, or to furnish or deliver such vessels to a belligerent.

ARTICLE 14.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to supply arms, or ammunition to warships

des navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ou de leur venir en aide d'une manière quelconque en vue de l'augmentation de leur équipage ou de leur aménagement.

ARTICLE 15.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, sauf autorisation préalable des autorités locales compétentes, de faire des réparations aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ou de leur fournir des provisions de bouche ou de combustible.

ARTICLE 16.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de coopérer au dégréement ou à la réparation de prises, sauf en ce qui est nécessaire pour les rendre propres à tenir la mer; ainsi que d'acheter des prises ou des marchandises confisquées, et de les recevoir en échange, en don ou en dépôt.

ARTICLE 17.

Le territoire de l'État comprend la mer côtière sur une largeur de 3 milles marins à raison de 60 par degré de latitude, à partir de la laisse de la basse mer.

En ce qui concerne les baies, cette distance de 3 milles marins est mesurée à partir d'une ligne droite tirée à travers la baie aussi près que possible de l'entrée, au point où l'ouverture de la baie ne dépasse pas 10 milles marins, à raison de 60 par degré de latitude.

ARTICLE 18.

En outre, l'intention est attirée sur les articles 100, 1°, et 205 du Code pénal; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1905, No. 62; Art. 7, 4°, de la loi sur la qualité de Néerlandais et sur le domicile ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); art. 2, No. 3, de la loi sur la qualité de sujet néerlandais ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 55; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 296; art. 54 et 55 du Code pénal de Suriname; art. 54 et 55 du Code pénal de Curaçao).

De même, l'attention des commandants de navires, armateurs et affréteurs, est attirée sur le danger et les inconvénients, auxquels ils s'exposeraient en ne respectant pas le blocus effectif des belligérants, en transportant de la contrebande de guerre ou des dépêches militaires pour les belligérants (à moins qu'il ne

or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, or to come to their assistance in any manner whatsoever with a view to augment their crew or their equipment.

ARTICLE 15.

It is forbidden, in State territory, failing previous authorisation by the competent local authorities, to repair warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, or to supply them with victuals or fuel.

ARTICLE 16.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to take part in the dismantling or repairing of prizes, except in so far as is necessary to make them seaworthy; also to purchase prizes or confiscated goods, and to receive them in exchange, in gift, or on deposit.

ARTICLE 17.

The State territory comprises the coastal waters to a distance of 3 nautical miles, reckoning 60 to the degree of latitude, from low-water mark.

As regards inlets, this distance of 3 nautical miles is measured from a straight line drawn across the inlet at the point nearest the entrance where the mouth of the inlet is not wider than 10 nautical miles, reckoning 60 to the degree of latitude.

ARTICLE 18.

Further, attention is called to Articles 100, Section 1, and 205 of the Penal Code; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1905, No. 62; Article 7, Section 4, of the Law respecting the status of Netherlands nationality, and respecting domicile ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); Article 2, No. 3, of the Law respecting the status of Netherlands nationality ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 55; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 296; Articles 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Surinam; Articles 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Curaçoa).

Similarly, the attention of commanding officers, owners, and charterers of ships is called to the dangers and inconveniences to which they would expose themselves by disregarding the effective blockade of belligerents, by carrying contraband of war, or military despatches for belligerents (except in the course

s'agisse du service postal régulier) ou en exécutant pour eux d'autres services de transport.

Quiconque se rendrait coupable d'actes prévus ci-dessus, s'exposerait à toutes les conséquences de ces actes, et ne pourrait obtenir à cet égard aucune protection ni intervention du Gouvernement néerlandais.

of the regular postal service), or by rendering them other transport services.

Any person guilty of the acts aforesaid would expose himself to all the consequences of those acts, and would not be able, as regards them, to obtain any protection or intervention on the part of the Netherlands Government.

No. 54.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at the Hague.

Brussels, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ communiquer au Gouvernement néerlandais la note suivante :

Le Gouvernement belge a pris note de l'établissement du balisage de guerre sur l'Escaut et de ce que le Gouvernement hollandais assurera le maintien de la navigation.

Il conviendrait que la navigation pût se faire à partir de 30 minutes avant le lever du soleil jusqu'à 30 minutes après son coucher et que l'échange des pilotes se fît à Bath.

Si désireux qu'il soit de consentir aux demandes du Gouvernement hollandais, le Gouvernement belge estime qu'il a lieu, à raison des ports du littoral, de maintenir les bateaux-phares de Wielingen et de Wandelaar, ainsi que les bouées du chenal de Wielingen.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the following note to the Netherlands Government :—

The Belgian Government have taken note of the establishment of war buoying on the Scheldt and of the fact that the Netherlands Government will ensure the maintenance of navigation.

It would be convenient that navigation should be possible from 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset, and that the exchange of pilots should take place at Bath.

With every desire to fall in with the requests of the Netherlands Government, the Belgian Government think that it is desirable in the interests of the littoral ports to retain the lightships of Wielingen and of Wandelaar, and also the buoys of the Wielingen Channel.

(See No. 50.)

No. 55.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LA navigation sur l'Escaut peut se faire dès l'aube et tant qu'il fait clair. Les bouées de Wielingen seront rétablies. L'échange des pilotes à Hansweert est plus facile et mieux organisé. Insistez-vous pour Bath.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

NAVIGATION on the Scheldt is allowed from daybreak and so long as it is light. The Wielingen buoys will be replaced. The exchange of pilots at Hansweert is easier and better organised Are you particularly anxious to have Bath?

No. 56.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ exprimer au Gouvernement néerlandais les remerciements sincères du Gouvernement belge pour les mesures prises pour assurer la navigation sur l'Escaut. Le Gouvernement est d'accord avec le Gouvernement hollandais au sujet de la durée de la navigation. Il avait proposé Bath, mais accepte Hansweert, puisque ce port est mieux outillé pour l'échange des pilotes.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE express to the Netherlands Government the sincere thanks of the Belgian Government for the measures taken to secure navigation on the Scheldt. The Belgian Government are in agreement with the Netherlands Government on the subject of the extent of navigation. They had proposed Bath, but accept Hansweert, since this port has better facilities for the exchange of pilots.

No. 57.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris and London.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LA Belgique souhaite que la guerre ne soit pas éten due en Afrique centrale. Le Gouverneur du Congo belge a reçu pour instructions d'observer une attitude strictement défensive. Priez le Gouvernement français [anglais] de faire savoir si son intention est de proclamer la neutralité au Congo français [colonies britanniques du bassin conventionnel du Congo], conformément à l'article 11 de l'Acte général de Berlin. Un télégramme de Boma annonce que les hostilités sont probables entre Français et Allemands dans l'Oubanghi.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

BELGIUM trusts that the war will not be extended to Central Africa. The Governor of the Belgian Congo has received instructions to maintain a strictly defensive attitude. Please ask the French Government [British Government] whether they intend to proclaim the neutrality of the French Congo [British colonies in the conventional basin of the Congo], in accordance with article 11 of the General Act of Berlin. A telegram from Boma reports that hostilities are probable between the French and Germans in the Ubangi

No. 58.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris and London.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

COMME suite à mon télégramme de ce matin, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de porter à la connaissance du Gouvernement français [anglais] l'information suivante :

Tout en prescrivant au Gouverneur Général du Congo de prendre des mesures

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram of this morning, I have the honour to request you to bring to the notice of the French [British] Government the following information :—

While instructions have been sent to the Governor-General of the Congo to

de défense sur les frontières commune de la colonie belge et des colonies allemandes de l'Est africain et du Kameroun, le Gouvernement du Roi a invité ce haut fonctionnaire à s'abstenir de toute action offensive contre ces colonies.

Vu la mission civilisatrice commune aux nations colonisatrices, le Gouvernement belge désire, en effet, par un souci d'humanité, ne pas étendre le champ des hostilités à l'Afrique centrale. Il ne prendra donc point l'initiative d'infliger une pareille épreuve à la civilisation dans cette région et les forces militaires qu'il y possède n'entreront en action que dans le cas où elles devraient repousser une attaque directe contre ses possessions africaines.

J'attacherais du prix à savoir sile Gouvernement de la République [deSa Majesté britannique] partage cette manière de voir et, le cas échéant, s'il entre dans ses intentions, á l'occasion du conflit actuel, de se prévaloir de la disposition de l'article 11 de l'Acte général de Berlin pour placer sous le régime de la neutralité celles de ses colonies qui sont comprises dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo.

J'adresse une communication identique à votre collègue à Londres [Paris.].

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

take defensive measures on the common frontiers of the Belgian colony and of the German colonies of East Africa and the Cameroons, the Belgian Government have suggested to that officer that he should abstain from all offensive action against those colonies.

In view of the civilising mission common to colonising nations, the Belgian Government desire, in effect, for humanitarian reasons, not to extend the field of hostilities to Central Africa. They will, therefore, not take the initiative of putting such a strain on civilisation in that region, and the military forces which they possess there will only go into action in the event of their having to repel a direct attack on their African possessions.

I should be glad to learn whether the French [British] Government share this view and in that case whether it is their intention, during the present conflict, to avail themselves of article 11 of the General Act of Berlin to neutralise such of their colonies as are contained in the conventional basin of the Congo.

I am addressing an identic communication to your colleague at London [Paris].

No. 59.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 8, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI eu l'honneur de parler au Président de la République de votre télégramme d'hier. Je l'avais reçu dans la soirée et l'avais immédiatement communiqué au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. On avait demandé à réfléchir avant de me répondre.

Monsieur Poincaré m'a promis de parler de cette question aujourd'hui and Ministre des Colonies. A première vue, il ne verrait guère d'inconvénient à proclamer la neutralité du Congo français, mais il réserve cependant sa réponse. Il croit que des faits de guerre ont déjà éclaté dans l'Oubanghi. Il a profité de la circonstance pour me rappeler que la protection que nous accorde la France s'étend aussi à nos colonies et que nous n'avons rien à craindre.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour of speaking to the President of the Republic with respect to your telegram of yesterday. I had received it during the evening and had immediately communicated it to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. They asked for time to consider it before answering.

Monsieur Poincaré has promised me to speak on this subject to-day to the Minister of the Colonies. At first sight he could see little difficulty in proclaiming the neutrality of the French Congo, but he nevertheless reserves his reply. He believes that acts of war have already taken place in the Ubangi. He has taken the opportunity to remind me that the protection accorded us by France extends also to our colonies and that we have nothing to fear.

No. 60.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 9, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a prié de vous transmettre les informations suivantes, parce que le Ministre d'Amérique à Bruxelles s'y refuse :

La forteresse de Liége a été prise d'assaut après une défense courageuse. Le Gouvernement allemand regrette très profondément que par suite de l'attitude du Gouvernement belge contre Allemagne, on en est arrivé à des rencontres sanglantes. L'Allemagne ne vient pas en ennemie en Belgique, c'est seulement par la force des événements qu'elle a dû, à cause des mesures militaires de la France, prendre la grave détermination d'entrer en Belgique et d'occuper Liége comme point d'appui pour ses opérations militaires ultérieures. Après que l'armée belge a par sa résistance héroïque contre une grande supériorité, maintenu l'honneur de ses armes, le Gouvernement allemand prie le Roi des Belges et le Gouvernement belge d'eviter à la Belgique les horreurs ultérieures de la guerre. Le Gouvernement est prêt à tous accords avec la Belgique qui peuvent se concilier avec ses arrangements (voir pièce No. 70) avec la France. L'Allemagne assure encore solennellement qu'elle n'a pas l'intention de s'approprier le territoire belge et que cette intention est loin d'elle, L'Allemagne est toujours prête à évacuer la Belgique aussitôt que l'état de guerre le lui permettra.

L'Ambassadeur des États-Unis avait prié son collègue de se charger de cette tentative de médiation. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangéres a accepté sans enthousiasme cette mission. Je m'en suis chargé pour lui faire plaisir.

(Signé) Baron FALLON.

(Telegram.)

The Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs has begged me to convey to you the following information, the United States Minister at Brussels having declined to do so :-

The fortress of Liége has been taken by assault after a brave defence. The German Government most deeply regret that bloody encounters should have resulted from the attitude of the Belgian Government towards Germany. Germany is not coming as an enemy into Belgium, it is only through the force of circumstances that she has had, owing to the military measures of France, to take the grave decision of entering Belgium and occupying Liége as a base for her further military operations. Now that the Belgian army has upheld the honour of its arms by its heroic resistance to a very superior force, the Germay Government beg the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the further horrors of war. The German Government are ready for any compact with Belgium which can be reconciled with their arrangements with France. (See No. 70.) Germany once more gives her solemn assurance that it is not her intention to appropriate Belgian territory to herself and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will allow her to do so.

The United States Ambassador had asked his colleague to undertake this attempt at mediation. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has accepted this mission without enthusiasm. I have undertaken it to oblige him.

No. 61.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Paris, August 9, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Gouvernement français est trés disposé à proclamer la neutralité des posses-

(Telegram.)

The French Government are strongly inclined to proclaim the neutrality of the

sions du bassin conventionnel du Congo et prie l'Espagne de le proposer à Berlin.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

possessions in the conventional basin of the Congo and are begging Spain to make the suggestion at Berlin.

(See No. 59.)

No. 62.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 10, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

RÉPONDANT à un appel téléphonique, hier à 9 heures du soir, je me suis rendu au Département des Affaires Étrangères.

Le Jhr. Loudon m'a dit que mon collègue d'Allemagne sortait de son cabinet et lui avait remis un document que le représentant des États-Unis à Bruxelles avait refusé de vous transmettre

Le diplomate américain, chargé de la Légation d'Allemagne à Bruxelles, a prétendu qu'il n'a pas reçu d'ordres spéciaux de Washington pour intervenir officiellement auprès du Gouvernement belge dans l'intérêt de l'Allemagne.

Le Ministre d'Amérique a, en conséquence, télégraphié à son collègue à La Haye, lequel a informé le représentant allemand du refus de Mr. Whitlock.

La première démarche a donc été faite par le Gouvernement allemand auprès de l'Ambassadeur des États-Unis à Berlin.

Dans ces conditions et vu l'urgence que présentent ces affaires, Monsieur von Müller a a prié le Jhr. Loudon de servir d'intermédiaire du Gouvernement allemand après de vous.

Son Excellence m'a lu le texate allemand du document. Je n'ai pas caché mon étonnement de cette tentative de médiation et sa faible chance de succès dans cette forme ; mais uniquement pour être agréable au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des Pays-Bas j'ai promis de vous télégraphier immédiatement ; ce que ja'i fait hier.

Vous trouverez, sous ce pli, le document allemand dans son texte original et en traduction.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

IN response to a call on the telephone, yesterday evening at 9 o'clock, I went to the Department for Foreign Affairs.

Jonkheer Loudon told me that my German colleague had just left his room, and had handed him a document which the United States representative at Brussels had declined to forward to you.

The United States official in charge of the German Legation at Brussels stated that he had received no special instructions from Washington to intervene officially with the Belgian Government in the interest of Germany.

The United States Minister consequently telegraphed to his colleague at The Hague, who informed the German representative of Mr. Whitlock's refusal

The German Government, therefore, took the initial step by approaching the United States Ambassador at Berlin.

In these circumstances, and in view of the urgency of these matters, Herr von Müller begged Jonkheer Loudon to act as the intermediary of the German Government in this negotiation with you.

His Excellency read me the German text of the document. I did not hide my astonishment at this attempt at mediation, and its poor chance of success in this form ; but, solely in order to oblige the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, I promised to telegraph to you immediately ; and this I did yesterday.

You will find the German document enclosed in original and translation.

Enclosure 1 in No. 62.

DIE Festung Lüttich ist nach tapfrer Gegenwehr im Sturm genommen worden. Die Deutsche Regierung bedauert es auf das tiefste, dass es infolge der Stellungnahme

der Belgischen Regierung gegen Deutschland zu blütigen Zusammenstössen gekommen ist. Deutschland kommt nicht als Feind nach Belgien. Nur unter dem Zwang des Verhältnisse hat es angesichts der militärischen Massnahmen Frankreichs den schweren Entschluss fassen müssen, in Belgien einzurücken und Lüttich als Stützpunkt für seine weiteren militärischen Operationen besetzen zu müssen. Nachdem die Belgische Armee in heldenmutigem Widerstand gegen die grosse Überlengenheit ihre Waffenehre auf das glänzendste gewahrt hat, bittet die Deutsche Regierung seine Majestät den König und die Belgische Regierung, Belgien die weiteren Schrecken des Krieges zu ersparen. Die Deutsche Regierung ist zu jedem Abkommen mit Belgien bereit das sich irgendwie mit Rücksicht auf seine (*voir pièce No. 70*) Auseinandersetzung mit Frankreich vereinigen lässt. Deutschland versichert nochmals feierlichst, dass es nicht von der Absicht geleitet gewesen ist sich Belgisches Gebiet anzueignen, und dass ihm diese Absicht durchaus fern liegt. Deutschland is noch immer bereit das Belgische Königreich unverzüglich zu räumen, sobald die Kriegslage es ihm gestattet. " Der hiesige Amerikanische Botschafter ist mit diesem Vermittlungsversuch seines Brüsseler Kollegen einverstanden."

Enclosure 2 in No. 62.

(Translation.)

LA forteresse de Liége a été prise d'assaut après une défense courageuse. Le Gouvernement allemand regrette le plus profondément que par suite de l'attitude du Gouvernement belge contre l'Allemagne on en soit arrivé à des rencontres sanglantes. L'Allemagne ne vient pas en ennemie en Belgique. C'est seulment par la force des événements qu'elle a dû, à cause des mesures militaires de la France, prendre la grave détermination d'entrer en Belgique et d'occuper Liége comme point d'appui pour ses opérations militaires ultérieures. Après que l'armée belge a, dans une résistance héroïque contre une grande supériorité, maintenu l'honneur de ses armes de la façon la plus brillante, le Gouvernement allemand prie Sa Majesté le Roi et le Gouvernement belge d'éviter à la Belgique les horreurs ultérieures de la guerre. Le Gouvernement allemand est prêt à tout accord avec la Belgique, qui peut se concilier de n'importe quelle manière avec ses arrangements avec la France. L'Allemagne assure encore une fois solennellement qu'elle n'a pas été dirigée par l'intention de s'approprier le territoire belge et que cette intention est loin d'elle. L'Allemagne est encore toujours prête à évacuer la Belgique aussitôt que l'état de la guerre le lui permettra.

L'Ambassadeur des États-Unis ici est d'accord avec cette tentative de médiation de son collègue de Bruxelles.

THE fortress of Liége has been taken by assault after a brave defence. The German Government most deeply regrets that bloody encounters should have resulted from the Belgian Government's attitude towards Germany. Germany is not coming as an enemy into Belgium. It is only through the force of circumstances that she has had, owing to the military measures of France, to take the grave decision of entering Belgium and occupying Liége as a base for her further military operations. Now that the Belgian army has upheld the honour of its arms in the most brilliant manner by its heroic resistance to a very superior force, the German Government beg the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the horrors of war. The German Government are ready for any campact with Belgium which can in any way be reconciled with their arrangements with France. Germany gives once more her solemn assurance that she has not been animated by the intention of appropriating Belgian territory for herself, and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will allow her to do so.

The United States Ambassador here concurs in this attempt at mediation by his colleague in Brussels.

No. 63.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Le Gouvernement du Roi a reçu les propositions que le Gouvernement allemand lui a fait parvenir l'entremise du Gouvernement néerlandais. Il vous transmettra prochainement sa reponse.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

The Belgian Government have received the proposals made to them by the German Government through the intermediary of the Netherlands Government. They will forward a reply shortly.

(See No. 62 and Enclosures.)

No. 64.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Un doute subsiste quant à la signification du mot "Auseinandersetzung," que vous traduisez par "arrangement." Veuillez vous informer si, dans la pensée du Gouvernement allemand, il s'agit des arrangements que nous aurions pris avec la France ou du règlement du différend entre la France et l'Allemagne.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

Doubt exists as to the meaning of the word "Auseinandersetzung," which you translate by "arrangement." Please ascertain whether the German Government have in mind any arrangements which we may have come to with France, or a settlement of the dispute between France and Germany.

No. 65.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the British, Russian, and French Ministers at Brussels.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que le Ministre du Roi à La Haye, à la demande du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des Pays-Bas, nous a transmis la proposition suivante du Gouvernement allemand. (Voir pièce No. 62, annexe 2.)

Voici le texte de la réponse que le Gouvernement du Roi se propose de faire à cette communication :

"La proposition que nous fait le Gouvernement allemand reproduit la proposition qui avait été formulée dans l'ultimatum du 2 août. Fidèle à ses devoirs internationaux, la Belgique ne peut que réitérer sa réponse à cet ultimatum, d'autant

(Translation.)

Sir,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Belgian Minister at The Hague, at the request of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, has forwarded to us the following proposal from the German Government. (See No. 62, enclosure 2.)

The Belgian Government propose to return the following reply to this communication :—

"The proposal made to us by the German Government repeats the proposal formulated in their ultimatum of August 2. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her reply to that ultimatum, the more so as

plus que depuis le 3 août sa neutralité a été violée, qu'une guerre douloureuse a été portée sur son territoire, et que les garants de sa neutralité ont loyalement et immédiatement répondu à son appel."

Le Gouvernement du Roi tient à ce que les Puissances garantes de la neutralité de Belgique aient connaissance de ces documents.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

since August 3 her neutrality has been violated, a distressing war has been waged on her territory, and the guarantors of her neutrality have responded loyally and without delay to her appeal."

The Belgian Government consider that the Powers guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium should have cognizance of these documents.

No 66.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire connaître les circonstances qui ont amené le départ de Luxembourg du représentant du Roi.

Le Général commandant des troupes allemandes dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg fit part, le 8 août, au Ministre d'Allemagne en cette ville, de la volonté des autorités militaires de provoquer le départ du représentant du Roi près la Cour grand-ducale.

M. von Buch adressa à M. Eyschen, Président du Gouvernement, une lettre dont la traduction suit :

" *Luxembourg,*

" *le 8 août* 1914.

" Excellence,

" En conséquence de l'attitude complètement hostile que la Belgique a prise vis-à-vis de l'Allemagne, les autorités militaires se voient contraintes d'insister pour le départ d'ici du Ministre de Belgique

"Son Excellence le Général commandant fair prier le Comte van den Steen de Jehay, d'organiser son voyage de départ de telle façon qu'il puisse, endéans les vingt-quatre heures, entrer en relation personnellement à Coblence avec le Général de Ploetz, au sujet de son voyage ultérieur. Le départ n'est possible que par la voie Trèves-Coblence."

(Signé) " DE BUCH."

M. Eyschen transmit cette letter le même jour au Comte van de Steen de Jehay, dans les termes suivants ;

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the circumstances which led to the departure of the Belgian representative from Luxemburg.

The General Officer commanding the German troops in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg informed the German Minister in that town, on August 8, of the desire of the military authorities for the departure of the Belgian representative at the Grand Ducal Court.

Herr von Buch addressed to Monsieur Eyschen, President of the Government, a note, of which the following is a translation :—

" *Luxemburg,*

" *August* 8, 1914.

" Your Excellency,

" In consequence of the completely hostile attitude adopted by Belgium towards Germany, the military authorities find themselves obliged to insist upon the departure of the Belgian Minister from Luxemburg.

" His Excellency the General Officer commanding begs Count van den Steen de Jehay to arrange his journey home in such a way that he may be able, within twenty-four hours, to see General von Ploetz at Coblentz, with a view to settling the details of the further stages of his journey. It is impossible for him to travel except viâ Trèves-Coblentz.

(Signed) " VON BUCH."

Monsieur Eyschen forwarded this note the same day to Count van den Steen de

"*Luxembourg*,
"*le* 8 *août* 1914.

'Monsieur le Ministre,

"J'ai le très vif regret de vous communiquer ci-joint copie d'une lettre du Ministre d'Allemagne m'informant que l'autorité militaire allemande demande votre départ.

"Vous y trouverez les conditions y attachées.

"M. von Buch me dit que les autorités militaires conseilleraient plutôt le voyage par chemin de fer, parce que le voyage par automobile vous exposerait à être arrêté trop souvent pour des motifs de contrôle. Mais le choix vous est abandonné.

"Le Ministre d'Allemagne viendra chez moi prendre votre réponse.

"Je ne saurais vous dire combien la tâche que je remplis en ce moment m'est pénible. Je n'oublierai jamais les relations si agréables que nous avons eues et je fais des vœux pour que votre voyage se fasse dans les meilleures conditions.

(Signé) "EYSCHEN."

Le Gouvernement belge estimant que le Gouvernement grand-ducal n'avait pas eu le choix de son attitude et que celle qu'il avait été obligé d'adopter n'impliquait en aucune manière une intention discourtoise à l'égard du Roi et de la Belgique, décida qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, dans ces conditions, de prier le Chargé d'Affaires du Grand-Duché de quitter la Belgique.

Veuillez agréer, &c.
(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Jehay, accompanied by a letter in the following terms:—

"*Luxemburg*,
August 8, 1914.

"Sir,

"I greatly regret to have to communicate to you the enclosed copy of a note from the German Minister, informing me that the German military authorities demand your departure.

"You will find in it the conditions which they attach thereto.

"Herr von Buch told me that the military authorities advise you to travel by railway, as an attempt to carry out your journey by motor would expose you to being too frequently stopped for reasons connected with the control of the roads. But the choice is left to you.

"The German Minister will come to me for your answer.

"I cannot tell you how painful it is to me to fulfil my present task. I shall never forget the pleasant relations which have existed between us, and I hope that your journey may be carried out under the best possible conditions.

(Signed) "EYSCHEN."

The Belgian Government, considering that the Grand Ducal Government had no choice in their attitude, and that the course they had been obliged to adopt in no way implied any discourteous intention towards the King of the Belgians or towards Belgium, decided that there was no reason, in these circumstances, for requesting the Luxemburg Chargé d'Affaires to leave Belgium.

No. 67.

Mr. Whitlock, United States Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre.

La Légation a reçu aujourd'hui de Washington une dépêche l'informant que le Gouvernement des États-Unis avait, à la demande du Gouvernement allemand, consenti à titre de courtoisie internationale, à accepter la protection des intérêts des sujets allemands en Belgique.

En vertu des instructions qui accompagnaient cette dépêche, nous nous occuperons donc si vous n'y voyez pas

(Translation.)

Sir,

The United States Legation received a telegram to-day from Washington, conveying the information that the United States Government had, at the request of the German Government, consented, as a matter of international courtesy, to undertake the protection of German subjects in Belgium.

In accordance with the instructions contained in this telegram, wewill, thereefore, if you see no objection undertake to

d'inconvénient, d'exercer nos bons et amicaux offices auprès du Gouvernement du Roi, pour la protection des sujets allemands. Les agréables rapports que nous avons eus à ce sujet jusqu'à présent me donnent la conviction que c'est avec le même et mutuel sentiment que nous pourrons les poursuivre dans le même but.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) BRAND WHITLCOK.

use our good and friendly offices with the Belgian Government for the protection of German subjects. The pleasant relations which we have had with you in this matter up to the present convince me that we may continue them with the same object on the same pleasant footing.

No. 68.

Sir Francis Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI télégraphié à Sir Edward Grey la communication allemande et la réponse projetée.

J'ai reçu l'ordre d'exprimer à votre Excellence l'entière approbation du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique. Ce dernier ne peut que se déclarer d'accorn sur les termes de la réponse que le Gouvernement belge se propose de faire à une tentative de semer la désunion parmi les pays maintenant unis, pour la défense des traités violés par l'Allemagne.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) F. H. VILLIERS.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE telegraphed to Sir E. Grey the German communication and the proposed reply.

I have received instructions to express to your Excellency the entire concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government. The latter can only declare their approval of the terms of the reply which the Belgian Government propose to give to this attempt to sow discord between the Powers at present united for the defence of the treaties violated by Germany.

(See No. 65.)

No. 69.

Monsieur Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que le Gouvernement français donne son entière adhésion à la réponse que le Gouvernement belge se propose de faire au nouvel ultimatum de l'Allemagne.

Cette réponse est bien celle qu'on pouvait attendre d'un Gouvernement et d'un peuple qui ont résisté aussi héroïquement à la violation odieuse de leur territoire.

La France continuera à remplir ses devoirs de garante de la neutralité belge et de fidèle amie de la Belgique.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) KLOBUKOWSKI.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the French Government give their entire concurrence to the reply which the Belgian Government propose to return to the new German ultimatum.

That reply is one which was to be expected from a Government and a people who have so heroically resisted the hateful violation of their territory.

France will continue to fulfil her duties as a guaranteeing Power of Belgian neutrality and as a faithful friend of Belgium.

(See No. 65.)

No. 70.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 12, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE texte allemand contenait une faute : au lieu de "seine Auseinandersetzung" il faut lire "ihre" et donc traduire "son conflit avec la France."

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE German text contained a mistake : instead of "seine Auseinandersetzung," it should read "ihre," and thus be translated "their conflict with France."

(See No. 64.)

No. 71.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 12, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

PRIÈRE de remettre le télégramme suivant au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères :

"La proposition que nous fait le Gouvernement allemand reproduit la proposition qui avait été formulée dans l'ultimatum du 2 août. Fidèle à ses devoirs internationaux, la Belgique ne peut que réitérer sa réponse à cet ultimatum, d'autant plus que depuis le 3 août sa neutralité a été violée, qu'une guerre douloureuse a été portée sur son territoire, et que les garants de sa neutralité ont loyalement et immédiatement répondu à son appel."

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the following telegram to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

"The proposal made to us by the German Government repeats the proposal which was formulated in the ultimatum of August 2nd. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her reply to that ultimatum, the more so as since August 3rd, her neutrality has been violated, a distressing war has been waged on her territority, and the guarantors of her neutrality have responded loyally and without delay to her appeal."

No. 72.

Monsieur Sazonof, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, August 13, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ remercier le Gouvernement Royal pour sa communication et lui exprimer le plaisir que le Gouvernement Impérial éprouve à voir son attitude ferme et digne dont il le félicite très vivement.

(Signé) SAZONOF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PLEASE thank the Belgian Government for their communication, and express to them the pleasure which the Russian Government feel at the firm and dignified attitude, upon which they are heartily to be congratulated.

(See No. 65.)

No. 73.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 13, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir votre télégramme d'hier, et j'ai remis aussitôt à Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères la réponse de la Belgique à la seconde proposition allemande.

Son Excellence m'a promis de faire parvenir immédiatement au Ministre d'Allemagne la communication du Gouvernement du Roi.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAD the honour to receive your telegram of yesterday, and I at once communicated to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Belgian reply to the second German proposal.

His Excellency undertook to forward the Belgian communication to the German Minister forthwith.

(See No. 71.)

No. 74.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 16, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

AU cours de l'entretien que j'ai eu ce matin avec Monsieur de Margerie j'ai amené la conversation sur les affaires coloniales et sur la démarche que vous m'avez chargé de faire par votre télégramme et votre depêche du 7 de ce mois.

Mon interlocuteur m'a rappelé que le Gouvernement de la République s'était adressé à l'Espagne, qui n'avait pas donnè réponse avant d'avoir l'avis de l'Angleterre. Il paraît que celle-ci continue à ne pas donner de réponse.

M. de Margarie estime qu'en présence de la situation actuelle, il importe de frapper l'Allemagne partout où on peut l'atteindre; il croit que telle est aussi l'opinion de l'Angleterre, qui aura certes des prétentious á faire valoir; la France désire reprendre la partie du Congo, qu'elle a dû céder à la suite des incidents d'Agadir. Un succès, me dit mon interlocuteur, ne serait pas difficile à obtenir.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

(Translation.)

Sir,

IN the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Monsieur de Margerie, I turned the conversation to colonial affairs and to the action which you had instructed me to take in your telegram and your despatch of the 7th instant.

Monsieur de Margerie reminded me that the French Government had approached Spain, but the latter had not answered before knowing the views of Great Britain. It seems that the latter has still given no answer.

Monsieur de Margerie considered that in view of the present situation Germany should be attacked wherever possible; he believes that such is also the opinion of Great Britain, who certainly has claims to satisfy; France wishes to get back that part of the Congo which she had been compelled to give up in consequence of the Agadir incident.

Monsieur de Margerie added that a success would not be difficult to obtain.

(See Nos. 57 and 58.)

No. 75.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 17, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

En réponse á votre dépêche du 7 août, j'ai l'honneur de vous, faire savoir que le Gouvernement britannique ne peut se rallier à la proposition belge tendant à respecter la neutralité des possessions des Puissances belligérantes dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo.

Les troupes allemandes de l'Est Africain allemand ont déjà pris l'offensive contre le protectorat anglais de l'Afrique centrale. D'autre part, des troupes britanniques ont déjà attaqué le port allemand de Dar-es-Salaam, où elles ont détruit la station de télégraphie sans fil.

Dans ces circonstances, même si le Gouvernement anglais était persuadé de l'utilitè politique et Strategique de la stratègique de la proposition belge, il ne pourrait l'adopter.

Le Gouvernement de Londres croit que les forces qu'il envoie en Afrique seront suffisantes pour vaincre toute opposition. Il fera tous ses efforts pour empêcher des soulèvements dans la population indigène.

La France est du même avis que l'Angleterre, vu l'activité allemande que l'on remarque près de Bonar et Ekododo.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) Count de LALAING.

(Translation.)

Sir,

In reply to your despatch of August 7th, I have the honour to inform you that the British Government cannot agree to the Belgian proposal to respect the neutrality of the belligerent powers in the conventional basin of the Congo.

German troops from German East Africa have already taken the offensive against the British Central African Protectorate. Futhermore, British troops have already attacked the German port of Dar-es-Salaam, where they have destroyed the wireless telegraphy station.

In these circumstances, the British Government, even if they were convinced from the political and strategical point of view of the utility of the Belgian proposal, would be unable to adopt it.

The British Government believe that the forces they are sending to Africa will be sufficient to overcome all opposition. They will take every step in their power to prevent any risings of the native population.

France is of the same opinion as Great Britain on account of German activity which has been noticed near Bonar and Ekododo.

(See Nos. 57 and 58.)

No. 76.

Monsieur Tombeur, Belgian Vice-Governor of the Katanga, to Monsieur Renkin, Belgian Minister for the Colonies.

Elizabethville, August 26, 1914.

(Tèlègramme.)

Allemands continuant leurs escarmouches au Tanganika ont attaqué le 22 août, le port de Lukuga. Ils ont eu deux noirs tués et deux blessés. De nouvelles attaques sont attendues.

(Signé) TOMBEUR.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

The Germans are continuing their skirmishes on Tanganyika and attacked the port of Lukuga, on August 22nd. Two of their natives were killed and two wounded. Fresh attacks are expected.

No. 77.

Count Clary and Aldringen, Austro-Hungarian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Forwarded through the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs.)
The Hague, August 28, 1914.

(Tèlègramme)

D'ORDRE de mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de notifier à votre Excellence ce qui suit:

"Vu que la Belgique après avoire refusé d'accepter les propositions qui lui avaient été adressées à plusieurs reprises par l'Allemagne, prête sa coopération militaire à la France et à la Grande-Bretagne, qui, toutes deux ont déclaré la guerre à l'Autriche-Hongrie, et en présence du fait que, comme il vient d'être constaté, les ressortissants autrichiens et hongrois se trouvant en Belgique ont, sous les yeux des autori és Royales, dû subir un traitement contraire aux exigences les plus primitives de l'humanité et inadmissibles même vis-à-vis des sujets d'un État ennemi, l'Autriche-Hongrie se voit dans la nécessité de rompre les relations diplomatiques et se considère dès ce moment en état de guerre avec la Belgique. Je quitte le pays avec le personnel de la légation et confie la protection de mes administrés au Ministre des États-Unis d'Amérique en Belgique. De la part du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal les passeports sont remis au Comte Errembault de Dudzeele."

(Signé) CLARY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

ON the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform your Excellency as followes:—

"Whereas Belgium, having refused to accept the proposals made to her on several occasions by Germany, is affording her military assistance to France and Great Britain, both of which Powers have declared war upon Austria-Hungary, and whereas as has just been proved, Austrian and Hungarian nationals in Belgium have had to submit, under the very eyes of the Belgian authorities, to treatment contrary to the most primitive demands of humanity and inadmissible even towards subjects of an enemy State, therefore Austria finds herself obliged to break off diplomatic relations and considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Belgium. I am leaving the country with the staff of the legation and I am entrusting the protection of Austrian interests to the United States Minister in Belgium. The Austro-Hungarian Government are forwarding his passports to Count Errembault de Dudzeele."

No. 78.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Antwerp, August 29, 1914.

(Télégramme)

PRIÈRE accuser réception à Légation Autriche par intermédiaire, Minister Affaires Étrangères déclaration de geurre Autriche-Hongrie à Belgique et ajouter ce qui suit:

"La Belgique a toujours entretenu des relations d'amitié avec tous ses voisins sans distinction

Elle a scrupuleusement rempli les devoirs que la neutralité lui impose. Si elle n'a pas cru pouvoir accepter les propositions de l'Allemagne, c'est que celles-ci avaient pour objet la violation des engagements

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PLEASE inform the Austrian Legation through the Minister for Foreign Affairs that I have received Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Belgium, and add the following:—

"Belgium has always entertained friendly relations with all her neighbours without distinction. She had scrupulously fulfilled the duties imposed upon her by her neutrality. If she has not been able to accept Germany's proposals, it is because those proposals contemplated the violation of her engagements

qu'elle a pris à la face de l'Europe, engagements qui ont été les conditions de la création du Royaume de Belgique. Elle n'a pas cru qu'un peuple, quelque faible qu'il soit, puisse méconnaître ses devoirset sacrifier son honneur en s'inclinant devant la force. Le Gouvernement a attendu, non seulement les délais de l'ultimatum, mais la violation de son territoire par les troupes allemandes avant de faire appel à la France et à l'Angleterre, garantes de sa neutralité au même titre que l'Allemagne et l'Autriche-Hongrie, pour coopérer au nom et en vertu des traités à la défense du territoire belge.

En repoussant par les armes les envahisseurs, elle n'a même pas accompli un acte d'hostilité aux termes de l'article 10 de la Convention de La Haye sur les droits et devoirs des Puissances neutres.

L'Allemagne a reconnu ellemême que son agression constitue une violation du droit des gens et ne pouvant la justifier elle a invoqué son intérêt stratégique.

La Belgique oppose un démenti formel à l'affirmation que les ressortissants autrichiens et hongrois auraient subi en Belgique un traitement contraire aux exigences les plus primitives de l'humanité.

Le Gouvernement Royal a donné, dès le début des hostilités, les ordres les plus stricts quant à la sauvegarde des personnes et des propriétés austro-hongroises.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

towards Europe, engagements which form the conditions of the creation of the Belgian Kingdom. She has been unable to admit that a people, however weak they may be, can fail in their duty and sacrifice their honour by yielding to force. The Government have waited, not only until the ultimatum had expired, but also until Belgian territory had been violated by German troops, before appealing to France and Great Britain, guarantors of her neutrality, under the same terms as are Germany and Austria-Hungary, to cooperate in the name and in virtue of the treaties in defence of Belgian territory. By repelling the invaders by force of arms, she has not even committed an hostile act as laid down by the provisions of article 10 of the Hague Convention respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers.

"Germany herself has recognised that her attack constitutes a violation of international law, and, being unable to justify it, she has pleaded her strategical interests.

"Belgium formally denies the allegation that Austrian and Hungarian nationals have suffered treatment in Belgium contrary to the most primitive demands of humanity.

"The Belgian Government, from the very commencement of hostilities, have issued the strictest orders for the protection of Austro-Hungarian persons and property."

No. 79.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers abroad.

Antwerp, August 29, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Sous la date du 17 août, j'ai adressé au Ministre du Roi à Londres une lettre dans laquelle j'ai cru devoir relever certaines allégations produites par le Gouvernement allemand, et dont faisait mention le "Blue Book" publié récemment par le Gouvernement anglais.

J'ai l'honneur de placer sous vos yeux une copie de cette lettre et de ses annexes.

Veuillez, je vous prie, en donner connaissance au Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité.

Veuillez agréer, &

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

UNDER date of the 17th August, I addressed a despatch to the Belgian Minister at London, in which I felt bound to call attention to certain allegations made by the German Government which are mentioned in the Blue Book recently published by the British Government.

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of the despatch in question and of its enclosures.

I request that you will bring its contents to the notice of the Government to which you are accredited.

Enclosure 1 in No. 79.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London.

Brussels, August 17, 1914.

Monsieur le Comte,

LE "Blue Book" publié récemment par le Gouvernement britannique reproduit, sous le No. 122 (page 65), le texte d'un télégramme addressé de Berlin, le 31 juillet, par Sir E. Goschen à Sir E. Grey, télégramme dont j'extrais le passage suivant :

"It appears from what he [his Excellency the Secretary of State] said, that the German Government consider that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleged that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already."

Le fait auquel le Secrétaire d'État allemand des Affaires Étrangères a fait allusion dans son entretien avec Sir E Goschen, et qu'il considérait comme un acte hostile de la part de la Belgique, se rapporte sans doute à l'application des arrêtés Royaux du 30 juillet, qui ont prohibé provisoirement l'exportation de Belgique de certains produits. Comme vous le constaterez par l'exposé que je tiens à vous faire ci-après, le fait qui nous est reproché n'a nullement le caractère qu'on a voulu lui donner en Allemagne.

Des arrêtés Royaux datés du 30 juillet et publiés au "Moniteur belge" du lendemain ont prohibé à titre provisoire, par toutes les frontières de terre et de mer, l'exportation d'une série de produits, des céréales notamment. Sous la date du 31 juillet, M. le Ministre d'Allemagne à Bruxelles me signala que la douane d'Anvers retenait des chargements de grains à destination de l'Allemagne qui, simplement transbordés dans notre port, ne faisaient en réalité qu'y *transiter*. M. de Below Saleske demandait la libre sortie des bateaux portant ces chargements. Le jour même où il reçut la réclamation du Ministre d'Allemagne, mon Département en saisait le Ministère des Finances, et dès le surlendemain 2 août, celui-ci nous annonça qu'il avait été transmis à la douane belge des instructions donnant pleine et entière satisfaction à l'Allemagne.

Je crois ne pouvoir mieux faire, Monsieur le Comte, que de placer sous vos yeux une copie de la corre-

(Translation.)

Sir,

THE Blue Book recently published by the British Government contains (see No. 122, p. 65) the text of a telegram despatched from Berlin on the 31st July by Sir E. Goschen to Sir E. Grey, in which the following passage occurs :—

"It appears from what he [his Excellency the Secretary of State] said, that the German Government consider that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleged that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already."

The incident to which the German Secretary of State alluded in his conversation with Sir E. Goschen, and which he considered as an hostile act on the part of Belgium, doubtless refers to the application of the Royal decree of the 30th July, which provisionally prohibited the export from Belgium of certain products. As you will see from the explanation in the following paragraph, the incident with which we are reproached has in no wise the character which Germany has wished to attribute to it.

The Royal decrees dated the 30th July and published in the "Moniteur belge" the following day forbade, provisionally, the export, both by land and by sea, of a series of products, more especially of cereals. On the 31st July the German Minister at Brussels called my attention to the fact that the Antwerp customs were detaining cargoes of grain addressed to Germany, which, as they were merely transhipped in our port, were in reality only in *transit*. Herr von Below Saleske requested that the vessels carrying these cargoes should be allowed to depart freely. The very day on which the German Minister's request was received the Foreign Office brought the matter to the notice of the Ministry of Finance, and the following day, the 2nd August, that Department informed us that instructions had been forwarded to the Belgian Customs giving full and entire satisfaction to Germany.

I cannot do better than enclose, for your information, copies of the correspondence

spondance échangée à ce sujet avec M. de Below Saleske. Vous y verrez que rien dans notre attitude ne pouvait être considéré comme témoignant de dispositions hostiles à l'égard de l'Allemagne; les mesures prises par le Gouvernement belge à ce moment ne constituaient que les simples précautions que tout État a le droit et le devoir de prendre dans des circonstances aussi exceptionnelles.

Il serait bon que vous adressiez au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique une communication afin de d'éclairer sur la réalité des faits.

Veuillez agréer, &c.,

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

exchanged on this subject with Herr Below Saleske. You will observe that nothing in our attitude can be taken as showing any hostile dispositions towards Germany: the steps taken by the Belgian Government at that time were nothing more than those simple precautions which it is the right and duty of every State to adopt in such exceptional circumstances.

It would be as well that you should address a communication to the British Government in order to explain the real facts of the case.

Enclosure 2 in No. 79.

Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

On m'a informé d'Anvers que la douane a défendu le départ des bateaux chargés de grains pour l'Allemagne.

Vu qu'il ne s'agit pas dans ces cas d'une *exportation* de grains, mais d'un *transit*, parce que la marchandise a été seulement transbordée à Anvers, j'ai l'honneur de recourir à votre bienveillante entremise afin qu'on laisse partir pour l'Allemagne les bateaux en question.

En même temps, je prie votre Excellence de me faire savoir si le port d'Anvers est fermée pour le transit des marchandises énumérées au "Moniteur" d'aujourd'hui.

En attendant la réponse de votre Excellence dans le plus bref délai possible, je profite de cette occasion, &c.

(Signé) DE BELOW SALESKE.

Sir,

I am informed from Antwerp that the Customs have forbidden the despatch of vessels containing cargoes of grain for Germany.

In view of the fact that it is not in this case a question of the *export* of grain, but of grain in *transit*, the goods in question having been merely transhipped at Antwerp, I have the honour to ask your good offices in order that the vessels in question may be allowed to leave for Germany.

At the same time I beg your Excellency to inform me if the port of Antwerp is closed for the transit of those goods specified in the "Moniteur" of to-day.

Awaiting your Excellency's reply at your earliest possible convenience, I have &c.,

Enclosure 3 in No. 79.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

En réponse à la lettre de votre Excellence du 31 juillet, j'ai l'honneur de lui faire savoir que l'arrêté belge du 30 juillet ne vise que l'exportation et non le transit des produits cités.

Sir,

In reply to your Excellency's note of the 31st July, I have the honour to inform you that the Belgian decree of the 30th July concerns only the export and not the transit of the products mentioned.

J'ai eu soin de faire part de votre communication à mon collègue des Finances, en le priant de vouloir bien donner aux bureaux de la douane des instructions précises de nature à prévenir toute erreur dans l'application de l'arrêté précité.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

I at once communicated your note to the Minister of Finance and begged him to issue precise instructions to the Customs officials in order that any error in the application of the abovementioned decree might be avoided.

Enclosure 4 in No. 79.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

COMME suite à la lettre que votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser le 31 juillet, j'ai l'honneur de lui faire savoir que mon collègue des Finances a porté à la connaissance du service des douanes que les prohibitions établies par les arrêtés Royaux du 30 juillet écoulé ne visent que l'exportation proprement dite et ne s'étendent donc pas aux marchandises régulièrement déclarées en transit lors de l'importation. Au surplus, lorsque des marchandises libres de droits sont déclarées en consommation, bien qu'elles soient en réalité destinées à l'exportation, elles font communément l'objet de déclarations de libre entrée spéciales qui sont considérées comme des documents de transit. Enfin, s'il arrivait que de telles marchandises avaient été déclarées en consommation sans restrictions, comme si elles devaient rester effectivement dans le pays, la douane en permettrait encore la sortie du moment où il serait dûment établi, par les documents d'expédition - manifestes, connaissements, &c., qu'elles devaient être exportées immédiatement en transit.

Je puis ajouter que l'exportation des grains auxquels se rapportait la lettre précitée de la Légation Impériale a été autorisé le 1er août.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

WITH reference to the note which your Excellency was good enough to address to me on the 31st July, I have the honour to inform you that the Minister of Finance has instructed the Customs that the prohibitions established by the Royal decrees of the 30th July last only apply to actual exports, and do not, therefore, extend to goods regularly declared in transit at the time of import. Moreover, when duty-free goods are declared to be for actual consumption, although they are really intended for export, they are commonly the object of special declarations of free entry, which are considered as transit documents. In short, if it should happen that such goods had been declared as for consumption without restriction, as though they were to remain in the country, the Customs would still allow them to leave the country as soon as it had been duly established by despatch receipts, bills of lading, &c., that they were to be exported forthwith in transit.

I would add that the export of grain with which your note deals was authorised on the 1st August.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGES
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	2001—2091
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements .	2699—2742
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations .	101—103

SUPPLEMENT No 50.	PAGES
Wholesale and Retail Prices in the first half of August 1914 . . .	2155—2173
Indian Customs Revenue	2174
Paper Currency Report, 1913-14 .	2175—2270
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 10th December 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	2271—2272
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 5th December 1914	2273—2274
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during week ending the 5th December 1914 . . .	2275—2278
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways . . .	2279—2281

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 10th December 1914.

No. 57.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap 67), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Tuesday, the 12th January, 1915, at 11 A. M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 10th December 1914.

No. 778-C.—With reference to the Home Department notifications nos. 1998-C., 486, 1497 and 1499, dated the 18th March, 17th April, 1st October and 1st October 1914, respectively, the following arrangements in the grades of Superintendents in the Home Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates indicated in each case :—

Rai Abinas Chandra Koar Bahadur, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 1st December 1914.

Mr. H. C. Marsden, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 1st December 1914.

Mr. Prasanna Kumar Basu, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 8th December 1914.

Mr. R. S. D'Arcy, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 1st December 1914, and officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 1st to the 7th December 1914, both days inclusive.

Mr Bijay Krishna Banerji, to be officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 1st December 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 10th December 1914.

No. 767-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Major J. B. Christian, I.M.S.

Major V. E. H. Lindesay, M.B., I.M.S.

The 11th December 1914.

No. 805-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Parry, M.B., I.M.S.
Major A. B. Fry, M.D., I.M.S.
" W. G. Hamilton, D.H.P., I.M.S.
" J. M. Woolley, M.D., I.M.S.
Captain A. M. Jukes, M.D., I.M.S.
" D. P. Goil, M.B., I.M.S.
" K. K. Mukerjee, I.M.S.
" R. B. Lloyd, M.B., I.M.S.
" F. H. Salisbury, M.B., I.M.S.
" A. Denham-White, M.B., I.M.S.

POLICE.

The 2nd December 1914.

No. 612-C.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following description of the uniform to be worn by all officers of the Indian Police shall be published for general information in supersession of all previous orders on the subject. No officer now in the Service will be required to provide himself with the new uniform until the corresponding item of his present equipment is worn out.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Full Dress—Cold Weather.

Helmet.—White, Wolseley pattern, with silver chin-chain fastening under the sides of the helmet by hooks. Spike of silver, cavalry pattern, with leaf pattern base. Rose-hook silver.

Pagri.—Plain dark blue silk.

Pagri badge.—Silver, Indian Police design, to be worn in the front of the helmet just above the dip of the *pagri*.

Tunic.—Dark blue cloth, lined with black Italian cloth and edged all round (except on the collar) with black mohair square cord. The collar edged with one inch black mohair braid with a tracing of braid below. Cuffs pointed, 3¾ inches deep; an Austrian knot of black mohair square cord extending to 8½ inches high, a black tracing braided figure on cuff below forming a treble s. The skirt rounded off in front and closed behind. On each side of the breast five loops of black square cord, with netted caps and drops, fastening with black olivets. On each back seam a line of the same cord, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, below which it is doubled, and ending in an Austrian knot reaching to the bottom of the skirt. Shoulder cords of black chain gimp fastened to a small netted black

Undress.

Serge Patrol Jacket.—Dark blue serge of a weight suited to the climate in which it will be worn. Length of jacket for an officer 5′ 9″ in height 28″ (a proportionate variation for any difference in height). Jacket to be easy fitting cut with sidebodies, slits at sides, five medium size Indian Police pattern buttons down front. Stand-up collar cut square in front, not more than 2 inches in height. A white linen collar to be worn inside showing ⅛ inch evenly all round. Two breast patch pockets outside 6¾″ wide, 7¼″ deep with a box pleat 1¼″ wide in centre. The flaps of the pockets to be pointed in the centre and slightly rounded at the ends, small button hole and Indian Police pattern button to flap. Two plain patch pockets below waist 8″ deep, 7″ wide at top and 8″ at bottom. Flaps as for breast pockets, with hole and button. No pocket inside. Black alpaca or Italian cloth lining. Shoulder-straps of same material as the jacket with a small button and button hole at the top. Badges of rank and shoulder letters as for tunic. Sleeves with pointed cuff 6″ deep. A 2½″ slit with two small buttons and button holes at the hind arm.

Badges.—Silver metal.

Inspector-General—one crown and two stars.

Deputy Inspector-General—one crown and one star.

Superintendents, 3rd grade and above—one crown.

Superintendents, below 3rd grade—three stars.

Assistant Superintendents—two stars.

Probationers—one star

The crowns when laid on the shoulder cords to be one inch broad and ⅞ inch in height. The stars to be of the "Star of India" (five pointed) pattern and one inch broad.

Officers of all ranks will wear a silver departmental badge, "I. P.", in half inch block letters at the base of the shoulder strap.

Pantaloons.—Dark blue cloth, with strappings of black doeskin, and two stripes of ¾ inch plain mohair braid ¼ inch apart down the outside seams.

Overalls.—Dark blue cloth, with two stripes of ¾ inch plain mohair braid ¼ inch apart down the outside seams. Black leather foot-straps with steel buckle.

Boots.—Black Blucher boots for mounted duties and black Wellington boots for dismounted duties. Blucher boot to reach to about four inches from the top of the knee.

Spurs.—For mounted duties steel jack spurs with chain and leather straps. For dismounted duties steel crane-necked box spurs. For mounted duties the large square leather guard through which the spur strap passes should be worn.

Gloves.—White doeskin or buckskin.

Sword.—Straight, 1896 Infantry pattern, with half basket hilt in white metal, and device "I. P." and crown.

Sword-belt.—Dark blue webbing. Black patent leather slings one inch wide fitted with silver plated buckles and studs.

Sword knot.—Silver cord and acorn.

Shoulder belt.—Black patent leather two inches wide with silver ornamented buckle, tip and slide, with "I. P." in the centre of the tip. The Indian Police badge in silver, silver lion's head, 2 silver chains, and whistle as breast ornament.

Pouch.—Black patent leather 6 inches wide and 3½ inches deep, with the Indian Police badge in silver in the centre. Fittings of silver.

Greatcoat.—Dark blue cloth, double breasted, to reach within a foot of the ground. Stand and fall collar 4½ inches deep, with a fly to cover the band of the cape when buttoned on. Loose round cuffs 6 inches deep. Two pockets with flaps at the waist in front. Two openings behind at the side seams, with pointed flaps 11 inches long at the points. A pocket inside the left breast. A slip 6 inches deep in the left side for the hilt of the sword to pass through. An opening behind long enough to reach to the cantle of the saddle, with a gusset commencing at the top of the opening and extending downwards to about 24 inches with about 19 inches width at the bottom, a tab with a button-hole near the bottom of the gusset to close it when the coat is worn on foot. Two rows of large Indian Police pattern buttons down the front, 6 in each row, the top buttons 6 inches apart, the bottom ones 4 inches from centre to centre; 3 large Indian Police pattern buttons on each skirt flap; 4 small silk-covered buttons at the opening behind and 5 flat buttons under the fly at the collar. A cloth back-strap, attached to the top button of the skirt-flap to confine the coat at the waist; a button-hole in the centre of the strap Two hooks and eyes to the collar. Shoulder-straps on the coat of the same material as the garment, fastening with a small Indian Police pattern button at the top. Cape of the same cloth as the coat and long enough to cover the knuckles, with four small buttons in front and fastening at the neck with a silver chain and hook.

Forage cap—Blue cloth with three cloth welts, 3¼ inches total depth, diameter across the top 9¼ inches for a cap fitting 21¾ inches in circumference, the top to be ⅛ inch larger or smaller in diameter for every ¼ inch by which the cap may vary in size of head above or below the before-mentioned standard, *e.g.*, for a cap 22¼ inches in circumference the diameter across the top to be 9½ inches, and for a cap 21 inches in circumference the diameter to be 8⅞ inches. The sides to be made in four pieces and to be 1½ inches deep between the welts. A band of black mohair oakleaf lace 1¾ inches wide to be placed between the two lower welts. Indian Police pattern badge to be worn in the centre of the band in front. The cap to be set up on a band of stiff leather or other material 1¾ inches deep. Chin strap of black patent leather ⅜ inch wide buttoned on to two gorget buttons of Indian Police pattern placed immediately behind the corners of the peak.

The peak of the cap will be of the following pattern:—

For Inspector-General—Patent leather, embroidered all round with plain silver embroidery. Depth in the middle 2 inches. To drop at an angle of 45 degrees.

For Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendents, 3rd grade and upwards—As for Inspector-General but embroidered on front edge only.

For all other officers—Plain patent leather peak.

Full Dress—Hot Weather.

Frock.—Plain white drill, full in the chest. Shoulder straps of the same material, fastened at the top with a small Indian Police pattern button. Stand-up collar of the same material as the frock, cut square with two hooks and eyes. Five medium size Indian Police pattern buttons down the front. One inside breast pocket. Cuffs pointed, 5 inches high at the point and 2½ inches behind. The frock to be of sufficient length just to clear the saddle when mounted.

Overalls.—Plain white drill, with black leather footstraps.

Pantaloons.—As for Full Dress Cold Weather.

Forage cap—The cold-weather forage cap to be worn with a white cover. Remaining items as for Full Dress—Cold Weather.

Working Dress.

Helmet.—Wolseley pattern, covered with khaki. No metal fixings. Brown leather chin strap ⅝ inch wide.

Pagri.—Dark blue.

Frock.—Khaki drill, single-breasted, cut as a lounge coat to the waist, very loose at the chest and shoulders but fitted at the waist. A 2¼ inches expanding pleat down the centre of the back, sewn down below the waistband, and a waistseam and band 2¼ inches wide. Military skirt to bottom edge. A silver-plated hook on each side at the waist. Collar to be cut as in an ordinary civilian lounge coat. Two crosspatch breast pockets above, 6¼ inches wide and 7¼ inches deep to the top of the flap, with a 2¼ inches box pleat in the centre. Two expanding pockets below the waist (pleats at the sides) 9¼ inches wide at the top, 10¼ inches at the bottom, 8 inches deep to the top of the pocket, fastened at the top with a small Indian Police pattern button: flap, with button-hole, to cover pockets, 3½ inches deep and 10¾ inches wide sewn into the bottom edge of the waistband: the top of the pockets to be sewn down at the corners in such a manner that the pocket can be expanded at the top also. Outside ticket pocket in top of waistband on the right side. Inside watch pocket, with leather tab above for

chain or strap. Four medium Indian Police pattern buttons down the front, the bottom button on the lower edge of the waistband. Pointed cuffs with opening fastened with two small Indian Police pattern buttons. Shoulder-straps of same material as garment. The frock to be worn with a white collar and dark blue silk sailor knot tie.

NOTE.—Such modifications in the working dress as may suit local circumstances may be permitted by local Governments or Administrations for informal work. Such orders might authorize, for example, the wearing of putties, khaki hunting pattern scarves, Cawnpore Tent Club helmets and Jodhpur breeches or shorts.

Overalls.—Khaki drill with black leather foot-straps.

Breeches.—Khaki Bedford cord, strapped with the same material.

Leggings.—Brown leather, fitting at ankle, fastened by a steel strip running down the front, and a small strap and steel buckle at the top.

Boots.—Ankle, plain brown leather with plain toe caps.

Spurs.—For mounted duties—jack, steel, with chain and strap. With overalls—boots and spurs as in full dress dismounted.

Belt.—Sam Browne, army regulation pattern but with white metal mountings. The strap over the left shoulder should not be worn except when it is required to support the revolver.

Sword.—Same as for full dress.

Sword knot.—Brown leather with acorn.

Scabbard.—Brown leather, as worn with Sam Browne belt.

Badges.—Same as for full dress.

Field cap.—Khaki cloth with a crown of dark blue cloth, about 4½ inches high and not less than 3¾ inches across the top. Crown shaped similar to the glengarry. Folding peak in front. Flaps at the sides to let down, lower flaps to fasten under the chin when unfolded and when folded fastening to the front of the cap with two gorget Indian Police pattern buttons. Silver badge on left side 3½ inches from the front and 1 inch from the top of the cap measured from the centre of the badge.

Forage Cap.—The cold weather forage cap to be worn with a khaki cover.

NOTE.—Either the field or forage cap can be worn at the officer's option.

Greatcoat.—As in full dress, but if desired a short overcoat of the following description may be worn.

Overcoat.—Khaki serge according to climate, cut with whole back 32 inches long for a man 5′ 8″ in height and 1 inch longer or shorter for every 2 inches variation in height. Slits at sides 5 inches long. Five large Indian Police pattern buttons down the front. Two breast patch pockets outside in line with second button, 7 inches wide and 8 inches deep, with three-pointed flap and small Indian Police pattern button. Two patch pockets below in line with the bottom button, 8 inches wide and 9 inches deep, with flap and small Indian Police pattern button. Collar stand and roll 5 inches deep at the back and 4½ inches deep at the front and fastened with one hook and eye. Collar-tab to button across neck if required. Sleeves finished with a turn-back cuff 4 inches deep, Shoulder straps of the same material as the coat, fastened with small Indian Police pattern button at collar seam and with badges of rank. Lining according to climate. An inside pocket between facing and lining, with opening 4½ inches from neck and extending to 11 inches down.

MESS DRESS—COLD WEATHER.

Mess jacket.—Blue cloth, pointed cuffs, 5 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind, of the same material. Rolled collar of black silk. Shoulder-straps of blue cloth, tacked under the collar, with badges of rank as in full dress. Collar badges on the lappels 5 inches from the shoulder seam. Miniature medals to be worn on the left lappel, below the collar badge.

Mess waistcoat.—White marcella, open at the front and without collar, to be fastened with 4 small regulation buttons.

Collar and necktie.—Collar, plain white linen, with black necktie.

Overalls.—As in full dress.

Boots.—Wellington, black patent leather.

Spurs.—As in full dress (dismounted).

MESS DRESS—HOT WEATHER.

Mess jacket.—White drill without braid or buttons. Roll collar. Shoulder straps of similar material with a small Indian Police pattern button at the top. One inside breast

pocket. Sleeves cut plain with pointed cuffs 5 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind. Badges of rank and collar badges as in cold weather mess dress.

Waistcoat.—As in cold weather mess dress.

Collar and necktie.—As in cold weather mess dress.

Overalls.—White drill with black leather footstraps.

Boots and spurs.—As in cold weather mess dress.

HORSE FURNITURE.

Head collar.—Of bridle leather. The head nose-band and back-stay 1⅛ inch in width and the throat-lash ¾ inch in width. The collar fitted with nickel-plated buckles and rings. The brow-band of dark blue enamelled leather, with rosettes of the same material mounted on silver.

Bit.—Portmouth, Elbow, Reversible, of steel, medium port, without bosses; fitted with two steel curb hooks and a single link curb-chain.

Bit head.—Of bridle leather ¾ inch wide, fitted with a ¾ inch silver-plated double buckle, and buckled on to bit.

Bit reins.—Of bridle leather ⅞ inch in width, fitted with billets and ⅞ inch silver-plated double buckles.

Bridoon bit.—Plain mouthpiece with rings 1¾ inches in diameter and tees 5¼ inches in length.

Bridoon reins.—Of bridle leather ¾ inch in width, buckled on to the bridoon; the hand part to overlap and neatly sewn.

Girths.—Dark blue.

Head rope.—1¼ inch white cotton rope fitted at one end with a brown leather billet having a silver-plated double buckle; the other end whipped.

Runners, stirrup leather.—Of silver plate, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches by ½ inch by ⅞ inch internal measurement; outside edges bevelled and inside rounded.

Saddle.—Ordinary hunting, fitted with necessary D's.

Frog.—Of brown leather, attached to the shoe case (near side) for carrying the sword scabbard; shoe case fitted with a leather steadying strap.

Wallets.—12 inches in length and 5½ inches in width, lined with check water-proof material; the backs of crop butt leather; the connecting band of collar back; the fronts, covers, gussets, pocket and inside loop of bag hide. An ammunition pocket fitted inside the near wallet, and a loop for pistol inside the off wallet. The back of each wallet furnished with two loops.

APPENDIX.

The Indian Police device for use on badges and on buttons.

DEVICE OF THE INDIAN POLICE.



Badges.

For pouch 2½ inches in height.	For cap 1⅛ inches in height.
„ helmet 2¼ „ „	„ collar 1¼ „ „

Buttons.

Convex, die-struck and embossed.

Large 40 lines.	Small 24 lines.
Medium 30 „	Gorget 20 „

POLITICAL.

The 8th December 1914.

No. 2813.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 4th December 1914.

No. 2814.—The services of Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the afternoon of the 4th December 1914.

The 11th December 1914.

No. 2847.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of Risaldar Moghal Baz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tank, and Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Naib Tahsildar, Jandola, to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous bravery displayed by them in rounding up the notorious Bhitanni outlaw, Karair, on the 26th June 1915. Karair had carried off a girl from the village of Jafran in Tank Tahsil, but she was recovered through pressure being brought upon the tribe. In pursuance of an attempt to carry her off again he had taken up a position with another Bhitanni, both armed, close to the village on the morning in question when S. Moghal Baz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tank, arrived at Jafran in the course of his ordinary duties. Suspecting their identity and intentions, Moghal Baz Khan at once proceeded to where the outlaw and his companion was accompanied by four or five others, and when the two Bhitannis started to run away, he rode off in pursuit though he was himself unarmed. One of those with him fired, but without effect, at the outlaws, who returned the fire as they fled, while the Shah Alam Chigha who had been warned turned out and tried to cut them off. The desultory firing which ensued attracted the Naib Tahsildar, Jandola, Muhammad Nawaz Khan, who, with the Circle Inspector of Police, was returning from Mullazai, and when the pursuit had been carried across the plain a shot, probably fired by Nawaz Khan, killed Karair, though his companion managed to escape. Sardar Moghal Baz Khan acted with great bravery and judgment, and but for his prompt action it is improbable that this notorious outlaw would have been accounted for. The effective assistance afforded him by the Naib Tahsildar is also deserving of the highest praise.

No. 2865.—The services of the Hon'ble Sir W. H. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Legislative Department with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December 1914.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 11th December 1914.

No. 1876.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—

V. H. Jackson, Esq., M.A.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A.

R. Knox, Esq., M.A.

H. SHARP,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 10th December 1914.

No. 2097-420-11.—The services of Mr. R. Humphreys, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Punjab Government.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th December 1914.

No. 43.—Mr. William John O'Grady-Gill, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to the United Provinces.

The 8th December 1914.

No. 44.—The services of Major S. D'A. Crookshank, C.I.E., M.V.O., R.E., Superintending Engineer, Delhi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 9th December 1914.

No. 45.—Mr. E. L. Glass, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is transferred to the Central Provinces with effect from the 4th December 1914.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RAILWAYS.

Delhi, the 8th December 1914.

No. 1091-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (*a*), clause (3) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), as amended by section 3 (ii) of Act I of 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the following State-aided railway companies as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (*a*) of the Act :—

1. Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railways Company.
2. Mandra-Bhon Railway Company.
3. Upper Sind Light Railways, Jacobabad-Kashmore Feeder, Limited.
4. Guzerat Railways Company.
5. Central Provinces Railways Company.
6. Dhond-Baramati Railway Company.
7. Sara-Sirajganj Railway Company.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 11th December 1914.

No. 1591-F. E.—Mr. C. V. Bayliss has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Nagpur, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 1592-F. E.—Mr. A. S. B. Bayley has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 2nd December 1914.

No. 1593-F. E.—Mr. L. B. Ward has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, with effect from the 27th November 1914.

No. 1594-F.E.—Mr. N. B. Deane was posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, from the 3rd to the 5th October 1914.

No. 1595-F.E.—Mr. N. Sethuram Iyer, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed as a temporary Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 1596-F.E.—Mr. A. Krishna Rao, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been appointed as a temporary Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office with effect from the 1st December 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th December 1914.

No. 1047-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 681-W., dated the 15th October 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE WAR PUBLISHED BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

No. 1.

Count Errembault de Dudzeele, Belgian Minister at Vienna, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire parvenir sous ce pli, le texte de l'ultimatum de l'Autriche-Hongrie à la Serbie.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) COMTE ERREMBAULT DE DUDZEELE.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the text of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia.

Enclosure in No. 1.

(Text of Austro-Hungarian note,* for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)" [Cd. 7476] No. 4, pp. 3—6.]

* Foreign Political Department Notification No. 3503-W., the 5th September 1914.

No. 2.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St Petersburg.

Brussels, July 24, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Le Gouvernement du Roi s'est demandé si, dans les circonstances actuelles, il n'y aurait pas lieu d'adresser aux Puissances qui ont garanti son indépendance et sa neutralité, une communication destinée à leur confirmer sa résolution de remplir les devoirs internationaux que lui imposent les traités au cas où une guerre viendrait à éclater aux frontières de la Belgique.

Il a été amené à la conclusion qu'une telle communication serait prématurée à l'heure présente mais que les événements pourraient se précipiter et ne point lui laisser le temps de faire parvenir, au moment voulu, les instructions opportunes à ses représentants à l'étranger.

Dans cette situation, j'ai proposé au Roi et à mes collègues du Cabinet, qui se sont ralliés à ma manière de voir, de vous donner, dès à present, des indications précises sur la démarche que vous auriez à faire si l'éventualité d'une guerre franco-allemande devenait plus menaçante.

Vous trouverez, sous ce pli, une lettre signée, mais non datée dont vous aurez à donner lecture et à laisser copie au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères si les circonstances exigent cette communication.

Je vous indiquerai par télégramme le moment d'agir.

Le télégramme vous sera adressé à l'heure où la mobilisation de l'armée belge sera décrétée, si, contrairement à notre sincère espoir, et aux apparences de solution pacifique, nos renseignements nous amenaient à prendre cette mesure extrême de précaution.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Enclosure in No. 2.

(Translation.)

Sir,

The Belgian Government have had under their consideration whether, in present circumstances, it would not be advisable to address to the Powers who guarantee Belgian independence and neutrality a communication assuring them of Belgium's determination to fulfil the international obligations imposed upon her by treaty in the event of a war breaking out on her frontiers.

The Government have come to the conclusion that such a communication would be premature at present, but that events might move rapidly and not leave sufficient time to forward suitable instructions at the desired moment to the Belgian representatives abroad.

In these circumstances I have proposed to the King and to my colleagues in the Cabinet, who have concurred, to give you now exact instructions as to the steps to be taken by you if the prospect of a Franco-German War became more threatening.

I enclose herewith a note, signed but not dated, which you should read to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of which you should give him a copy, if circumstances render such a communication necessary.

I will inform you by telegram when you are to act on these instructions.

This telegram will be despatched when the order is given for the mobilisation of the Belgian army if, contrary to our earnest hope and to the apparent prospect of a peaceful settlement, our information leads us to take this extreme measure of precaution.

Monsieur le Ministre,

La situation internationale est grave; l'éventualité d'un conflit entre plusieurs

(Translation.)

Sir,

The international situation is serious, and the possibility of a war between

Puissances ne peut être écartée des préoccupations du Gouvernement du Roi.

La Belgique a observé avec la plus scrupuleuse exactitude les devoirs d'État neutre que lui imposent les traités du 19 avril 1839 Ces devoirs, elle s'attachera inébranlablement à les remplir, quelles que soient les circonstances.

Les dispositions amicales des Puissances à son égard ont été affirmées si souvent que la Belgique a la confiance de voir son territoire demeurer hors de toute atteinte si des hostilités venaient à se produire à ses frontières.

Toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer l'observation de sa neutralité n'en ont pas moins été prises par le Gouvernement du Roi. L'armée belge est mobilisée et se porte sur les positions stratégiques choisies pour assurer la défense du pays et le respect de sa neutralité. Les forts d'Anvers et de la Meuse sont en état de défense.

Il est à peine nécessaire, Monsieur le Ministre, d'insister sur le caractère de ces mesures. Elles n'ont d'autre but que de mettre la Belgique en situation de remplir ses obligations internationales; elles ne sont et n'ont pu être inspirées, cela va de soi, ni par le dessin de prendre part à une lutte armée des Puissances, ni par un sentiment de défiance envers aucun d'elles.

Me conformant aux ordres reçus, j'ai l'honneur de remettre à votre Excellence une copie de la déclaration du Gouvernement du Roi et de la prier de bien vouloir en prendre acte.

Une communication identique a été faite aux autres Puissances garantes de la neutralité belge.

Je saisis, &c.

several Powers naturally preoccupies the Belgian Government.

Belgium has most scrupulously observed the duties of a neutral State imposed upon her by the treaties of April 19, 1839; and those duties she will strive unflinchingly to fulfil, whatever the circumstances may be.

The friendly feelings of the Powers towards her have been so often reaffirmed that Belgium confidently expects that her territory will remain free from any attack, should hostilities break out upon her frontiers.

All necessary steps to ensure respect of Belgian neutrality have nevertheless been taken by the Government. The Belgian army has been mobilised and is taking up such strategic positions as have been chosen to secure the defence of the country and the respect of its neutrality. The forts of Antwerp and on the Meuse have been put in a state of defence.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the nature of these measures. They are intended solely to enable Belgium to fulfil her international obligations; and it is obvious that they neither have been nor can have been undertaken with any intention of taking part in an armed struggle between the Powers or from any feeling of distrust of any of those Powers.

In accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to communicate to your Excellency a copy of the declaration by the Belgian Government, and to request that you will be good enough to take note of it.

A similar communication has been made to the other Powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality.

No. 3.

Brussels, July 25, 1914.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Rome, The Hague and Luxemburg.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI adressé à vos collègues accrédités auprès des Puissances grantes de l'indépendance et de la neutralité de la Belgique une circulaire, sans date, dont vous trouverez le texte sous ce pli.

Si la menace d'une guerre franco-allemande devenait imminente, cette circulaire serait communiquée aux Gouvernements des Puissances garantes, pour leur faire

Sir,

I have addressed an undated circular note, a copy of which is enclosed, to the Belgian representatives accredited to the Powers guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium.

Should the danger of a war between France and Germany become imminent, this circular note will be communicated to the Governments of the guaranteeing

connaître notre résolution bien arrêtée de remplir les devoirs internationaux que nous imposent les traites de 1839.

La communication dont il s'agit ne serait effectuée que sur un ordre télégraphique de ma part.

Si les circonstances m'amènent à donner cet ordre, je vous prierai, également par la voie télégraphique, de donner connaissance de notre démarche au Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, en lui communiquant une copie de la circulaire cijointe, à titre de renseignement, et sans demander qu'il vous soit donné acte de cette communication.

Mon télégramme vous indiquerait, éventuellement, la date qui devrait être attribuéte à la circulaire, date que vous auriez soin d'inscrire sur la copie que vous remettriez au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Il va de soi que la présente dépêche et son annexe doivent conserver un caractère strictemente confidentiel, jusqu'au reçu de nouvelles intstructions de ma part.

(Signe) DAVIGNON.

Powers, in order to inform them of our fixed determination to fulfil those international obligations that are imposed upon us by the treaties of 1839.

The communications in question would only be made upon telegraphic instructions from me.

If circumstances lead me to issue such instructions, I shall request you also, by telegram, to notify the Government to which you are accredited of the step we have taken, and to communicate to them a copy of the enclosed circular note for their information, and without any request that they should take note thereof.

My telegram will inform you of the date to be given to the circular note, which you should be careful to fill in on the copy which you hand to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is unnecessary to point out that this despatch and its enclosure should be treated as strictly confidential until the receipt of fresh instructions from me.

Enclosure in No. 3.

(See Enclosure in No. 2.)

No. 4.

Monsieur Michotte de Welle, Belgian Minister at Belgrade, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, sous ce pli, le texte de la réponse faite par le Gouvernement serbe à la communication austro-hongroise du 10 (23) juillet.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) MICHOTTE DE WELLE.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the reply returned by the Servian Government to the Austro-Hungarian note of the 10 (23) July.

Enclosure in No. 4.

[Text of the Servian reply,* for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)," [Cd. 7467], No. 39.]

Vide Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 503-W., dated the 2nd September 1914.

No. 5.

Communication made on July 26, 1914, by the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Brussels to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

MONSIEUR PACHITCH a donné hier avant 6 heures la résponse du Gouverne-

MONSIEUR PASHITCH gave the reply of the Servian Government to the Austro-

ment serbe à la note austro-hongroise. Cette réponse n'ayant pas été jugée satisfaisante, les relations diplomatiques ont été rompues et le Ministre et le personnel de la Légation d'Autriche ont quitté Belgrade. La mobilisation serbe avait été décrétée déjà avant 3 heures.

Hungarian note before 6 o'clock yesterday. This reply not having been considered satisfactory, diplomatic relations have been broken off and the Minister and staff of the Austrian Legation have left Belgrade. Servian mobilisation had already been ordered before 3 o'clock.

No. 6.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

D'APRÈS un télégramme du Chargé d'Affaires britannique à Belgrade, le Gouvernement serbe a cédé sur tous les points de la note autrichienne. Il admet même l'immixtion de fonctionnaires autrichiens si celle-ci peut s'accorder avec les usages du droit des gens. Le Chargé d'Affaires britannique estime que cette réponse devrait satisfaire l'Autriche dans le cas ou celle-ci ne voudrait pas la guerre. Néanmoins l'impression est plus favorable ici aujourd'hui, surtout parce que les hostilités contre la Serbie n'ont pas commencé. Le Gouvernement britannique propose l'intervention de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne, de la France et de l'Italie à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne pour trouver un terrain de conciliation. L'Allemagne seule n'a pas encore répondu. L'Empereur décidera.

(Telegram.)

ACCORDING to a telegram from the British Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade, the Servian Government have given way on all the points of the Austrian note. They even allow the intervention of Austrian officials if such a proceeding is in conformity with the usages of international law. The British Chargé d'Affaires considers that this reply should satisfy Austria if she is not desirous of war. Nevertheless, a more hopeful atmosphere prevails here to-day, more particularly because hostilities against Servia have not begun. The British Government suggest mediation by Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy at St. Petersburg and Vienna in order to find some basis for compromise. Germany alone has not yet replied. The decision rests with the Emperor.

No. 7.

Count Errembault de Dudzeele, Belgian Minister at Vienna, to M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères me notifie la déclaration de guerre de l'Autriche-Hongrie à la Serbie.

(Telegram.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified me of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Servia.

No. 8.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, The Hague, and Luxemburg.

Brussels, July 29, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Gouvernement du Roi a décidé de mettre l'armée sur le pied de paix renforcé.

Sir,

THE Belgain Government have decided to place the army upon a strengthened peace footing.

Cette mesure ne doit être en aucune façon confondue avec la mobilisation.

A cause du peu d'étendue de son territoire, la Belgique tout entière constitue en quelque sorte une zone frontière. Son armée, sur le pied de paix ordinaire, ne comporte qu'une classe de milice sous les armes. Sur le pied de paix renforcé ses divisions d'armée et sa division de cavalerie, grâce au rappel de trois classes, ont des effectifs analogues à ceux des corps entretenus en permanence dans les zones frontières des Puissances voisines.

Ces renseignements vous permettraient de répondre aux questions qui pourraient vous être posées.

Veuillez agréer, etc.
(Signé) DAVIGNON.

This step should in no way be confused with mobilisation.

Owing to the small extent of her territory, all Belgium consists, in some degree, of a frontier zone. Her army on the ordinary peace footing consists of only one class of armed militia; on the strengthened peace footing, owing to the recall of three classes, her army divisions and her cavalry division comprise effective units of the same strength as those of the corps permanently maintained in the frontier zones of the neighbouring Powers.

This information will enable you to reply to any questions which may be addressed to you.

No. 9.

M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, and London.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

MONSIEUR le Ministre de France étant venu me montrer un télégramme de l'Agence Havas, décrétant l'état de guerre en Allemagne, m'a dit :

" Je profite de cette occasion pour vous déclarer qu'aucune incursion des troupes françaises n'aura lieu en Belgique, même si des forces importantes étaient massées sur les frontières de votre pays. La France ne veut pas avoir la responsabilité d'accomplir vis-à-vis de la Belgique, le premier acte d'hostilité. Des instructions dans ce sens seront données aux autorités françaises."

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de sa communication et j'ai cru devoir lui faire remarquer que nous avions toujours eu la plus grande confiance dans la loyauté que nos deux États voisins mettraient à tenir leurs engagements à notre égard. Nous avons aussi tout lieu de croire que l'attitude du Gouvernement allemand sera identique à celle du Gouvernement de la République française.

Veuillez agréer, &c.
(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

The French Minister came to show me a telegram from the Agence Havas, reporting a state of war in Germany, and said :—

" I seize this opportunity to declare that no incursion of French troops into Belgium will take place, even if considerable forces are massed upon the frontiers of your country. France does not wish to incur the responsibility, so far as Belgium is concerned, of taking the first hostile act. Instructions in this sense will be given to the French authorities."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for his communication, and I felt bound to observe that we had always had the greatest confidence in the loyal observance by both our neighbouring States of their engagements towards us. We have also every reason to believe that the attitude of the German Government will be the same as that of the Government of the French Republic.

No. 10.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to all Heads of Belgian Missions abroad.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre de la Guerre me fait savoir que la mobilisation est décrétée et que le samedi 1er août est le premier jour de la mobilisation.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

THE Minister of War informs me that mobilisation has been ordered, and that Saturday, the 1st August, will be the first day.

No. 11.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, London, and Paris.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Ministre d'Angleterre a demandé à me voir d'urgence et m'a fait la communication suivante, qu'il souhaitait être à même de m'exposer depuis plusieurs jours: En raison de la possibilité d'une guerre européenne Sir Edward Grey a demandé aux Gouvernements français et allemand, séparément, si chacun d'eux était prêt à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique pourvu qu'aucune Puissance ne la viole:

"Vu les traités qui existent, je suis chargé d'informer le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Belgique de ce qui précède et de dire que Sir Edward Grey présume que la Belgique fera tout son possible pour maintenir sa neutralité et qu'elle désire et s'attend à ce que les autres Puissances l'observent et la maintiennent."

Je me suis empressé de remercier Sir Francis Villiers de cette communication que le Gouvernement belge apprécie particulièrement et j'ai ajouté que la Grande-Bretagne et les autres nations garantes de notre indépendance pouvaient être assurées que nous ne négligerions aucun effort pour maintenir notre neutralité, et que nous étions convaincus que les autres Puissances, vu les excellents rapports d'amitié et de confiance, que nous avions toujours entretenus avec elles, observeraient et maintiendraient cette neutralité.

Je n'ai pas manqué d'affirmer que nos forces militaires, considérablement développées à la suite de notre réorganisation récente, étaient à même de nous permettre de nous défendre énergiquement en cas de violation de notre territoire.

Sir,

THE British Minister asked to see me on urgent business, and made the following communication, which he had hoped for some days to be able to present to me. Owing to the possibility of a European war, Sir Edward Grey has asked the French and German Governments separately if they were each of them ready to respect Belgian neutrality provided that no other Power violated it:—

"In view of existing treaties, I am instructed to inform the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs of the above, and to say that Sir Edward Grey presumes that Belgium will do her utmost to maintain her neutrality, and that she desires and expects that the other Powers will respect and maintain it."

I hastened to thank Sir Francis Villiers for this communication, which the Belgian Government particularly appreciate, and I added that Great Britain and the other nations guaranteeing our independence could rest assured that we would neglect no effort to maintain our neutrality, and that we were convinced that the other Powers, in view of the excellent relations of friendship and confidence which had always existed between us, would respect and maintain that neutrality.

I did not fail to state that our military forces, which had been considerably developed in consequence of our recent reorganisation, were sufficient to enable us to defend ourselves energetically in the event of the violation of our territory.

Au cours de la conversation qui a suivi, Sir Francis m'a paru un peu surpris de la rapidité avec laquelle nous avions décidé la mobilisation de notre armée. J'ai fait remarquer que les Pays-Bas avaient pris une résolution identique avant nous et que d'autre part la date récente de notre nouveau régime militaire et les mesures transitoires que nous avions dû décider à cette occasion, nous imposaient des mesures urgentes et complètes. Nos voisins et garants devaient voir dans cette résolution le désir de manifester notre profonde volenté de maintenir nous-mêmes notre neutralité.

Sir Francis m'a paru satisfait de ma réponse et m'a annoncé que son Gouvernement attendait cette réponse pour continuer les négociations avec la France et l'Allemagne, négociations dont la conclusion me serait communiquée.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

In the course of the ensuing conversation, Sir Francis seemed to me somewhat surprised at the speed with which we had decided to mobilise our army. I pointed out to him that the Netherlands had come to a similar decision before we had done so, and that, moreover, the recent date of our new military system, and the temporary nature of the measures upon which we then had to decide, made it necessary for us to take immediate and thorough precautions. Our neighbours and guarantors should see in this decision our strong desire to uphold our neutrality ourselves.

Sir Francis seemed to be satisfied with my reply, and stated that his Government were awaiting this reply before continuing negotiations with France and Germany, the result of which would be communicated to me.

No. 12.

M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, London, and Paris.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

Ce matin, au cours d'une conversation que le Secrétaire Général de mon Département a eue avec Monsieur de Below, il a expliqué au Ministre d'Allemagne la portée des mesures militaires que nous avons prises et lui a dit qu'elles étaient une conséquence de notre volonté d'accomplir nos obligations internationales, qu'elles n'impliquaient en aucune façon une attitude de défiance envers nos voisins.

Le Secrétaire Général a demandé ensuite au Ministre d'Allemagne s'il avait connaissance de la conversation qu'il avait eue avec son prédécesseur, Monsieur de Flotow, et de la réponse que le Chancelier de l'Empire avait chargé celui-ci de lui faire.

Au cours de la polémique soulevée en 1911 par le dépôt du projet hollandais concernant les fortifications de Flessingue ; certains journaux avaient affirmé qu'en cas de guerre franco-allemande notre neutralité serait violée par l'Allemagne.

Le Département des Affaires Étrangères avait suggéré l'idée qu'une déclaration faite au Parlement allemand à l'occasion d'un débat su la politique étrangére serait de

Sir,

In the course of the conversation which the Secretary-General of my Department had with Herr von Below this morning, he explained to the German Minister the scope of the military measures which we had taken, and said to him that they were a consequence of our desire to fulfil our international obligations, and that they in no wise implied an attitude of distrust towards our neighbours.

The Secretary-General then asked the German Minister if he knew of the conversation which he had had with his predecessor, Herr von Flotow, and of the reply which the Imperial Chancellor had instructed the latter to give.

In the course of the controversy which arose in 1911 as a consequence of the Dutch scheme for the fortification of Flushing, certain newspapers had maintained that in the case of a Franco-German war Belgian neutrality would be violated by Germany.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had suggested that a declaration in the German Parliament during a debate on foreign affairs would serve to calm public

nature à apaiser l'opinion publique et à calmer ses défiances, si regrettables au point de vue des relations des deux pays.

Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg fit répondre qu'il avait été très sensible aux sentiments qui avaient inspiré notre démarche. Il déclarait que l'Allemagne n'avait pas l'intention de violer notre neutralité, mais il estimait qu'en faisant publiquement une déclaration l'Allemagne affaiblirait sa situation militaire vis-à-vis de la France, qui, rassurée du côté du nord, porterait toutes ses forces du côte de l'est.

Le Baron van der Elst, poursuivant, dit qu'il comprenait parfaitement les objections qu'avaient faites Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg à la déclaration publique suggérée, et il rappela que depuis lors, en 1913, Monsieur de Jagow avait fait à la Commission du Budget du Reichstag des déclarations rassurantes quant au respect de la neutralité de la Belgique.

Monsieur de Below répondit qu'il était au courant de la conversation avec Monsieur de Flotow, et qu'il était certain que les sentiments exprimés à cette époque n'avaient pas changé.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

opinion, and to dispel the mistrust which was so regrettable from the point of view of the relations between the two countries

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg replied that he had fully appreciated the feelings which had inspired our representations. He declared that Germany had no intention of violating Belgian neutrality, but he considered that in making a public declaration Germany would weaken her military position in regard to France, who, secured on the northern side, would concentrate all her energies on the east.

Baron van der Elst, continuing, said that he perfectly understood the objections raised by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg to the proposed public declaration, and he recalled the fact that since then, in 1913, Herr von Jagow had made reassuring declarations to the Budget Commission of the Reichstag respecting the maintenance of Belgian neutrality.

Herr von Below replied that he knew of the conversation with Herr von Flotow, and that he was certain that the sentiments expressed at that time had not changed.

Enclosure in No. 12.

The Belgian Minister at Berlin to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, May 2, 1913.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire connaître, d'après l'officieuse "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," les déclarations faites, au cours de la séance du 29 avril de la Commission du Budget du Reichstag, par le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Étrangères et le Ministre de la Guerre relativement à la neutralité de la Belgique :

"Un membre du parti social-démocrate dit : 'En Belgique on voit avec appréhension s'approcher une guerre franco-allemande, car on craint que l'Allemagne ne respectera pas la neutralité de la Belgique.'

"Monsieur de Jagow, Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Étrangères, répondit : 'La neutralité de la Belgique est déterminée par des conventions internationales, et l'Allemagne est décidée à respecter ces conventions.'

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the declarations respecting Belgian neutrality, as published in the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," made by the Secretary of State and the Minister of War, at the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on April 29th :—

"A member of the Social Democrat Party said : 'The approach of a war between Germany and France is viewed with apprehension in Belgium, for it is feared that Germany will not respect the neutrality of Belgium.'

"Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State, replied : 'Belgian neutrality is provided for by International Conventions and Germany is determined to respect those Conventions.'

"Cette déclaration ne satisfit pas un autre membre du parti social-démocrate. Monsieur de Jagow observa qu'il n'avait rien à ajouter aux paroles claires qu'il avait prononcées relativement aux relations de l'Allemagne avec la Belgique.

"A de nouvelles interrogations d'un membre du parti social-démocrate, Monsieur de Heeringen, Ministre de la Guerre, répondit: 'La Belgique ne joue aucun rôle dans la justification du projet de réorganisation militaire allemand; celui-ci se trouve justifié par la situation en Orient. L'Allemagne ne perdra pas de vue que la neutralité belge est garantie par les traités internationaux.'

"Un membre du parti progressiste ayant encore parlé de la Belgique, Monsieur de Jagow fit remarquer à nouveau que sa déclaration concernant la Belgique était suffisamment claire."

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

"This declaration did not satisfy another member of the Social Democrat Party. Herr von Jagow said that he had nothing to add to the clear statement he had made respecting the relations between Germany and Belgium.

"In answer to fresh enquiries by a member of the Social Democrat Party, Herr von Heeringen, the Minister of War, replied: 'Belgium plays no part in the causes which justify the proposed reorganisation of the German military system. That proposal is based on the situation in the East. Germany will not lose sight of the fact that the neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by international treaty.'

"A member of the Progressive Party having once again spoken of Belgium, Herr von Jagow repeated that this declaration in regard to Belgium was sufficiently clear."

No. 13.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE a demandé séparément à la France et à l'Allemagne si elles despecteraient le territoire de la Belgique dans le cas où leur adversaire ne la aliolerait pas. On attend la réponse allemande. La France a accepté.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN has asked France and Germany separately if they intend to respect Belgian territory in the event of its not being violated by their adversary. Germany's reply is awaited. France has replied in the affirmative.

No. 14.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre a été chargé de demander au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères si, en cas de guerre, l'Allemagne respecterait la neutralité de la Belgique, et le Ministre aurait dit qu'il ne peut pas répondre à cette question

(Telegram.)

THE British Ambassador has been instructed to inquire of the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of war, Germany would respect Belgian neutrality, and I understand that the Minister replied that he was unable to answer the question.

No. 15.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Berlin, Paris, and London.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Ministre de France m'a fait verbalement la communication suivante :

" Je suis autorisé à déclarer qu'en cas de conflit international, le Gouvernement de la République, ainsi qu'il l'a toujours déclaré, respectera la neutralité de la Belgique. Dans l'hypothèse où cette neutralité ne serait pas respectée par une autre Puissance, le Gouvernement français, pour assurer sa propre défense, pourrait être amené à modifier son attitude. "

J'ai remercié son Excellence, et ai ajouté que de notré côté nous avions pris sans aucun retard toutes les mesures voulues pour faire respecter notre indépendance et nos frontières.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the French Minister has made the following verbal communication to me :—

" I am authorised to declare that, in the event of an international war, the French Government, in accordance with the declarations they have always made, will respect the neutrality of Belgium. In the event of this neutrality not being respected by another Power, the French Government, to secure their own defence, might find it necessary to modify their attitude. "

I thanked his Excellency and added that we on our side had taken without delay all the measures necessary to ensure that our independence and our frontiers should be respected.

No. 16.

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

EXÉCUTEZ instructions données par lettre du 24 juillet.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

CARRY out instructions contained in my despatch of the 24th July.

(See No. 2.)

No. 17.

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Belgian Ministers at Rome, The Hague, Luxemburg.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme).

EXÉCUTEZ instructions données par lettre du 25 juillet.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

CARRY out instructions contained in my despatch of the 25th July.

(See No. 3.)

No. 18.

Monsieur Eyschen, President of the Luxemburg Government, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence les faits suivants: Dimanche 2 août, de grand matin, les troupes allemandes, d'après les informations qui sont parvenues au Gouvernement grand-ducal à l'heure actuelle, ont pénétré sur le territoire luxembourgeois par les ponts de Wasserbillig et de Remich, se dirigeant spécialement vers le sud du pays et vers la ville de Luxembourg, capitale du Grand-Duché. Un certain nombre de trains blindés avec des troupes et des munitions ont été acheminés par la voie de chemin de fer de Wasserbillig à Luxembourg, où l'on s'attend à les voir arriver d'un instant à l'autre. Ces faits impliquent des actes manifestement contraires à la neutralité du Grand-Duché, garantie par le Traité de Londres de 1867. Le Gouvernement luxembourgeois n'a pas manqué de protester énergiquement contre cette agression auprès du Représentant de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne à Luxembourg. Une protestation identique va être transmise télégraphiquement au Secrétaire d'État pour les Affaires Étrangères à Berlin.

Le Ministre d'État,
President du Gouvernement:
(Signé) EYSCHEN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency with the following facts: According to information which has just reached the Grand Ducal Government, early on the morning of Sunday, August 2, German troops entered Luxemburg territory by the Wasserbillig and Remich bridges, proceeding more particularly towards the south and towards the town of Luxemburg, capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and ammunition have passed along the railway from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where they are expected at any moment. These incidents constitute acts plainly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to protest vigorously to the German Representative at Luxemburg against this act of aggression An identic protest will be telegraphed to the German Secretary of State at Berlin.

No. 19.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 2, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AVAIS eu soin de faire avertir par Monsieur de Bassompierre le Ministre d'Allemagne qu'un communiqué de Monsieur Klobukowski, Ministre de France, à la presse bruxelloise, annoncerait la déclaration formelle que ce dernier m'avait faite le 1er août. Rencontrant Monsieur de Below, ce dernier m'a remercié de cette attention et a ajouté que jusqu'à présent il n'avait pas été chargé de nous faire une communication officielle, mais que nous connaissions son opinion personnelle sur la

(Translation.)

Sir,

I WAS careful to warn the German Minister through Monsieur de Bassompierre that an announcement in the Brussels press by Monsieur Klobukowski, French Minister, would make public the formal declaration which the latter had made to me on the 1st August. When I next met Herr von Below he thanked me for this attention, and added that up to the present he had not been instructed to make us an official communication, but that we knew his personal opinion as to the feelings

sécurité avec laquelle nous avions le droit de considérer nos voisins de l'est. J'ai immédiatement répondu que tout ce que nous connaissions des intentions de ceux-ci, intentions indiquées dans les multiples entretiens antérieurs, ne nous permettait pas de douter de leur parfaite correction vis-à-vis de la Belgique ; je tenais cependant à ajouter que nous attacherions le plus grand prix à être en possession d'une déclaration formelle dont la nation prendrait connaissance avec joie et reconnaissance.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

of security, which we had the right to entertain towards our eastern neighbours. I at once replied that all that we knew of their intentions, as indicated in numerous previous conversations, did not allow us to doubt their perfect correctness towards Belgium. I added, however, that we should attach the greatest importance to the possession of a formal declaration, which the Belgian nation would hear of with joy and gratitude.

No. 20.

Note presented by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Kaiserlich Deutsche Gesandtschaft in Belgien.—

Brüssel, den 2. August 1914.

(Très Confidentiel.)

Der Kaiserlichen Regierung liegen zuverlässige Nachrichten vor über den beabsichtigten Aufmarsch französischer Streitkräfte an der Maas-Strecke Givet-Namur. Sie lassen keinen Zweifel über die Absicht Frankreichs, durch belgisches Gebiet gegen Deutschland vorzugehen.

Die Kaiserliche Regierung kann sich der Besorgniss nicht erwehren, dass Belgien, trotz besten Willens, nicht im Stande sein wird, ohne Hülfe einen französischen Vormarsch mit so grosser Aussicht auf Erfolg abzuwehren, dass darin eine ausreichende Sicherheit gegen die Bedrohung Deutschlands gefunden werden kann. Es ist ein Gebot der Selbsterhaltung für Deutschland, dem feindlichen Angriff zuvorzukommen. Mit dem grössten Bedauern würde es daher die deutsche Regierung erfüllen, wenn Belgien einen Akt der Feindseligkeit gegen sich darin erblicken würde, dass die Massnahmen seiner Gegner Deutschland zwingen, zur Gegenwehr auch seinerseits belgisches Gebiet zu betreten.

Um jede Missdeutung auszuschliessen, erklärt die Kaiserliche Regierung das Folgende :

1. Deutschland beabsichtigt keinerlei Feindseligkeiten gegen Belgien. Is Belgien gewillt, in dem bevorstehenden Kriege, Deutschland gegenüber eine wohlwollende Neutralität einzunehmen, so verpflichtet sich die deutsche Regierung beim Friedensschluss Besitzstand und Unabhängigkeit des Königreichs in vollen Umfang zu garantieren.

2. Deutschland verpflichtet sich unter obiger Voraussetzung, das Gebiet des Königreichs wieder zu räumen, sobald der Friede geschlossen ist.

3. Bei einer freundschaftlicher Haltung Belgiens ist Deutschland bereit, im Einvernehmen mit den Königlich Belgischen Behörden alle Bedürfnisse seiner Truppen gegen Barzahlung anzukaufen und jeden Schaden zu ersetzen, der etwa durch deutsche Truppen verursacht werden könnte.

4. Sollte Belgien den deutschen Truppen feindlich entgegen treten, insbesondere ihrem vorgehen durch Widerstand der Maas-Befestigungen oder durch Zerstörungen von Eisenbahnen, Strassen, Tunneln oder sonstigen Kunstbauten Schwierigkeiten bereiten, so wird Deutschland zu seinem Bedauern gezwungen sein, das Königreich als Feind zu betrachten. In diesem Falle würde Deutschland dem Königreich gegenüber keine Verpflichtungen übernehmen können, sondern müsste die spätere Regelung des Verhältnisses beider Staaten zu einander der Entscheidung der Waffen überlassen.

Die Kaiserliche Regierung giebt sich der bestimmten Hoffnung hin, dass diese Eventualitat nicht eintreten, und dass die Königliche Belgische Regierung die geeigneten Massnahmen zu treffen wissen wird, um zu verhinderen, dass Vorkommnisse, wie die vorstehend erwähnten, sich ereignen. In diesem Falle würden die freundschaftlichen Bande, die beide Nachbarstaaten verbinden, eine weitere und dauernde Festigung erfaren.

(Translation.)

Imperial German Legation in Belgium.—Brussels, August 2, 1914.

(Très Confidentielle.)

Le Gouvernement allemand a reçu des nouvelles sûres d'après lesquelles les forces françaises auraient l'intention de marcher sur la Meuse par Givet et Namur. Ces nouvelles ne laissent aucun doute sur l'intention de la France de marcher sur l'Allemagne par le territoire belge.

Le Gouvernement Impérial allemand ne peut s'empêcher de craindre que la Belgique, malgré sa meilleure volonté, ne sera pas en mesure de repousser sans secours une marche française d'un si grand développement. Dans ce fait on trouve une certitude suffisante d'une menace dirigée contre l'Allemagne C'est un devoir impérieux de conservation pour l'Allemagne de prévenir cette attaque de l'ennemi. Le Gouvernement allemand regretterait très vivement que la Belgique regardât comme un acte d'hostilité contre elle le fait que les mesures des ennemis de l'Allemagne l'obligent de violer de son côté le territoire belge.

Afin de dissiper tout malentendu le Gouvernement allemand déclare ce qui suit :

1. L'Allemagne n'a en vue aucun acte d'hostilité contre la Belgique. Si la Belgique consent dans la guerre que va commencer à prendre une attitude de neutralité amicale vis-à-vis de l'Allemagne, le Gouvernement allemand de son côté s'engage, au moment de la paix, à garantir le Royaume et ses possessions dans toute leur étendue.

2. L'Allemagne s'engage sous la condition énoncée à évacuer le territoire belge aussitôt la paix conclue.

3. Si la Belgique observe une attitude amicale, l'Allemagne est prête, d'accord avec les autorités du Gouvernement belge, à acheter contre argent comptant tout ce que est nécessaire à ses troupes et à indemniser pour les dommages causés en Belgique.

4. Si la Belgique se comporte d'une façon hostile contre les troupes allemandes

(Very Confidential.)

Reliable information has been received by the German Government to the effect that French forces intend to march on the line of the Meuse by Givet and Namur. This information leaves no doubt as to the intention of France to march through Belgian territory against Germany.

The German Government cannot but fear that Belgium, in spite of the utmost goodwill, will be unable, without assistance, to repel so considerable a French invasion with sufficient prospect of success to afford an adequate guarantee against danger to Germany. It is essential for the self-defence of Germany that she should anticipate any such hostile attack. The German Government would, however, feel the deepest regret if Belgium regarded as an act of hostility against herself the fact that the measures of Germany's opponents force Germany, for her own protection, to enter Belgian territory.

In order to exclude any possibility of misunderstanding, the German Government make the following declaration :—

1. Germany has in view no act of hostility against Belgium. In the event of Belgium being prepared in the coming war to maintain an attitude of friendly neutrality towards Germany, the German Government bind themselves, at the conclusion of peace, to guarantee the possessions and independence of the Belgian Kingdom in full.

2. Germany undertakes, under the abovementioned condition, to evacuate Belgian territory on the conclusion of peace.

3. If Belgium adopts a friendly attitude, Germany is prepared, in co-operation with the Belgian authorities, to purchase all necessaries for her troops against a cash payment, and to pay any indemnity for any damage that may have been caused by German troops.

4. Should Belgium oppose the German troops, and in particular should

et particulièrement fait des difficultés à leur marche en avant par une opposition des fortifications de la Meuse ou par des destructions de routes, cheminsde fer, tunnels ou autres ouvrages d'art, l'Allemagne sera obligée de considérer la Belgique en ennemie.

Dans ce cas l'Allemagne ne prendra aucun engagement vis-à-vis du Royaume, mais elle laissera le règlement ultérieur des rapports des deux États l'un vis-à-vis de l'autre à la décision des armes.

Le Gouvernement allemand a l'espoir justifié que cette éventualité ne se produira pas et que le Gouvernement belge saura prendre les mesures appropriées pour l'empêcher de se produire. Dans ce cas les relations d'amitié qui unissent les deux États voisins deviendront plus étroites et durables.

she throw difficulties in the way of their march by a resistance of the fortresses on the Meuse, or by destroying railways, roads, tunnels or other similar works, Germany will, to her regret, be compelled to consider Belgium as an enemy.

In this event Germany can undertake no obligations towards Belgium, but the eventual adjustment of the relations between the two States must be left to the decision of arms.

The German Government, however, entertain the distinct hope that this eventuality will not occur, and that the Belgian Government will know how to take the necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of incidents such as those mentioned. In this case the friendly ties which bind the two neighbouring States will grow stronger and more enduring.

No. 21.

Memorandum of an Interview asked for at 1-30 A.M., on August 3, by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, with Baron van der Elst, Secretary-General to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

A 1 heure et demie de la nuit, le Ministre d'Allemagne a demandé à voir le Baron van der Elst. Il lui a dit qu'il était chargé par son Gouvernement de nous informer que des dirigeables français avaient jeté des bombes et qu'une patrouille de cavalerie française, violant le droit des gens, attendu que la guerre n'était pas déclarée avait traversé la frontière.

Le Secrétaire Général a demandé à Monsieur de Below où ces faits s'étaient passés; en Allemagne, lui fut-il répondu. Le Baron van der Elst fit remarquer que dans ce cas il ne pouvait s'expliquer le but de sa communication. Monsieur de Below dit que ces actes, contraires au droit des gens, étaient de nature à faire supposer d'autres actes contre le droit des gens que poserait la France.

(Translation.)

AT 1-30 A.M. the German Minister asked to see Baron van der Elst. He told him that he had been instructed by his Government to inform the Belgian Government that French dirigibles had thrown bombs, and that a French cavalry patrol had crossed the frontier in violation of international law, seeing that war had not been declared.

The Secretary-General asked Herr von Below where these incidents had happened, and was told that it was in Germany. Baron van der Elst then observed that in that case he could not understand the object of this communication. Herr von Below stated that these acts, which were contrary to international law, were calculated to lead to the supposition that other acts, contrary to international law, would be committed by France.

No. 22.

Note communicated by Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, August 3, 1914 (7 A.M.)

PAR sa note du 2 août 1914, le Gouvernement allemand a fait connaître que d'après des nouvelles sûres les forces

(Translation.)

THE German Government stated in their note of the 2nd August, 1914, that according to reliable information French

françaises auraient l'intention de marcher sur la Meuse par Givet et Namur, et que la Belgique, malgré as meilleure volonté ne serait pas en état de repousser sans secours une marche en avant des troupes françaises.

Le Gouvernement allemand s'estimerait dans l'obligation de prévenir cette attaque et de violer le territoire belge. Dans ces conditions, l'Allemagne propose au Gouvernement du Roi de prendre vis-à-vis d'elle une attitude amicale et s'engage au moment de la paix à garantir l'intégrité du Royaume et de ses possessions dans toute leur étendue. La note ajoute que si la Belgique fait des difficultés à la marche en avant des troupes allemandes, l'Allemagne sera obligée de la considérer comme ennemie et de laisser le règlement ultérieur des deux États l'un vis-à-vis de l'autre à la décision des armes.

Cette note a provoqué chez le Gouvernement du Roi un profond et douloureux étonnement.

Les intentions qu'elle attribue à la France sont en contradiction avec les déclarations formelles qui nous ont été faites le 1er août, au nom du Gouvernement de la République.

D'ailleurs, si contrairement à notre attente une violation de la neutralité belge venait à être commise par la France la Belgique remplirait tous ses devoirs internationaux et son armée opposerait àl'envahisseur la plus vigoureuse résistance.

Les traités de 1839 confirmés par les traités de 1870 consacrent l'indépendance et la neutralité de la Belgique sous la garantie des Puissances et notamment du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse.

La Belgique a toujours été fidèle à ses obligations internationales ; elle a accompli ses devoirs dans un espirit de loyale impartialité ; elle n'a négligé aucun effort pour maintenir ou faire respecter sa neutralité.

L'atteinte à son indépendance dont la menace le Gouvernement allemand constituerait une flagrante violation du droit des gens. Aucun intérêt stratégique ne justifie la violation du droit.

Le Gouvernement belge en acceptant les propositions qui lui sont notifiées sacrifierait l'honneur de la nation en même temps qu'il trahirait ses devoirs vis-à-vis be l'Europe.

forces intended to march on the Meuse *viâ* Givet and Namur, and that Belgium, in spite of the best intentions, would not be in a position to repulse, without assistance, and advance of French troops.

The German Government, therefore, considered themselves compelled to anticipate this attack and to violate Belgian territory. In these circumstances, Germany proposed to the Belgian Government to adopt a friendly attitude towards her, and undertook, on the conclusion of peace, to guarantee the integrity of the Kingdom and its possessions to their full extent The note added that if Belgium put difficulties in the way of the advance of German troops, Germany would be compelled to consider her as an enemy, and to leave the ultimate adjustment of the relations between the two States to the decision of arms.

This note has made a deep and painful impression upon the Belgian Government.

The intentions attributed to France by Germany are in contradiction to the formal declarations made to us on August 1, in the name of the French Government

Moreover, if, contrary to our expectation, Belgian neutrality should be violated by France Belgium intends to fulfil her international obligations and the Belgian army would offer the most vigorous resistance to the invader.

The treaties of 1839, confirmed by the treaties of 1870, vouch for the independence and neutrality of Belgium under the guarantee of the Powers, and notably of the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Belgium has always been faithful to her international obligations, she has carried out her duties in a spirit of loyal Impartiality, and she has left nothing undone to maintain and enforce respect for her neutrality.

The attack upon her independence with which the German Government threaten her constitutes a flagrant violation of international law. No strategic interest justifies such a violation of law.

The Belgian Government, if they were to accept the proposals submitted to them, would sacrifice the honour of the nation and betray their duty towards Europe.

Cnscient du rôle que la Belgique joue depus plus de 80 ans dana la civilisation du monde, il se refuse à croire que l'indépendance de la Belgique ne puisse être conservée qu'au prix de la violation de sa neutralité.

Si cet espoir était déçu le Gouvernement belge est formement décidé à repousser par tous les moyens en son pouvoir toute atteinte à son droit.

Conscious of the part which Belgium has played for more than eighty years in the civilisation of the world, they refuse to believe that the independence of Belgium can only be preserved at the price of the violation of her neutrality.

If this hope is disappointed the Belgian Government are firmly resolved to repel, by all the means in their power, every attack upon their rights.

No. 23.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, The Hague.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ALLEMAGNE a remis hier soir 7 heures une note proposant la neutralité amicale comportant le passage libre par notre territoire, promettant le maintien de l'indépendance du Royaume et de ses possessions à conclusion de la paix, menaçant en cas de refus de traiter la Belgique comme ennemie, délai de la réponse fixé à douze heures. Nous avons répondu que l'atteinte à notre neutralité serait une violation flagrante du droit des gens. L'acceptation de la proposition allemande sacrifierait l'honneur de la nation. Consciente de son devoir, la Belgique est fermement décidée à repousser une agression par tous moyens.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

AT 7 P. M. last night Germany presented a note proposing friendly neutratrality. This entailed free passage through Belgian territory, while guaranteeing the maintenance of the independence of Belgium and of her possessions on the conclusion of peace, and threatened, in the event of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy. A time limit of twelve hours was allowed within which to reply.

Our answer has been that this infringement of our neutrality would be a flagrant violation of international law. To accept the German proposal would be to sacrifice the honour of the nation. Conscious of her duty, Belgium is firmly resolved to repel any attack by all the means in her power.

No. 24.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 3, 1914 (12 noon).

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

COMME vous le savez, l'Allemagne a remis à la Belgique un ultimatum expirant ce matin 3 août, à 7 heures. Aucun fait de guerre ne s'étant encore produit à l'heure actuelle, le Conseil des Ministres a décidé qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, pour le moment, de faire appel aux Puissances garantes.

Sir,

As you are aware, Germany has delivered to Belgium an ultimatum which expires this morning, 3rd August at 7 A.M. As no act of war has occurred up to the present, the Cabinet has decided that there is, for the moment, no need to appeal to the guaranteeing Powers.

Le Ministre de France m'a dit à ce sujet :

"Sans être chargé d'une déclaration de mon Gouvernement, je crois cependant, m'inspirant de ces intentions connues, pouvoir dire que si le Gouvernement Royal faisait appel au Gouvernement français, comme Puissance garante de sa neutralité, nous répondrions immédiatement, à son appel ; si cet appel n'était pas formulé, il est probable, à moins bien entendu que le souci de sa propre défense ne détermine des mesures exceptionnelles, qu'il attendra pour intervenir que la Belgique ait fait un acte de résistance effective."

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de l'appui que le Gouvernement français voulait bien nous offrir éventuellement et lui ai dit que le Gouvernement du Roi ne faisait pas appel, pour l'instant, à la garantie des Puissances et se réservait d'apprécier ultérieurement ce qu'il y aura lieu de faire.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

The French Minister has made the following statement to me upon the subject :—

"Although I have received no instructions to make a declaration from my Government, I feel justified, in view of their well-known intentions, in saying that if the Belgian Government were to appeal to the French Government as one of the Powers guaranteeing their neutrality, the French Government would at once respond to Belgium's appeal ; if such an appeal were not made it is probable, that—unless of course exceptional measures were rendered necessary in self defence—the French Government would not intervene until Belgium had taken some effective measure of resistance."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for the support which the French Government had been good enough to offer us in case of need, and I informed him that the Belgian Government were making no appeal at present to the guarantee of the Powers, and that they would decide later what ought to be done.

No. 25.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians to His Majesty King George.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

ME souvenant des nombreuses marques d'amitié de votre Majesté et de ses prédécesseurs, de l'attitude amicale de l'Angleterre en 1870, et de la preuve de sympathie qu'elle vient encore de nous donner, je fais un suprême appel à l'intervention diplomatique du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté pour la sauvegarde de la neutralité de la Belgique.

(Signé) ALBERT.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

MINDFUL of the numerous marks of friendship of your Majesty and of your Majesty's predecessors, as well as the friedly attitude of Great Britain in 1870 and of the proofs of sympathy which she has once again shown us, I make the supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium.

No. 26.

Belgian Minister at London to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914

(Télégramme.)

J'AI montré votre télégramme au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, qui l'a communiqué au Conseil des Ministres. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a dit que si notre neutralité était violée, c'était la guerre avec l'Allemagne.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I SHOWED your telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has laid it before the Cabinet. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed me that if our neutrality is violated it means war with Germany.

(See No. 23)

No. 27.

Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(The original is in French.)

Brussels, August 4, 1914 (6 A.M.).

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI été chargé et j'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que par suite du refus opposé par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi aux propositions bien intentionnées que lui avait soumises le Gouvernement Impérial, celuici se verra, à son plus vif regret, forcé d'exécuter—au besoin par la force des armes—les mesures de sécurité exposées comme indispensables vis-à-vis des menaces françaises.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) VON BELOW.

Sir,

IN accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government to entertain the well-intentioned proposals made to them by the German Government, the latter, to their deep regret, find themselves compelled to take—if necessary by force of arms—those measures of defence already foreshadowed as indispensable, in view of the menace of France.

No. 28.

Note communicated by Sir Francis H. Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914

(Translation.)

JE suis chargé d'informer le Gouvernement belge que si l'Allemagne exerce une pression dans le but d'obliger la Belgique à abandonner son rôle de pays neutre, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique s'attend à ce que la Belgique résiste par tous les moyens possibles.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, dans ce cas, est prêt à se joindre à la Russie et à la France, si la Belgique le désire, pour offrir au Gouvernement belge sans délai une action commune, qui aurait comme but de résister aux mesures de force employées par l'Allemagne contre la Belgique et en même temps d'offrir une garantie pour maintenir l'indépendance et l'intégrité de la Belgique dans l'avenir.

I AM instructed to inform the Belgian Government that if Germany brings pressure to bear upon Belgium with the object of forcing her to abandon her attitude of neutrality, His Britannic Majesty's Government expect Belgium to resist with all the means at her disposal.

In that event, His Britannic Majesty's Government are prepared to join Russia and France, should Belgium so desire, in tendering at once joint assistance to the Belgian Government with a view to resisting any forcible measures adopted by Germany against Belgium, and also offering a guarantee for the maintenance of the future independence and integrity of Belgium.

No. 29.

Belgian Minister at The Hague to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a dit hier soir que le Gouvernement de

Sir,

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday evening that the Nether-

la Reine serait peut-être obligé, dans les circonstances graves actuelles, d'instituer sur l'Escaut le balisage de guerre.

Le Jhr. Loudon m'a lu un projet de note qui allait m'annoncer cette décision.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, sous ce pli, une copie de la note en question qui m'a été remise dans la soirée d'hier.

Comme vous le verrez, l'Escaut ne sera fermé que pendant la nuit. Pendant le jour, la navigation sera possible mais seulement avec des pilotes néerlandais qui ont été munis des indications nautiques nécessaires à ce sujet. De cette façon les intérêts de la défense du territoire néerlandais et ceux de la navigation belge d'Anvers sont sauvegardés.

Vous remarquerez qu'ensuite le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas nous demande qu'en cas où le balisage de guerre serait institué, nous fassions retirer les bateaux-phare "Wielingen" et "Wandelaar" en vue de faciliter le maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas.

Je vous ferai remarquer que le terme employé dans cette note "remonter l'Escaut" n'est pas assez explicite; descendre le fleuve sera permis dans les mêmes conditions. Le Ministre vient de m'en donner l'assurance.

Aussitôt que le Gouvernement néerlandais aura décidé cette mesure d'exception j'en serai informé.

Il faut environ six heures pour effectuer ce balisage de guerre.

Je vous télégraphierai aussitôt.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

lands Government would perhaps be obliged, owing to the gravity of the present situation, to institute war buoying on the Scheldt.

M. Loudon read me the draft of the note which would announce this decision to me.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the note in question which was communicated to me yesterday evening.

As you will observe, the Scheldt will only be closed at night. By day navigation will be possible, but only with Dutch pilots who have been furnished with the necessary nautical instructions. In this way both Dutch interests in the defence of their territory, and Belgian interests in the navigation of Antwerp will be safeguarded.

You will note that the Netherlands Government further ask that in the event of the war buoying being carried out, we should cause the lightships "Wielingen" and "Wandelaar" to be withdrawn in order to facilitate the maintenance of the neutrality of Dutch territory.

I would point out that the phrase used in this note, "sailing up the Scheldt" is not sufficiently explicit; sailing down would be permitted under the same conditions. The Minister has, however, given me this assurance.

As soon as the Netherlands Government have decided upon this exceptional measure I shall be informed of it.

About six hours are necessary to carry out war buoying.

I will at once telegraph to you.

Note enclosed in No. 29.

LE Gouvernement de la Reine pourrait se voir obligé dans l'intérêt du maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas d'instituer sur l'Escaut le balisage de guerre, c'est-à-dire d'enlever ou de modifier une partie du balisage actuel et des phares.

Toutefois, ce balisage de guerre a été conçu de manière à ce qu'après son institution il sera encore possible de remonter l'Escaut pour gagner Anvers pendant le jour, mais seulement avec des pilotes néerlandais, qui ont été munis des indications nautiques nécessaires à ce

The Netherlands Government may be compelled, in order to maintain the neutrality of Dutch territory, to institute war buoying upon the Scheldt, that is to say, to move or modify a portion of the actual arrangement of buoys and lights.

At the same time this special arrangement of buoys has been so drawn up that when it is brought into force it will still be possible to sail up the Scheldt as far as Antwerp by day, but only with Dutch pilots who have been furnished with the necessary nautical

sujet. En agissant de la sorte, le Gouvernement de la Reine est convaincu de pouvoir tenir compte également des intérêts de la défense du territoire néerlandais et de ceux de la navigation belge d'Anvers.

Après l'institution du balisage de guerre sur l'Escaut, il n'y aurait plus de raison d'entrer dans la passe de mer de Flessingue pendant la nuit et comme la présence des bateaux-phare "Wielingen" et "Wandelaar" n'est pas indispensable pour la navigation pendant le jour, le Gouvernement néerlandais mettrait un haut prix à ce que le Gouvernement Royal belge voulût bien, au cas où le balisage de guerre serait institué par lui, faire retirer lesdits bateaux en vue de faciliter le maintien de la neutralité du territoire des Pays-Bas.

instructions. In thus acting the Netherlands Government are convinced that they will be able to serve equally both the Dutch interests in the defence of Netherlands territory and Belgian interests in the navigation of Antwerp.

After the establishment of war buoying on the Scheldt, there would be no further reason to enter the tidal water of Flushing at night, and as the presence of the lightships "Wielingen" and "Wandelaar" is not indispensable to navigation by day, the Netherlands Government would be much obliged if the Belgian Government would be good enough, in the event of the establishment of war buoying, to withdraw these boats in order to facilitate the maintenance of the neutrality of Dutch territory.

No. 30.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers at London and Paris.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'État-Major fait savoir que le territoire national a été viole à Gemmenich.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

THE General Staff announces that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich.

No. 31.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que dès aujourd'hui le Gouvernement du Roi ne saurait plus lui reconnaître de caractère diplomatique et cesse d'avoir des relations officielles avec elle. Votre Excellence trouvera sous ce pli les passeports qui sont nécessaires à son départ et à celui du personnel de la légation.

Je saisis, etc.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that from to-day the Belgian Government are unable to recognise your diplomatic status and cease to have official relations with you. Your Excellency will find enclosed the passports necessary for your departure with the staff of the legation.

No. 32.

Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur d'accuser réception à votre Excellence de sa lettre du 4 août et de lui faire savoir que j'ai remis la garde de la Légation Impériale à Bruxelles aux soins de mon collègue des États-Unis

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DE BELOW.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 4th August, and to inform you that I have entrusted the custody of the German Legation of Brussels to the care of my United States colleague.

No. 33.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Grenier, Belgian Minster at Madrid.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ demander au Gouvernement espagnol si'l veut bien se charger de la protection des intérêts belges en Allemagne et, dans ce cas, donner les instructions nécessaires à son Ambassadeur à Berlin.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PLEASE ask the Spanish Government if they will be good enough to take charge of Belgian interests in Germany, and whether in that event they will issue the necessary instructions to their Ambassador at Berlin.

No. 34.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre d'Allemagne quitte le pays ce soir; demandez vos passeports. Nous prions le Gouvernement de Madrid d'autoriser l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne de vouloir bien se charger de la protection des intérêts belges en Allemagne.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE German Minister is leaving to-night; you should ask for your passports. We are requesting the Spanish Government to authorise the Spanish Ambassador to be good enough to take charge of Belgian interests in Germany.

No. 35.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to M. Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI I'honneur de vous faire parvenir, ci-après en traduction, la partie du discours

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a translation of part of the

prononcé aujourd'hui à la tribune du Reichstag par le Chancelier de l'Empire et relative à l'odieuse violation de notre neutralité :

"Nous nous trouvons en état de légitime défense et la nécessité ne connaît pas de lois.

"Nos troupes ont occupé Luxembourg et ont, peut-être, déjà pénétré en Belgique. Cela est en contradiction avec les prescriptions du droit des gens. La France a, il est vrai, déclaré à Bruxelles qu'elle était résolu à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique, aussi longtemps que l'adversaire la respecterait. Mais nous savions que la France se tenait prête pour envahir la Belgique. La France pouvait attendre. Nous pas. Une attaque française sur notre flanc dans la région du Rhin inférieur aurait pu devenir fatale. C'est ainsi que nous avons été forcés de passer outre aux protestations justifiées des Gouvernements luxembourgeois et belge. L'injustice que nous commettons de cette façon, nous la réparerons dès que notre but militaire sera atteint.

"A celui qui est menacé au point où nous le sommes et qui lutte pour son bien suprême, il n'est permis que de songer au moyen de se dégager ; nous nous trouvons côte à côte avec l'Autriche.

Il est à remarquer que Monsieur de Bethmann-Hollweg reconnaît, sans le moindre détour, que l'Allemagne viole le droit international en envahissant le territoire belge et qu'elle commet une injustice à notre égard.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

speech made to-day in the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor on the subject of the infamous violation of Belgian neutrality :—

"We are in a state of legitimate defence and necessity knows no law.

"Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and have perhaps already entered Belgium. This is contrary to the dictates of international law. France has, it is true, declared at Brussels that she was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as it was respected by her adversary. But we knew that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait ; we could not. A French attack upon our flank in the region of the Lower Rhine might have been fatal. We were, therefore, compelled to ride roughshod over the legitimate protests of the Governments of Luxemburg and Belgium. For the wrong which we are thus doing, we will make reparation as soon as our military object is attained.

"Anyone in such grave danger as ourselves, and who is struggling for his supreme welfare can only be concerned with the means of extricating himself ; we stand side by side with Austria."

It is noteworthy that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg recognises, without the slightest disguise, that Germany is violating international law by her invasion of Belgian territory and that she is committing a wrong against us.

No. 36.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Premier Ministre a fait cet après-midi à la Chambre des Communes une nouvelle déclaration relativement à la crise européenne.

Après avoir rappelé les principaux points exposés hier par Sir E. Grey, le Premier Ministre a donné lecture :

1° d'un télégramme de Sir F. Villiers, reçu ce matin, qui fait connaître la teneur

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that in the House of Commons this afternoon the Prime Minister made a fresh statement with regard to the European crisis.

After recalling the principal points set forth yesterday by Sir E. Grey, the Prime Minister read :—

1. A telegram received from Sir F. Villiers this morning which gave the sub-

du second ultimatum adressé par le Gouvernement allemand au Gouvernement belge et qui vous a été remis ce matin (voir No. 27);

2° du télégramme par lequel vous m'annoncez la violation de la frontière à Gemmenich, dont j'ai remis copie à Sir A. Nicolson;

3° d'un télégramme adressé ce matin par le Gouvernement allemand à son Ambassadeur à Londres dans le but évident d'égarer l'opinion publique sur son attitude. En voici la traduction d'après un journal de ce soir:

"Veuillez dissiper toute méfiance que le Gouvernement britannique pourrait avoir au sujet de nos intentions, en répétant, de la manière la plus positive, l'assurance formelle que même en cas de conflit armé avec la Belgique, l'Allemagne n'annexera sous aucun prétexte le territo re belge.

"La sincérité de cette déclaration est corroborée par le fait que l'Allemagne a solennellement donné sa parole à la Hollande de son intention de respecter sa neutralité.

"Il est évident que nous ne pourrions nous annexer le territoire belge d'une manière avantageuse sans faire, en même temps, une acquisition territoriale au détriment de la Hollande.

"Prière de faire bien comprendre à Sir E. Grey qu'il était impossible d'exposer l'armée allemande à une attaque française portée en traversant la Belgique, attaque qui, d'après des informations absolument incontestables, était projetée.

"En conséquence l'Allemagne n'a pas tenu compte de la neutralité belge afin d'éviter ce qui est pour elle une question de vie ou de mort, une attaque française par la Belgique."

Mr. Asquith a ensuite exposé à la Chambre qu'en réponse à cette note du Gouvernement allemand le Gouvernement britannique lui avait renouvelé sa proposition de la semaine dernière, à savoir de donner au sujet de la neutralité belge les mêmes assurances que la France en avait données la semaine dernière, tant à l'Angleterre qu'à la Belgique. Le Cabinet anglais accordait à celui de Berlin jusqu'à minuit pour lui faire connaître sa réponse.

stance of the second ultimatum presented to the Belgian Government by the German Government, which had been sent to you this morning (see No. 27).

2. Your telegram informing me of the violation of the frontier at Gemmenich, a copy of which I have given to Sir A. Nicolson.

3. A telegram which the German Government addressed to its Ambassador in London this morning with the evident intention of misleading popular opinion as to its attitude. Here is the translation as published in one of this evening's newspapers:—

"Please dispel any mistrust which may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions, by repeating most positively the formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretence whatever annex Belgian territory.

"Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality.

"It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland.

"Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that German army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information.

"Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent French advance."

Mr. Asquith then informed the House that in answer to this note of the German Government the British Government had repeated their proposal of last week, namely, that the German Government should give the same assurances as to Belgian neutrality as France had given last week both to England and to Belgium. The British Cabinet allowed the Berlin Cabinet till midnight to reply.

Veuillez agréer, &c.
(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

No. 37.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères a fait savoir aux Ministres anglais en Norvège, Hollande, Belgique, que l'Angleterre s'attend à ce que ces trois Royaumes résistent à la pression de l'Allemagne et gardent la neutralité. Dans leur résistance ils seront soutenus par l'Angleterre, qui, dans ce cas, est prête à coopérer avec la France et la Russie si tel est le désir de ces trois Gouvernements en offrant alliance auxdits Gouvernements, pour repousser l'emploi contre eux de la force par l'Allemagne, et garantie, pour le maintien futur de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité des trois Royaumes. J'ai fait remarquer que la Belgique est neutre à perpétuité. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères a répondu : C'est pour le cas de neutralité violée.

(Signé) Comte de LALAING.

(Telegram.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the British Ministers in Norway, Holland, and Belgium, that Great Britain expects that these three kingdoms will resist German pressure and observe neutrality. Should they resist they will have the support of Great Britain, who is ready in that event, should the three above-mentioned Governments desire it, to join France and Russia, in offering an alliance to the said Governments for the purpose of resisting the use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to maintain the future independence and integrity of the three kingdoms. I observed to him that Belgium was neutral in perpetuity. The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered : This is in case her neutrality is violated.

No. 38.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance l'ordre de faits successifs qui ont marqué pendant les derniers jours les relations de la Belgique avec certaines des Puissances garantes de sa neutralité et de son indépendance.

Le 31 juillet le Ministre d'Angleterre me fit une communication verbale aux termes de laquelle, en prévision d'une guerre européenne, Sir E. Grey avait demandé aux Gouvernements allemand et français, séparément si chacun deux était resolu à respecter la neutralité de la Belgique dans l'éventualité ou cette neutralité ne serait pas violée par aucune autre Puissance.

En raison des traités existants, Sir Francis Villiers était chargé de porter cette démarche à la connaissance du Gouvernement du Roi en ajoutant que Sir E.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you of the course of recent events as regards the relations of Belgium with certain of the Powers which guarantee her neutrality and independence.

On the 31st July the British Minister made me a verbal communication accordmunication according to which Sir E. Grey, in anticipation of a European war had asked the German and French Governments separately if each of them were resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium should that neutrality not be violated by any other Power.

In view of existing treaties, Sir F. Villiers was instructed to bring this step to the knowledge of the Belgian Government, adding that Sir E. Grey presumed

Grey présumait que la Belgique était résolue à maintenir sa neutralité et qu'elle s'attendait à ce que les autres Puissances la respectent.

J'ai dit à Monsieur le Ministre d'Angleterre que nous appréciions hautement cette communication, qui répondait à notre attente, et j'ai ajouté que la Grande-Bretagne ainsi que les autres Puissances garantes de notre indépendance pourraient être pleinement assurées de notre ferme volonté de maintenir notre neutralité ; celleci ne nous paraissant d'aillurs pas pouvoir être menacée par aucun de ces États avec lesquels nous entretenons les rapports les plus cordiaux et les plus confiants Le Gouvernement, ai-je fait remarquer, avait donné une preuve de cette résolution en prenant dès à présent toutes les mesures militaires que la situation lui paraissait comporter.

A son tour, Monsieur le Ministre de France se déclara, le 1er août, dans une conversation verbale, autorisé à faire connaître au Gouvernement belge, qu'en cas de conflit international, le Gouvernement de la République, conformément à ses déclarations constantes, respecterait le territoire de la Belgique et qu'il ne serait améne à modifier son attitude que dans le cas de violation de la neutralité belge par une autre Puissance.

Je remerciai son Excellence et ajoutai que nous avions déjà pris toutes les dispositions requises pour assurer le respect de notre indépendence et de nos frontières.

Le 2 août, dans la matinée, j'eous avec Sir Francis Villiers un nouvel entretien au cours duquel il me fit part de ce qu'il avait transmis télégraphiquement samedi, dès la première heure, à son Gouvernement notre conversation du 31 juillet en ayant soin de reproduire fidèlement la déclaration solennelle qu'il avait recueillie de la volonté de la Belgique de défendre ses frontières, de quelque côté qu'elles soient envahies. Il ajouta: "Nous savons que la France vous a donné des assurances formelles; mais l'Angleterre n'a reçu à ce sujet aucune réponse de Berlin."

Ce dernier fait ne provoqua en moi aucune émotion particulière, parce que la déclaration du Gouvernement allemand pouvait paraître surabondante en présence des traités existants. D'ailleurs le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Étrangères avait affirmé à la séance de la Commission du Reichstag du 29 avril 1913 "que la neu-

that Belgium was resolved to maintain her neutrality, and that she expected other Powers to respect it.

I told the British Minister that we highly appreciated this communication, which was in accordance with our expectation, and I added that Great Britain, as well as the other Powers who had guaranteed our independence, might rest fully assured of our firm determination to maintain our neutrality; nor did it seem possible that our neutrality could be threatened by any of those States, with whom we enjoyed the most cordial and frank relations. The Belgian Government, I added, had given proof of this resolution by taking from now on all such military measures as seemed to them to be necessitated by the situation.

In his turn the French Minister made a verbal communication on August 1st to the effect that he was authorised to inform the Belgian Government that in case of an international war the French Government in conformity with their repeated declarations, would respect Belgian territory, and that they would not be induced to modify their attitude except in the event of the violation of Belgian neutrality by another Power.

I thanked his Excellency, and added that we had already taken all the necessary precautions to ensure respect of our independence and our frontiers.

On the morning of the August 2nd I had a fresh conversation with Sir F. Villiers, in the course of which he told me that he had lost no time in telegraphing our conversation of July 31st to his Government, and that he had been careful to quote accurately the solemn declaration which he had received of Belgium's intention to defend her frontiers from whichever side they might be invaded. He added: "We know that France has given you formal assurances, but Great Britain has received no reply from Berlin on this subject."

The latter fact did not particularly affect me, since a declaration from the German Government might appear superfluous in view of existing treaties. Moreover, the Secretary of State had reaffirmed, at the meeting of the committee of the Reichstag of April 29th, 1913, "that the neutrality of Belgium is established by treaty which

traclité de la Belgique est établi conventionnellement et que l'Allemagne a l'intention de respecter ce traité."

Le méme jour, Monsieur de Below Saleske, Ministre d'Allemagne, se présenta au Minstère des Affaires Etrangères à 19 heures et me remit la note ci-jointe (voir pièce No. 20). Le Gouvernement allemand accordait au Gouvernement belge un délai de douze heures pour lui faire connaître sa décision.

Aucune hésitation ne pouvait se manifester au sujet de la réponsequ'appelaite la proposition surprenante du Gouvernement allemand. Vous en trouverez une copie sous ce pli. (Voir piéce No. 22.)

L'ultimatum expirait le 3 août, à 7. heures du matin; comme à 10 heures aucun fait de guerre ne s'était produit, le Conseil des Ministres décida qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, pour le moment, de faire appel aux Puissances garantes.

Vers midi, le Ministre de France m'interrogea sur ce point et me dit.

"Bien qu'en raison de la soudaineté des événements je ne sois encore chargé d'aucune déclaration, je crois cependant, m'inspirant des intentions biens connues de mon Gouvernement, pouvoir dire que si le Gouvernement Royal faisait appel au Gouvernement français comme Puissance garante de sa neutralité, il repondrait immédiatement à son appel. Si cet appel n'était pas formulé il est probable, à moins bien entendu que le souci de sa propre défense ne détermine des mesures exceptionnelles q'uil attendrait, pour intervenir, que la Belgique ait fait un acte de résistance effective.

J'ai remercié Monsieur Klobukowski de l'appui que le Gouvernement français voulait bien nous offrir éventuellement et lui ai dit que le Gouvernement du Roi ne faisait pas appel, pour l'instant, à la garantie des Puissances et se réservait d'apprécier ultérieurement ce qu'il y aura lieu de faire.

Enfin, le 4 aoûr, à 6 heures du matin, le Ministre d'Allemagne me fit la communication suivante (Voir pièce No. 27.)

Le Conseil des Ministres délibère en ce moment au sujet de
l'appel aux Puissances garantes de notre neutralité.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Germany intends to respect."

The same day Herr von Below Saleske, the German Minister, called at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 7 'clock, and handed to me the enclosed note (see No 20). The German Government gave the Belgian Government a time limit of twelve hours within which to communicate their decision.

No hesitation was possible as to the reply called for by the amazing proposal of the German Government. You will find a copy enclosed. (See No. 22).

The ultimatum expired at 7 A.M. on August 3rd. As at 10 o'clock no act of war had been committed, the Belgian Cabinet decided that there was no reason for the moment to appeal to the guaranteeing powers.

Towards mid-day the French Minister questioned me upon this point, and said :—

"Although in view of the rapid march of events I have as yet received no instructions to make a declaration from my Government, I feel justified, in view of their well-known intentions, in saying that if the Belgian Government were to appeal to the French Government as one of the Powers guaranteeing their neutrality, the French Government would at once respond to Belgian's appeal; if such an appeal were not made it is probable that—unless, of course, exceptional measures were rendered necessary in self-defence—the French Government would not intervene until Belgium had taken some effective measure of resistance."

I thanked Monsieur Klobukowski for the support which the French Government had been good enough to offer us in ase of need, and I informed him that the Belgian Government were making no appeal at present to the guarantee of the Powers, and that they would decide later what ought to be done.

Finally, at 6 A.M. on August 4th, the German Minister made the following communication to me, (See No. 27).

The Cabinet is at the present moment deliberating on the question of an appeal to the Powers guaranteeing our neutrality.

No. 39.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE a sommé ce matin l'Allemagne de respecter la neutralité belge. L'ultimatum dit que vu la note adressée par l'Allemagne à la Belgique menaçant cette dernière de la force des armes si elle s'oppose au passage de ses troupes, vu la violation du territoire belge à Gemmenich, vu le fait que l'Allemagne a refusé de donner à l'Angleterre la même assurance que celle donnée la semaine dernière par la France, l'Angleterre doit demander à nouveau une réponse satisfaisante au sujet du respect de la neutralité belge et d'un traité dont l'Allemagne est signataire aussi bien qu'elle-même. L'ultimatum expire à minuit.

En conséquence de l'ultimatum de l'Angleterre à l'Allemagne, la proposition anglaise que je vous ai transmise par télégramme est annulée pour le moment.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN this morning called upon Germany to respect Belgian neutrality. The ultimatum says that whereas the note addressed by Germany to Belgium threatens the latter with an appeal to the force of arms if she opposes the passage of German troops; and whereas Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich; and whereas Germany has refused to give Great Britain a similar assurance to that given last week by France; therefore Great Britain must once again demand a satisfactory reply on the subject of the respect of Belgian neutrality and of the treaty to which Germany, no less than Great Britain, is a signatory. The ultimatum expires at midnight.

In consequence of the British ultimatum to Germany, the British proposal which I telegraphed to you is cancelled for the time being.

(See No. 37.)

No. 40.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to British, French, and Russian Ministers at Brussels.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

LE Gouvernement belge a le regret de devoir annoncer à votre Excellence que ce matin les forces armées de l'Allemagne ont pénétré sur le territoire belge en violation des engagements qui ont été pris par traité.

Le Gouvernement du Roi est fermement décidé à résister par tous les moyens en son pouvoir.

La Belgique fait appel à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour coopérer, comme garantes, à la défense de son, territoire.

Il y aurait une action concertée et commune ayant pour but de résister aux measures de forces employés par

Sir,

THE Belgian Government regret to have to announce to your Excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany entered Belgian territory in violation of treaty engagements.

The Belgian Government are firmly determined to resist by all the means in their power.

Belgium appeals to Great Britain, France, and Russia to co-operate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory.

There should be concerted and joint action, to oppose the forcible measures taken by Germany against Belgium, and,

l'Allemagne contre la Belgique et en même temps de garantir le maintien de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité de la Belgique dans l'avenir.

La Belgique est heureuse de pouvoir déclarer qu'elle assumera la défense des places fortes.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

at the same time, to guarantee the future maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium.

Belgium is happy to be able to declare that she will undertake the defence of her fortified places.

No. 41.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

L'ALLEMAGNE ayant rejeté les propositions anglaises, l'Angleterre lui a déclaré que l'état de guerre existait entre les deux pays, à partir de onze heures.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

GERMANY having rejected the British proposals, Great Britain has informed her that a state of war existed between the two countries as from 11 o'clock.

No. 42.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

APRÈS la violation du territoire à Gemmenich, la Belgique a fait appel, par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants accrédités à Bruxelles, à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour co-opérer, comme garantes, à la défense de son territoire.

La Belgique assume la défense des places fortes.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

AFTER the violation of Belgian territory at Gemmenich, Belgium appealed to Great Britain, France, and Russia through their representatives at Brussels, to co-operate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory.

Belgium undertakes the defence of her fortified places.

No. 43.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

PAR ma dépêche du 4 août (voir pièce No. 38), j'ai eu l'honneur de vous exposer la suite des événements qui ont marqué les relations internationales de la Bel-

(Translation.)

Sir,

IN my despatch of August 4 (see No. 38) I had the honour to inform you of the sequence of events which had attended the international relations of Belgium from

gique du 31 juillet au 4 août. J'ajoutais que le Conseil des Ministres examinait la question de savoir si la Belgique, dont le territoire avait été envahi depuis le matin, ferait appel à la garantie.

Le Conseil venait de se décider en faveur de l'affirmative, lorsque le Ministre d'Angleterre me fit savoir que la proposition dont il m'avait saisi et d'après laquelle le Gouvernement britannique était disposé à répondre à notre appel en garantie, était annulée pour le moment. (Voir pièce No. 37.)

Un télégramme de Londres m'apprit que ce changement d'attitude était motivé par un ultimatum de l'Angleterre laissant à l'Allemagne un délai de dix heures pour évacuer le sol belge et respecter la neutralité de la Belgique. (Voir pièce No. 39.) Dans la soirée le Gouvernement du Roi a adressé, par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants respectifs à Bruxelles, à la France, à la Grande-Bretagne et à la Russie, la note dont vous trouverez la copie ci-joint. (Voir pièce No. 40.)

Comme vous le remarquerez, la Belgique fait appel à l'Angleterre, à la France et à la Russie pour coopérer comme garantes à la défense de son territoire et au maintien dans l'avenir de l'indépendance et de l'intégrité du territoire. Elle assurera la défense des places fortes.

Jusqu'ici nous ne connaissons pas l'accueil qui a été réservé à notre appel.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

July 31st to August 4th. I added that the Cabinet was considering the question whether Belgium, whose territory had been invaded since the morning, should appeal to the guarantee of the Powers

The Cabinet had decided in the affirmative when the British Minister informed me that the proposal which he had communicated to me, and according to which the British Government were disposed to respond favourably to our appeal to her as a guaranteeing Power, was cancelled for the time being. (See No. 37)

A telegram from London made it clear that this change of attitude was caused by an ultimatum from Great Britain giving Germany a time limit of ten hours within which to evacuate Belgian terriory and to respect Belgian neutrality. (See No. 39.) During the evening, the Belgian Government addressed to France, Great Britain, and Russia, through their respective representatives at Brussels, a note, of which a copy is enclosed herewith. (See No. 40.)

As you will observe, Belgium appeals to Great Britain, France, and Russia to cooperate as guaranteeing Powers in the defence of her territory and in the maintenance for the future of the independence and integrity of her territory. She will herself undertake the defence of her fortified places.

As yet we are not aware how our appeal has been received.

No. 44.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Heads of Missions in all Countries having Diplomatic Relations with Belgium.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Par le traité du 18 avril 1839, la Prusse, la France, l'Angleterre, l'Autriche et la Russie se sont déclarées garantes du traité conclu le même jour entre Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges et Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas. Ce traité porte: "La Belgique formera un État indépendant et perpétuellement neutre." La Belgique a rempli toutes ses obligations internationales, elle a accompli ses devoirs dans un esprit de loyale impartialité, elle n'a négligé aucun effort pour maintenir et faire respecter sa neutralité.

(Translation)

Sir,

By the treaty of April 18th, 1839, Prussia, France, Great Britain, Austria, and Russia declared themselves guarantors of the treaty concluded on the same day between His Majesty the King of the Belgians and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The treaty runs: "Belgium shall form a State independent and perpetually neutral." Belgium has fulfilled all her international obligations, she has accomplished her duty in a spirit of loyal impartiality, she has neglected no effort to maintain her neutrality and to cause that neutrality to be respected.

Aussi est-ce avec une pénible émotion que le Gouvernement du Roi a appris que les forces armées de l'Allemagne, Puissance garante de notre neutralité, ont pénétré sur le territoire de la Belgique en violation des engagements qui ont été pris par traité.

Il est de notre devoir de protester avec indignation contre un attentat au droit des gens qu'aucun acte de notre part n'a pu provoquer.

Le Gouvernement du Roi est fermement décidé à repousser par tous les moyens en son pouvoir l'atteinte portée à sa neutralité et il rappelle qu'en vertu de l'article 10 de la Convention de La Haye de 1907, concernant les droits et les devoirs des Puissances et des personnes neutres en cas de guerre sur terre, ne peut être considéré comme un acte hostile le fait, par une Puissance neutre, de repousser, même par la force, les atteintes à sa neutralité.

Vous voudrez bien demander d'urgence une audience au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et donner lecture à son Excellence de la présente lettre dont vous lui laisserez copie. Si l'audience ne pouvait vous être immédiatement accordée, vous ferez par écrit la communication dont il s'agit.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

In these circumstances the Belgium Government have learnt with deep pain that the armed forces of Germany, a Power guaranteeing Belgian neutrality, have entered Belgian territory in violation of the obligations undertaken by treaty.

It is our duty to protest with indignation against an outrage against international law provoked by no act of ours.

The Belgian Government are firmly determined to repel by all the means in their power the attack thus made upon their neutrality, and they recall the fact that, in virtue of article 10 of The Hague Convention of 1907 respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in the case of war by land, if a neutral Power repels, even by force, attacks on her neutrality, such action cannot be considered as a hostile act

I have to request that you will ask at once for an audience with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and read this despatch to his Excellency, handing him a copy. If the interview cannot be granted at once you should make the communication in question in writing.

No. 45.

Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 5, 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI reçu mes passeports. Je quitterai Berlin demain matin avec personnel pour la Hollande.

(Signé) BARON BEYENS.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received my passports and shall leave Berlin to-morrow morning for Holland with the staff of the legation.

No. 46.

Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister at Madrid, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Sebastian, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Gouvernement espagnol se charge des intérêts belges en Allemagne Il

(Telegram.)

THE Spanish Government undertake the custody of Belgian interests in Germany,

donne aujourd'hui télégraphiquement des instructions à son Ambassadeur à Berlin.

(Signé) BARON GRENIER.

and are to-day sending telegraphic instructions to their Ambassador at Berlin.

(See No. 33.)

No. 47.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 5, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, sous ce pli, une copie de la notification de l'état de guerre existant entre la France et l'Allemagne, qui m'a été remise aujourd'hui.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the notification of a state of war between France and Germany, which has been communicated to me to-day.

Enclosure in No. 47.

Le Gouvernement Impérial allemand, après avoir laissé ses forces armées franchir la frontière et se livrer sur le territoire français à divers actes de meurtre et de violence; après avoir violé la neutralité du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg au mépris des stipulatons; de la Convention de Londres du 11 mai 1867 et de la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907, sur les droits et devoirs des Puissances et des personnes neutres en cas de guerre sur terre (articles 1er à 11), conventions signé es de lui; après avoir adressé un ultimatum au Gouvernement Royal de Belgique, tendant à exiger le passage des forces allemandes par le territoire belge, en violation des traités du 19 avril 1839 également signés par lui et de la susdite convention de La Haye;

A déclaré la guerre à la France le 3 août 1914, á 18 heures 45;

Le Gouvernement de la République se voit dans ces conditions obligé de son côté de recourir à la force des armes.

Il a en conséquence l'honneur de faire savoir par la présente au Gouvernement Royal que l'état de guerre existe entre la France et l'Allemagne à dater du 3 août, 18 heures 45.

Le Gouvernement de la République protest auprès de toutes les nations civilisées et spécialement auprès des Gouvernements signataires des conventions et traités

WHEREAS the Imperial German Government have allowed their armed forces to cross the frontier and to indulge in divers acts of murder and violence on French territory; and whereas they have violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, in contravention of the provisions of the Convention of London of May 11th, 1867, and of the Convention of The Hague of October 18th, 1907, respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in the case of war on land (articles 1—11), to which conventions the German Government were signatories; and whereas they have addressed an ultimatum to the Belgian Government in order to secure the passage of the German forces through Belgian territory, thereby violating the treaties of April 19th, 1839, also signed by them, and of the above-mentioned Hague Convention;

They have declared war against France on August 3rd, 1914, at 6-45 P.M.:

Therefore the French Government are themselves obliged in these circumstances to resort to arms.

The French Government therefore have the honour hereby to inform the Belgian Government that a state of war exists between France and Germany as from August 3rd, at 6-45 P.M.

The French Government protest to all civilised nations, and more particularly to the signatory Governments of the conventions and treaties alluded to above, against

suarappelés, contre la violation par l'Empire allemand de ses engagements internationaux; il fait toutes réserves quant aux représailles qu'il pourrait se voir amené à exercer contre un ennemi aussi peu soucieux de la parole donnée.

Le Gouvernement de la République, qui entend observer les principes du droit des gens, se conformera durant les hostilités et sous réserve de réciprocité aux dispositions des conventions internationales signées par la France concernant le droit de la guerre sur terre et sur mer.

La présente notification faite en conformité de l'article 2 de ladite IIe Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 relative à l'ouverture hes hostilités est remise à M. le Ministre de Belgique à Paris, le 5 août 1914, à 14 heures.

Germany's violation of her international undertakings; the French Government reserve to themselves any action respecting reprisals which they may feel impelled to take against an enemy who pays so little regard to his plighted word.

The French Government, desirous of observing the principles of international law, will, on condition of reciprocity, act, during hostilities, in conformity with the provisions of the international conventions signed by France on the subject of the rights of war on land and on sea.

This notification, which is made in accordance with article 2 of the said Second Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, respecting the opening of hostilities, is communicated to the Belgian Minister at Paris on August 5th, 1914, at P.M.

No. 48.

Communication of August 5, from Sir Francis Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

JE suis chargé d'informer le Gouvernement belge que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique considère l'action commune dans le but de résister à l'Allemagne comme étant en vigueur et justifiée par le traité de 1839.

I AM instructed to inform the Belgian Government that His Britannic Majesty's Government consider joint action with a view to resisting Germany to be in force and to be justified by the Treaty of 1839.

No. 49.

Count de Lalaing Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ANGLETERRE accepte de co-opérer comme garante à la défense de notre territoire. La flotte anglaise assurera le libre passage de l'Escaut pour le ravitaillement d'Anvers.

(Signé) COMTE DE LALAING.

(Telegram.)

GREAT BRITAIN agrees to take joint action in her capacity of guaranteeing Power for the defence of Belgian territory. The British fleet will ensure the free passage of the Scheldt for the provisioning of Antwerp.

No. 50.

Belgian Minister at The Hague to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE balisage de guerre va être établi.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

THE war buoying is about to be established.

(See No. 29.)

No. 51.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister at Madrid.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

EXPRIMEZ au Gouvernement espagnol les remerciements très sincères du Gouvernement du Roi.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE express to the Spanish Government the sincere thanks of the Belgian Government.

(See No. 46.)

No. 52.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 5, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir que les Ministres de France et de Russie ont fait ce matin une démarche après de moi, pour me faire connaître la volonté de leurs Gouvernements de répondre à notre appel et de coopérer avec l'Angleterre à la défense de notre territoire.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the French and Russian Ministers made a communication to me this morning informing me of the willingness of their Governments to respond to our appeal, and to co-operate with Great Britain in the defence of Belgian territory.

No. 53.

Jonkheer de Weede, Netherlands Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de faire parvenir ci-joint à votre Excellence un exemplaire du numéro extraordinaire du "Staatscourant," contenant la déclaration de neutralité des Pays-Bas dans la guerre entre la Belgique et l'Allemagne, et l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) JONKHEER DE WEEDE.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of the special edition of the "Staatscourant," containing the declaration of the neutrality of the Netherlands in the war between Belgium and Germany, and between Great Britain and Germany.

Enclosure to No. 53.

LAWS, DECREES, NOMINATIONS, &c.

Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Marine, War, and the Colonies.

(Translation.)

LES Ministres des Affaires Étrangères, de la Justice, de la Marine, de la Guerre

THE Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Marine, War, and the Colonies, authorised

et des Colonies, autorisés à cette fin par Sa Majesté la Reine, portent à la connaissance de tous ceux que la chose concerne, que le Gouvernement néerlandais observera dans la guerre qui a éclaté entre les Puissances amies des Pays-Bas, Grande-Bretagne et Allemagne, et Belgique et Allemagne, une stricte neutralité, et qu'en vue de l'observation de cette neutralité les dispositions suivantes ont été arrêtées :

ARTICLE 1er.

Dans les limites du territoire de l'État, comprenant le territoire du Royaume en Europe, outre les colonies et possessions dans d'autres parties du monde, aucun genre d'hostilités n'est permis et ce territoire ne peut servir de base pour des opérations hostiles.

ARTICLE 2.

Ni l'occupation d'une partie quelconque du territoire de l'État par un belligérant, ni le passage à travers ce territoire par voie de terre par des troupes ou des convois de munitions appartenant à un des belligérants ne sont permis, non plus que le passage à travers le territoire situé à l'intérieur des eaux territoriales néerlandaises par des navires de guerre ou des bâtiments des belligérants assimilés à ceux-ci.

ARTICLE 3.

Les troupes ou les militaires, appartenant aux belligérants ou destinés à ceux-ci et arrivant sur le territoire de l'État par voie de terre seront immédiatement désarmés et internés jusqu'à la fin de la guerre.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés à ces derniers, appartenant à un belligérant, qui contreviendront aux prescriptions des articles 2, 4 ou 7, ne pourront quitter ce territoire avant la fin de la guerre.

ARTICLE 4.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés à ces derniers, qui appartiennent à un belligérant, n'auront pas accès au territoire de l'État.

ARTICLE 5.

La disposition de l'article 4 n'est pas applicable :

1° aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments d'un belligérant assimilés à ces derniers, et qui par suite d'avarie ou de l'état de la mer sont tenus d'entrer dans un des ports

to that effect by Her Majesty the Queen, make known to all whom it may concern that the Netherlands Government will observe strict neutrality in the war which has broken out between Great Britain and Germany, and Belgium and Germany, Powers friendly to the Netherlands, and that, with a view to the observance of this neutrality, the following dispositions have been taken :—

ARTICLE 1.

Within the limits of the territory of the State, including the territory of the Kingdom in Europe and the colonies and possessions in other parts of the world, no hostilities of any kind are permitted, neither may this territory serve as a base for hostile operations.

ARTICLE 2.

Neither the occupation of any part of the territory of the State by a belligerent nor the passage across this territory by land is permitted to the troops or convoys of munitions belonging to the belligerents, nor is the passage across the territory situated within the territorial waters of the Netherlands by the warships or ships assimilated thereto of the belligerents permitted.

ARTICLE 3.

Troops or soldiers belonging to the belligerents or destined for them arriving in the territory of the State by land will be immediately disarmed and interned until the termination of the war.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, who contravenes the provisions of articles 2, 4, or 7 will not be permitted to leave the said territory until the end of the war.

ARTICLE 4.

No warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to any of the belligerents shall have access to the said territory.

ARTICLE 5.

The provisions of article 4 do not apply to :—

1. Warships or ships assimilated thereto which are forced to enter the ports or roadstead of the State on account of damages or the state of the sea. Such

ou rades de l'État. Les navires pourront quitter lesdits ports ou rades dès que les circonstances qui les ont contraints de s'y réfugier auront cessé d'exister ;

2° aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui font escale dans un port ou une rade situés dans le territoire des colonies et possessions d'outre-mer, exclusivement dans le but de compléter leur provision de denrées alimentaires ou de combustibles. Ces navires devront repartir dès que les circonstances qui les ont forcés à faire escale ont cessé d'exister, avec cette condition que le sejour en rade ou dans le port ne pourra durer plus de vingt-quatre heures ;

3° aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui sont utilisés exclusivement pour une mission religieuse, scientifique, ou humanitaire.

ships may leave the said ports or roadsteads as soon as the circumstances which have driven them to take shelter there shall have ceased to exist.

2. Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent which anchor in a port or roadstead in the colonies or oversea possessions exclusively with the object of completing their provision of foodstuffs or fuel. These ships must leave as scon as the circumstances which have forced them to anchor shall have ceased to exist, subject to the condition that their stay in the roadstead or port shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

3. Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent employed exclusively on a religious, scientific, or humanitarian mission.

ARTICLE 6.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ne peuvent réparer leurs avaries dans les ports ou rades de l'État qu'en tant que cette réparation est indispensable à la sécurité de la navigation, et ils ne pourront en aucune façon accroître leurs capacités de combat.

ARTICLE 6.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent may only execute such repairs in the ports and roadsteads of the State as are indispensable to their seaworthiness, and they may in no way increase their fighting capacities.

ARTICLE 7.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, et qui, au commencement de la guerre, se trouveraient sur le territoire de l'Etat, sont tenus de le quitter dans les vingt-quatre heures de la publication de la présente.

ARTICLE 7.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent who may at the commencement of war be within the territory of the State must leave within twenty-four hours from the moment of the publication of this declaration.

ARTICLE 8.

Si des navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à divers belligérants se trouvent, en même temps, dans les conditions visées à l'article 5, dans une même partie du monde, et sur le territoire de l'État, un délai d'au moins vingt-quatre heures doit s'écouler entre le départ des navires de chacun des belligérants. A moins de circonstances spéciales, l'ordre de départ est déterminé par l'ordre d'arrivée, Un navire de guerre ou un bâtiment assimilé, appartenant à un belligérant, ne peut quitter le territoire de l'État que vingt-quatre heurés après le départ d'un navire de commerce portant le pavillon de l'autre belligérant.

ARTICLE 8.

If warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to different belligerents find themselves at the same time, in the conditions set forth in article 5, in the same part of the world and within the territory of the State, a delay of at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of each respective belligerent ship. Except in special circumstances, the order of departure shall be determined by the order of arrival. A warship or ship assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent may only leave the territory of the State twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant ship which flies the flag of another belligerent.

ARTICLE 9.

Les navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés, appartenant à un belligérant, visés à l'article 5 et à l'article 7, ne peuvent être ravitaillés en denrées alimentaires dans les ports et les rades du pays que dans la mesure nécessaire pour parfaire leurs provisions jusqu'à la limite normale du temps de paix.

De même, ils ne peuvent charger de combustible que dans la mesure nécessaire pour pouvoir atteindre, avec la provision qu'ils ont encore à bord, le port le plus rapproché de leur propre pays.

Un même bâtiment ne peut être ravitaillé à nouveau en combustible. qu'à l'expiration d'une période de trois mois au moins après son précédent ravitaillement dans le territoire de l'État.

ARTICLE 10.

Une prise ne peut être amenée dans le territoire que lorsqu'elle est incapable de naviguer, qu'elle tient mal la mer, qu'elle manque de combustible on de denrées alimentaires.

Elle doit s'éloigner dès que la cause de son entrée dans le territoire cesse d'exister.

Si elle ne le fait pas, l'ordre lui sera donné de partir immédiatement ; en cas de refus, il sera fait usage des moyens disponibles pour libérer la prise avec ses officiers et son équipage et pour intrner l'équipage placé à bord par le beleligérant qui a fait la prise.

ARTICLE 11.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de former des corps combattants ou d'ouvrir des bureaux de recrutement au profit des belligérants.

ARTICLE 12.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de prendre du service à bord de navires de guerre ou de bâtiments assimilés.

ARTICLE 13.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, d'aménager, d'armer ou d'équiper des navires destinés à des fins militaires au profit d'un belligérant, ou de fournir ou conduire à un belligérant de tels navires.

ARTICLE 14.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de fournir des armes ou des munitions à

ARTICLE 9.

Warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent to which articles 5 and 7 are applicable may only be provisioned with foodstuffs in the ports and roadsteads of the country to the extent necessary to bring their provisions up to the normal limit in time of peace.

Similarly they can only be supplied with fuel to the extent necessary to enable them, with the stock they already have on board, to reach the nearest port of their own country.

The same vessel cannot again be provided with fuel until a period of at least three months shall have elapsed since it was last provisioned in the territory of the State.

ARTICLE 10.

A prize may only be brought into Dutch territory if such prize is unnavigable, or unseaworthy, or short of fuel or foodstuffs.

Such prize must leave as soon as the reasons which caused her to enter Dutch territory cease to exist.

Should such prize fail to do so, immediate orders shall be given her to leave. In the event of a refusal, all possible means shall be employed to liberate the prize with her officers and crew, and to intern the crew placed on board by the belligerent who has taken it as prize.

ARTICLE 11.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to form a corps of combatants or to open recruiting offices on behalf of the belligerents.

ARTICLE 12.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to take service on board warships or ships assimilated thereto.

ARTICLE 13.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to equip, arm, or man vessels intended for military purposes on behalf of a belligerent, or to furnish or deliver such vessels to a belligerent.

ARTICLE 14.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to supply arms, or ammunition to warships

des navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ou de leur venir en aide d'une manière quelconque en vue de l'augmentation de leur équipage ou de leur aménagement.

ARTICLE 15.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, sauf autorisation préalable des autorités locales compétentes, de faire des réparations aux navires de guerre ou bâtiments assimilés appartenant à un belligérant, ou de leur fournir des provisions de bouche ou de combustible.

ARTICLE 16.

Il est interdit, sur le territoire de l'État, de coopérer au dégréement ou à la réparation de prises, sauf en ce qui est nécessaire pour les rendre propres à tenir la mer; ainsi que d'acheter des prises ou des marchandises confisquées, et de les recevoir en échange, n don ou en dépôt.

ARTICLE 17.

Le territoire de l'État comprend la mer côtière sur une largeur de 3 milles marins à raison de 60 par degré de latitude, à partir de la laisse de la basse mer.

En ce qui concerne les baies, cette distance de 3 milles marins est mesurée à partir d'une ligne droite tirée à travers la baie aussi près que possible de l'entrée, au point où l'ouverture de la baie ne dépasse pas 10 milles marins, à raison de 60 par degré de latitude.

ARTICLE 18.

En outre, l'intention est attirée sur les articles 100, 1°, et 205 du Code pénal; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1905, No. 62; Art. 7, 4°, de la loi sur la qualité de Néerlandais et sur le domicile ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); art. 2, No. 3, de la loi sur la qualité de sujet néerlandais ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 55; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 296; art. 54 et 55 du Code pénal de Suriname; art. 54 et 55 du Code pénal de Curaçao).

...des commandants
Da...armateurs et affréteurs, est
sur le danger et les inconvénients,
auxquels ils s'exposeraient en ne respectant pas le blocus effectif des belligérants, en transportant de la contrebande de guerre ou des dépêches militaires pour les belligérants (à moins qu'il ne

or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, or to come to their assistance in any manner whatsoever with a view to augment their crew or their equipment.

ARTICLE 15.

It is forbidden, in State territory, failing previous authorisation by the competent local authorities, to repair warships or ships assimilated thereto belonging to a belligerent, or to supply them with victuals or fuel.

ARTICLE 16.

It is forbidden, in State territory, to take part in the dismantling or repairing of prizes, except in so far as is necessary to make them seaworthy; also to purchase prizes or confiscated goods, and to receive them in exchange, in gift, or on deposit.

ARTICLE 17.

The State territory comprises the coastal waters to a distance of 3 nautical miles, reckoning 60 to the degree of latitude, from low-water mark.

As regards inlets, this distance of 3 nautical miles is measured from a straight line drawn across the inlet at the point nearest the entrance where the mouth of the inlet is not wider than 10 nautical miles, reckoning 60 to the degree of latitude.

ARTICLE 18.

Further, attention is called to Articles 100, Section 1, and 205 of the Penal Code; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1905, No. 62; Article 7, Section 4, of the Law respecting the status of Netherlands nationality, and respecting domicile ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); Article 2, No. 3, of the Law respecting the status of Netherlands nationality ("Nederlandsch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 55; "Indisch Staatsblad," 1910, No. 296; Articles 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Surinam; Articles 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Curaçoa).

Similarly, the attention of commanding officers, owners, and charterers of ships is called to the dangers and inconveniences to which they would expose themselves by disregarding the effective blockade of belligerents, by carrying contraband of war, or military despatches for belligerents (except in the course

s'agisse du service postal régulier) ou en exécutant pour eux d'autres services de transport.

Quiconque se rendrait coupable d'actes prévus ci-dessus, s'exposerait à toutes les conséquences de ces actes, et ne pourrait obtenir à cet égard aucune protection ni intervention du Gouvernement néerlandais

of the regular postal service), or by rendering them other transport services.

Any person guilty of the acts aforesaid would expose himself to all the consequences of those acts, and would not be able, as regards them, to obtain any protection or intervention on the part of the Netherlands Government.

No. 54.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at the Hague.

Brussels, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ communiquer au Gouvernement néerlandais la note suivante :

Le Gouvernement belge a pris note de l'établissement du balisage de guerre sur l'Escaut et de ce que le Gouvernement hollandais assurera le maintien de la navigation.

Il conviendrait que la navigation pût se faire à partir de 30 minutes avant le lever du soleil jusqu'à 30 minutes après son coucher et que l'échange des pilotes se fît à Bath.

Si désireux qu'il soit de consentir aux demandes du Gouvernement hollandais, le Gouvernement belge estime qu'il a lieu, à raison des ports du littoral, de maintenir les bateaux-phares de Wielingen et de Wandelaar, ainsi que les bouées du chenal de Wielingen.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the following note to the Netherlands Government :—

The Belgian Government have taken note of the establishment of war buoying on the Scheldt and of the fact that the Netherlands Government will ensure the maintenance of navigation.

It would be convenient that navigation should be possible from 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset, and that the exchange of pilots should take place at Bath.

With every desire to fall in with the requests of the Netherlands Government, the Belgian Government think that it is desirable in the interests of the littoral ports to retain the lightships of Wielingen and of Wandelaar, and also the buoys of the Wielingen Channel.

(See No. 50.)

No. 55.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 6, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LA navigation sur l'Escaut peut se faire dès l'aube et tant qu'il fait clair. Les bouées de Wielingen seront rétablies. L'échange des pilotes à Hansweert est plus facile et mieux organisé. Insistez-vous pour Bath.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

NAVIGATION on the Scheldt is allowed from daybreak and so long as it is light. The Wielingen buoys will be replaced. The exchange of pilots at Hansweert is easier and better organised. Are you particularly anxious to have Bath ?

No. 56.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ exprimer au Gouvernement néerlandais les remerciements sincères du Gouvernement belge pour les mesures prises pour assurer la navigation sur l'Escaut. Le Gouvernement est d'accord avec le Gouvernement hollandais au sujet de la durée de la navigation. Il avait proposé Bath, mais accepte Hansweert, puisque ce port est mieux outillé pour l'échange des pilotes.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE express to the Netherlands Government the sincere thanks of the Belgian Government for the measures taken to secure navigation on the Scheldt. The Belgian Government are in agreement with the Netherlands Government on the subject of the extent of navigation. They had proposed Bath, but accept Hansweert, since this port has better facilities for the exchange of pilots.

No. 57.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris and London.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LA Belgique souhaite que la guerre ne soit pas éten due en Afrique centrale. Le Gouverneur du Congo belge a reçu pour instructions d'observer une attitude strictement défensive. Priez le Gouvernement français [anglais] de faire savoir si son intention est de proclamer la neutralité au Congo français [colonies britanniques du bassin conventionnel du Congo], conformément à l'article 11 de l'Acte général de Berlin. Un télégramme de Boma annonce que les hostilités sont probables entre Français et Allemands dans l'Oubanghi.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

BELGIUM trusts that the war will not be extended to Central Africa. The Governor of the Belgian Congo has received instructions to maintain a strictly defensive attitude. Please ask the French Government [British Government] whether they intend to proclaim the neutrality of the French Congo [British colonies in the conventional basin of the Congo], in accordance with article 11 of the General Act of Berlin. A telegram from Boma reports that hostilities are probable between the French and Germans in the Ubangi

No. 58.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris and London.

Brussels, August 7, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

COMME suite à mon télégramme de ce matin, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de porter à la connaissance du Gouvernement français [anglais] l'information suivante :

Tout en prescrivant au Gouverneur Général du Congo de prendre des mesures

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram of this morning, I have the honour to request you to bring to the notice of the French [British] Government the following information :—

While instructions have been sent to the Governor-General of the Congo to

de défense sur les frontières commune de la colonie belge et des colonies allemandes de l'Est africain et du Kamerôun, le Gouvernement du Roi a invité ce haut fonctionnaire à s'abstenir de toute action offensive contre ces colonies.

Vu la mission civilisatrice commune aux nations colonisatrices, le Gouvernement belge désire, en effet, par un souci d'humanité, ne pas étendre le champ des hostilités à l'Afrique centrale. Il ne prendra donc point l'initiative d'infliger une pareille épreuve à la civilisation dans cette région et les forces militaires qu'il y possède n'entreront en action que dans le cas où elles devraient repousser une attaque directe contre ses possessions africaines.

J'attacherais du prix à savoir si le Gouvernement de la République [de Sa Majesté britannique] partage cette manière de voir et, le cas échéant, s'il entre dans ses intentions, à l'occasion du conflit actuel, de se prévaloir de la disposition de l'article 11 de l'Acte général de Berlin pour placer sous le régime de la neutralité celles de ses colonies qui sont comprises dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo.

J'adresse une communication identique à votre collègue à Londres [Paris.]

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

take defensive measures on the common frontiers of the Belgian colony and of the German colonies of East Africa and the Cameroons, the Belgian Government have suggested to that officer that he should abstain from all offensive action against those colonies.

In view of the civilising mission common to colonising nations, the Belgian Government desire, in effect, for humanitarian reasons, not to extend the field of hostilities to Central Africa. They will, therefore, not take the initiative of putting such a strain on civilisation in that region, and the military forces which they possess there will only go into action in the event of their having to repel a direct attack on their African possessions.

I should be glad to learn whether the French [British] Government share this view and in that case whether it is their intention, during the present conflict, to avail themselves of article 11 of the General Act of Berlin to neutralise such of their colonies as are contained in the conventional basin of the Congo.

I am addressing an identic communication to your colleague at London [Paris].

No. 59.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 8, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI eu l'honneur de parler au Président de la République de votre télégramme d'hier. Je l'avais reçu dans la soirée et l'avais immédiatement communiqué au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. On avait demandé à réfléchir avant de me répondre.

Monsieur Poincaré m'a promis de parler de cette question aujourd'hui au Ministre des Colonies. A première vue, il ne verrait guère d'inconvénient à proclamer la neutralité du Congo français, mais il réserve cependant sa réponse. Il croit que des faits de guerre ont déjà éclaté dans l'Oubanghi. Il a profité de la circonstance pour me rappeler que la protection que nous accorde la France s'étend aussi à nos colonies et que nous n'avons rien à craindre.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour of speaking to the President of the Republic with respect to your telegram of yesterday. I had received it during the evening and had immediately communicated it to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. They asked for time to consider it before answering.

Monsieur Poincaré has promised me to speak on this subject to-day to the Minister of the Colonies. At first sight he could see little difficulty in proclaiming the neutrality of the French Congo, but he nevertheless reserves his reply. He believes that acts of war have already taken place in the Ubangi. He has taken the opportunity to remind me that the protection accorded us by France extends also to our colonies and that we have nothing to fear.

No. 60.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 9, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères m'a prié de vous transmettre les informations suivantes, parce que le Ministre d'Amérique à Bruxelles s'y refuse :

La forteresse de Liége a été prise d'assaut après une défense courageuse. Le Gouvernement allemand regrette très profondément que par suite de l'attitude du Gouvernement belge contre Allemagne, on en est arrivé à des rencontres sanglantes. L'Allemagne ne vient pas en ennemie en Belgique, c'est seulement par la force des événements qu'elle a dû, à cause des mesures militaires de la France, prendre la grave détermination d'entrer en Belgique et d'occuper Liége comme point d'appui pour ses opérations militaires ultérieures. Après que l'armée belge a par sa résistance héroïque contre une grande supériorité, maintenu l'honneur de ses armes, le Gouvernement allemand prie le Roi des Belges et le Gouvernement belge d'eviter à la Belgique les horreurs ultérieures de la guerre. Le Gouvernement est prêt à tous accords avec la Belgique qui peuvent se concilier avec ses arrangements (voir pièce No. 70) avec la France. L'Allemagne assure encore solennellement qu'elle n'a pas l'intention de s'approprier le territoire belge et que cette intention est loin d'elle, L'Allemagne est toujours prête à évacuer la Belgique aussitôt que l'état de guerre le lui permettra.

L'Ambassadeur des États-Unis avait prié son collègue de se charger de cette tentative de médiation. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangéres a accepté sans enthousiasme cette mission. Je m'en suis chargé pour lui faire plaisir.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram.)

THE Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs has begged me to convey to you the following information, the United States Minister at Brussels having declined to do so :—

The fortress of Liége has been taken by assault after a brave defence. The German Government most deeply regret that bloody encounters should have resulted from the attitude of the Belgian Government towards Germany. Germany is not coming as an enemy into Belgium, it is only through the force of circumstances that she has had, owing to the military measures of France, to take the grave decision of entering Belgium and occupying Liége as a base for her further military operations. Now that the Belgian army has upheld the honour of its arms by its heroic resistance to a very superior force, the Germay Government beg the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the further horrors of war. The German Government are ready for any compact with Belgium which can be reconciled with their arrangements with France. (See No. 70.) Germany once more gives her solemn assurance that it is not her intention to appropriate Belgian territory to herself and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will allow her to do so.

The United States Ambassador had asked his colleague to undertake this attempt at mediation. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has accepted this mission without enthusiasm. I have undertaken it to oblige him.

No. 61.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Paris, August 9, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Gouvernement français est trés disposé à proclamer la neutralité des posses-

(Telegram.)

THE French Government are strongly inclined to proclaim the neutrality of the

sions du bassin conventionnel du Congo et prie l'Espagne de le proposer à Berlin.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

possessions in the conventional basin of the Congo and are begging Spain to make the suggestion at Berlin.

(See No. 59.)

No. 62.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 10, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

RÉPONDANT à un appel téléphonique, hier à 9 heures du soir, je me suis rendu au Département des Affaires Étrangères.

Le Jhr. Loudon m'a dit que mon collègue d'Allemagne sortait de son cabinet et lui avait remis un document que le représentant des États-Unis à Bruxelles avait refusé de vous transmettre.

Le diplomate américain, chargé de la Légation d'Allemagne à Bruxelles, a prétendu qu'il n'a pas reçu d'ordres spéciaux de Washington pour intervenir officiellement auprès du Gouvernement belge dans l'intérêt de l'Allemagne.

Le Ministre d'Amérique a, en conséquence, télégraphié à son collègue à La Haye, lequel a informé le représentant allemand du refus de Mr. Whitlock.

La première démarche a donc été faite par le Gouvernement allemand auprès de l'Ambassadeur des États-Unis à Berlin.

Dans ces conditions et vu l'urgence que présentent ces affaires, Monsieur von Müller a a prié le Jhr. Loudon de servir d'intermédiaire du Gouvernement allemand après de vous.

Son Excellence m'a lu le texte allemand du document. Je n'ai pas caché mon étonnement de cette tentative de médiation et sa faible chance de succès dans cette forme ; mais uniquement pour être agréable au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des Pays-Bas j'ai promis de vous télégraphier immédiatement ; ce que j'ai fait hier.

Vous trouverez, sous ce pli, le document allemand dans son texte original et en traduction.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

IN response to a call on the telephone, yesterday evening at 9 o'clock, I went to the Department for Foreign Affairs.

Jonkheer Loudon told me that my German colleague had just left his room, and had handed him a document which the United States representative at Brussels had declined to forward to you.

The United States official in charge of the German Legation at Brussels stated that he had received no special instructions from Washington to intervene officially with the Belgian Government in the interest of Germany.

The United States Minister consequently telegraphed to his colleague at The Hague, who informed the German representative of Mr. Whitlock's refusal.

The German Government, therefore, took the initial step by approaching the United States Ambassador at Berlin.

In these circumstances, and in view of the urgency of these matters, Herr von Müller begged Jonkheer Loudon to act as the intermediary of the German Government in this negotiation with you.

His Excellency read me the German text of the document. I did not hide my astonishment at this attempt at mediation, and its poor chance of success in this form ; but, solely in order to oblige the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, I promised to telegraph to you immediately ; and this I did yesterday.

You will find the German document enclosed in original and translation.

Enclosure 1 in No. 62.

DIE Festung Lüttich ist nach tapfrer Gegenwehr im Sturm genommen worden. Die Deutsche Regierung bedauert es auf das tiefste, dass es infolge der Stellungnahme

der Belgischen Regierung gegen Deutschland zu blütigen Zusammenstössen gekommen ist. Deutschland kommt nicht als Feind nach Belgien. Nur unter dem Zwang des Verhältnisse hat es angesichts der militärischen Massnahmen Frankreichs den schweren Entschluss fassen müssen, in Belgien einzurücken und Lüttich als Stützpunkt für seine weiteren militärischen Operationen besetzen zu müssen. Nachdem die Belgische Armee in heldenmutigem Widerstand gegen die grosse Überlengenheit ihre Waffenehre auf das glänzendste gewahrt hat, bittet die Deutsche Regierung seine Majestät den König und die Belgische Regierung, Belgien die weiteren Schrecken des Krieges zu ersparen. Die Deutsche Regierung ist zu jedem Abkommen mit Belgien bereit das sich irgendwie mit Rücksicht auf seine (*voir pièce No. 70*) Auseinandersetzung mit Frankreich vereinigen lässt. Deutschland versichert nochmals feierlichst, dass es nicht von der Absicht geleitet gewesen ist sich Belgisches Gebiet anzueignen, und dass ihm diese Absicht durchaus fern liegt. Deutschland is noch immer bereit das Belgische Königreich unverzüglich zu räumen, sobald die Kriegslage es ihm gestattet. " Der hiesige Amerikanische Botschafter ist mit diesem Vermittlungsversuch seines Brüsseler Kollegen einverstanden."

Enclosure 2 in No. 62.

(Translation.)

LA forteresse de Liége a été prise d'assaut après une défense courageuse. Le Gouvernement allemand regrette le plus profondément que par suite de l'attitude du Gouvernement belge contre l'Allemagne on en soit arrivé à des rencontres sanglantes. L'Allemagne ne vient pas en ennemie en Belgique. C'est seulment par la force des événements qu'elle a dû, à cause des mesures militaires de la France, prendre la grave détermination d'entrer en Belgique et d'occuper Liége comme point d'appui pour ses opérations militaires ultérieures. Après que l'armée belge a, dans une résistance héroïque contre une grande supériorité, maintenu l'honneur de ses armes de la façon la plus brillante, le Gouvernement allemand prie Sa Majesté le Roi et le Gouvernement belge d'éviter à la Belgique les horreurs ultérieures de la guerre. Le Gouvernement allemand est prêt à tout accord avec la Belgique, qui peut se concilier de n'importe quelle manière avec ses arrangements avec la France. L'Allemagne assure encore une fois solennellement qu'elle n'a pas été dirigée par l'intention de s'approprier le territoire belge et que cette intention est loin d'elle. L'Allemagne est encore toujours prête à évacuer la Belgique aussitôt que l'état de la guerre le lui permettra.

L'Ambassadeur des États-Unis ici est d'accord avec cette tentative de médiation de son collègue de Bruxelles.

THE fortress of Liége has been taken by assault after a brave defence. The German Government most deeply regrets that bloody encounters should have resulted from the Belgian Government's attitude towards Germany. Germany is not coming as an enemy into Belgium. It is only through the force of circumstances that she has had, owing to the military measures of France, to take the grave decision of entering Belgium and occupying Liége as a base for her further military operations. Now that the Belgian army has upheld the honour of its arms in the most brilliant manner by its heroic resistance to a very superior force, the German Government beg the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the horrors of war. The German Government are ready for any campact with Belgium which can in any way be reconciled with their arrangements with France. Germany gives once more her solemn assurance that she has not been animated by the intention of appropriating Belgian territory for herself, and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will allow her to do so.

The United States Ambassador here concurs in this attempt at mediation by his colleague in Brussels.

No. 63.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels. August 10, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Gouvernement du Roi a reçu les propositions que le Gouvernement allemand lui a fait parvenir l'entremise du Gouvernement néerlandais. Il vous transmettra prochainement sa reponse.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

The Belgian Government have received the proposals made to them by the German Government through the intermediary of the Netherlands Government. They will forward a reply shortly.

(See No. 62 and Enclosures.)

No. 64.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

UN doute subsiste quant à la signification du mot "Auseinandersetzung," que vous traduisez par "arrangement." Veuillez vous informer si, dans la pensée du Gouvernement allemand, il s'agit des arrangements que nous aurions pris avec la France ou du règlement du différend entre la France et l'Allemagne.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

DOUBT exists as to the meaning of the word "Auseinandersetzung," which you translate by "arrangement." Please ascertain whether the German Government have in mind any arrangements which we may have come to with France, or a settlement of the dispute between France and Germany.

No. 65.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the British, Russian, and French Ministers at Brussels.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que le Ministre du Roi à La Haye, à la demande du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des Pays-Bas, nous a transmis la proposition suivante du Gouvernement allemand. (Voir pièce No. 62, annexe 2.)

Voici le texte de la réponse que le Gouvernement du Roi se propose de faire à cette communication :

"La proposition que nous fait le Gouvernement allemand reproduit la proposition qui avait été formulée dans l'ultimatum du 2 août. Fidèle à ses devoirs internationaux, la Belgique ne peut que réitérer sa réponse à cet ultimatum, d'autant

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Belgian Minister at The Hague, at the request of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, has forwarded to us the following proposal from the German Government. (See No. 62, enclosure 2.)

The Belgian Government propose to return the following reply to this communication :—

"The proposal made to us by the German Government repeats the proposal formulated in their ultimatum of August 2. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her reply to that ultimatum, the more so as

plus que depuis le 3 août sa neutralité a été violée, qu'une guerre douloureuse a été portée sur son territoire, et que les garants de sa neutralité ont loyalement et immédiatement répondu à son appel."

Le Gouvernement du Roi tient à ce que les Puissances garantes de la neutralité de Pelgique aient connaissance de ces documents.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

since August 3 her neut ality has been violated, a distressing war has been waged on her territory, and the guarantors of her neutrality have responded loyally and without delay to her appeal."

The Belgian Government consider that the Powers guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium should have cognizance of these documents.

No 66.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, August 10, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire connaître les circonstances qui ont amené le départ de Luxembourg du représentant du Roi.

Le Général commandant des troupes allemandes dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg fit part, le 8 août, au Ministre d'Allemagne en cette ville, de la volonté des autorités militaires de provoquer le départ du représentant du Roi près la Cour grand-ducale.

M. von Buch adressa à M. Eyschen, Président du Gouvernement, une lettre dont la traduction suit :

" *Luxembourg,*

" *le 8 août* 1914.

" Excellence,

" En conséquence de l'attitude complètement hostile que la Belgique a prise vis-à-vis de l'Allemagne, les autorités militaires se voient contraintes d'insister pour le départ d'ici du Ministre de Belgique

"Son Excellence le Général commandant fair prier le Comte van den Steen de Jehay, d'organiser son voyage de départ de telle façon qu'il puisse, endéans les vingt-quatre heures, entrer en relation personnellement à Coblence avec le Général de Ploetz, au sujet de son voyage ultérieur. Le départ n'est possible que par la voie Trèves-Coblence."

(Signé) " DE BUCH."

M. Eyschen transmit cette letter le même jour au Comte van de Steen de Jehay, dans les termes suivants :

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the circumstances which led to the departure of the Belgian representative from Luxemburg.

The General Officer commanding the German troops in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg informed the German Minister in that town, on August 8, of the desire of the military authorities for the departure of the Belgian representative at the Grand Ducal Court.

Herr von Buch addressed to Monsieur Eyschen, President of the Government, a note, of which the following is a translation :—

" *Luxemburg,*

" *August* 8, 1914.

" Your Excellency,

"In consequence of the completely hostile attitude adopted by Belgium towards Germany, the military authorities find themselves obliged to insist upon the departure of the Belgian Minister from Luxemburg.

" His Excellency the General Officer commanding begs Count van den Steen de Jehay to arrange his journey home in such a way that he may be able, within twenty-four hours, to see General von Ploetz at Coblentz, with a view to settling the details of the further stages of his journey. It is impossible for him to travel except viâ Trèves-Coblentz.

(Signed) " VON BUCH."

Monsieur Eyschen forwarded this note the same day to Count van den Steen de

"*Luxembourg,*
"*le* 8 *août* 1914.

"Monsieur le Ministre,

"J'ai le très vif regret de vous communiquer ci-joint copie d'une lettre du Ministre d'Allemagne m'informant que l'autorité militaire allemande demande votre départ.

"Vous y trouverez les conditions y attachées.

"M. von Buch me dit que les autorités militaires conseilleraient plutôt le voyage par chemin de fer, parce que le voyage par automobile vous exposerait à être arrêté trop souvent pour des motifs de contrôle. Mais le choix vous est abandonné.

"Le Ministre d'Allemagne viendra chez moi prendre votre réponse.

"Je ne saurais vous dire combien la tâche que je remplis en ce moment m'est pénible. Je n'oublierai jamais les relations si agréables que nous avons eues et je fais des vœux pour que votre voyage se fasse dans les meilleures conditions.

(Signé) "EYSCHEN."

Le Gouvernement belge estimant que le Gouvernement grand-ducal n'avait pas eu le choix de son attitude et que celle qu'il avait été obligé d'adopter n'impliquait en aucune manière une intention discourtoise à l'égard du Roi et de la Belgique, décida qu'il n'y avait pas lieu, dans ces conditions, de prier le Chargé d'Affaires du Grand-Duché de quitter la Belgique.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

Jehay, accompanied by a letter in the following terms:—

"*Luxemburg,*
August 8, 1914.

"Sir,

"I greatly regret to have to communicate to you the enclosed copy of a note from the German Minister, informing me that the German military authorities demand your departure.

"You will find in it the conditions which they attach thereto.

"Herr von Buch told me that the military authorities advise you to travel by railway, as an attempt to carry out your journey by motor would expose you to being too frequently stopped for reasons connected with the control of the roads. But the choice is left to you.

"The German Minister will come to me for your answer.

"I cannot tell you how painful it is to me to fulfil my present task. I shall never forget the pleasant relations which have existed between us, and I hope that your journey may be carried out under the best possible conditions.

(Signed) "EYSCHEN."

The Belgian Government, considering that the Grand Ducal Government had no choice in their attitude, and that the course they had been obliged to adopt in no way implied any discourteous intention towards the King of the Belgians or towards Belgium, decided that there was no reason, in these circumstances, for requesting the Luxemburg Chargé d'Affaires to leave Belgium.

No. 67.

Mr. Whitlock, United States Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

LA Légation a reçu aujourd'hui de Washington une dépêche l'informant que le Gouvernement des États-Unis avait, à la demande du Gouvernement allemand, consenti à titre de courtoisie internationale, à accepter la protection des intérêts des sujets allemands en Belgique.

En vertu des instructions qui accompagnaient cette dépêche, nous nous occuperons donc si vous n'y voyez pas

(Translation.)

Sir,

THE United States Legation received a telegram to-day from Washington, conveying the information that the United States Government had, at the request of the German Government, consented, as a matter of international courtesy, to undertake the protection of German subjects in Belgium.

In accordance with the instructions contained in this telegram, wewill, therefore, if you see no objection undertake to

d'inconvénient, d'exercer nos bons et amicaux offices auprès du Gouvernement du Roi, pour la protection des sujets allemands. Les agréables rapports que nous avons eus à ce sujet jusqu'à présent me donnent la conviction que c'est avec le même et mutuel sentiment que nous pourrons les poursuivre dans le même but.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) BRAND WHITLOCK.

use our good and friendly offices with the Belgian Government for the protection of German subjects. The pleasant relations which we have had with you in this matter up to the present convince me that we may continue them with the same object on the same pleasant footing.

No. 68.

Sir Francis Villiers, British Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI télégraphié à Sir Edward Grey la communication allemande et la réponse projetée.

J'ai reçu l'ordre d'exprimer à votre Excellence l'entière approbation du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique Ce dernier ne peut que se déclarer d'accorn sur les termes de la réponse que le Gouvernement belge se propose de faire à une tentative de semer la désunion parmi les pays maintenant unis, pour la défense des traités violés par l'Allemagne.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) F. H. VILLIERS.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE telegraphed to Sir E. Grey the German communication and the proposed reply.

I have received instructions to express to your Excellency the entire concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government. The latter can only declare their approval of the terms of the reply which the Belgian Government propose to give to this attempt to sow discord between the Powers at present united for the defence of the treaties violated by Germany.

(See No. 65.)

No. 69.

Monsieur Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 11, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que le Gouvernement français donne son entière adhésion à la réponse que le Gouvernement belge se propose de faire au nouvel ultimatum de l'Allemagne.

Cette réponse est bien celle qu'on pouvait attendre d'un Gouvernement et d'un peuple qui ont résisté aussi héroïquement à la violation odieuse de leur territoire.

La France continuera à remplir ses devoirs de garante de la neutralité belge et de fidèle amie de la Belgique.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) KLOBUKOWSKI.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the French Government give their entire concurrence to the reply which the Belgian Government propose to return to the new German ultimatum.

That reply is one which was to be expected from a Government and a people who have so heroically resisted the hateful violation of their territory.

France will continue to fulfil her duties as a guaranteeing Power of Belgian neutrality and as a faithful friend of Belgium.

(See No. 65.)

No. 70.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 12, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme)

LE texte allemand contenait une faute : au lieu de "seine Auseinandersetzung" il faut lire "ihre" et donc traduire "son conflit avec la France."

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Telegram)

THE German text contained a mistake : instead of "seine Auseinandersetzung," it should read "ihre," and thus be translated "their conflict with France."

(See No. 64.)

No. 71.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, August 12, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

PRIÈRE de remettre le télégramme suivant au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères :

"La proposition que nous fait le Gouvernement allemand reproduit la proposition qui avait été formulée dans l'ultimatum du 2 août. Fidèle à ses devoirs internationaux, la Belgique ne peut que réitérer sa réponse à cet ultimatum, d'autant plus que depuis le 3 août sa neutralité a été violée, qu'une guerre douloureuse a été portée sur son territoire, et que les garants de sa neutralité ont loyalement et immédiatement répondu à son appel."

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the following telegram to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

"The proposal made to us by the German Government repeats the proposal which was formulated in the ultimatum of August 2nd. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her reply to that ultimatum, the more so as since August 3rd, her neutrality has been violated, a distressing war has been waged on her territority, and the guarantors of her neutrality have responded loyally and without delay to her appeal."

No. 72.

Monsieur Sazonof, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, August 13, 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ remercier le Gouvernement Royal pour sa communication et lui exprimer le plaisir que le Gouvernement Impérial éprouve à voir son attitude ferme et digne dont il le félicite très vivement.

(Signé) SAZONOF.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE thank the Belgian Government for their communication, and express to them the pleasure which the Russian Government feel at the firm and dignified attitude, upon which they are heartily to be congratulated.

(See No. 65.)

No. 73.

Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 13, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir votre télégramme d'hier, et j'ai remis aussitôt à Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères la réponse de la Belgique à la seconde proposition allemande.

Son Excellence m'a promis de faire parvenir immédiatement au Ministre d'Allemagne la communication du Gouvernement du Roi.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON FALLON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

I HAD the honour to receive your telegram of yesterday, and I at once communicated to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Belgian reply to the second German proposal.

His Excellency undertook to forward the Belgian communication to the German Minister forthwith.

(See No. 71.)

No. 74.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister at Paris, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 16, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

AU cours de l'entretien que j'ai eu ce matin avec Monsieur de Margerie j'ai amené la conversation sur les affaires coloniales et sur la démarche que vous m'avez chargé de faire par votre télégramme et votre depêche du 7 de ce mois.

Mon interlocuteur m'a rappelé que le Gouvernement de la République s'était adressé à l'Espagne qui n'avait pas donnè réponse avant d'avoir l'avis de l'Angleterre. Il paraît que celle-ci continue à ne pas donner de réponse.

M. de Margarie estime qu'en présence de la situation actuelle, il importe de frapper l'Allemagne partout où on peut l'atteindre; il croit que telle est aussi l'opinion de l'Angleterre, qui aura certes des prétentious á faire valoir; la France désire reprendre la partie du Congo, qu'elle a dû céder à la suite des incidents d'Agadir. Un succès, me dit mon interlocuteur, ne serait pas difficile à obtenir.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) BARON GUILLAUME.

(Translation.)

Sir,

IN the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Monsieur de Margerie, I turned the conversation to colonial affairs and to the action which you had instructed me to take in your telegram and your despatch of the 7th instant.

Monsieur de Margerie reminded me that the French Government had approached Spain, but the latter had not answered before knowing the views of Great Britain. It seems that the latter has still given no answer.

Monsieur de Margerie considered that in view of the present situation Germany should be attacked wherever possible; he believes that such is also the opinion of Great Britain, who certainly has claims to satisfy; France wishes to get back that part of the Congo which she had been compelled to give up in consequence of the Agadir incident.

Monsieur de Margerie added that a success would not be difficult to obtain.

(See Nos. 57 and 58.)

No. 75.

Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 17, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

En réponse á votre dépêche du 7 août, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Gouvernement britannique ne peut se rallier à la proposition belge tendant à respecter la neutralité des possessions des Puissances belligérantes dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo.

Les troupes allemandes de l'Est Africain allemand ont déjà pris l'offensive contre le protectorat anglais de l'Afrique centrale D'autre part, des troupes britanniques ont déjà attaqué le port allemand de Dar-es-Salaam, où elles ont détruit la station de télégraphie sans fil.

Dans ces circonstances, même si le Gouvernement anglais était persuadé de l'utilité politique et Strategique de la stratègique de la proposition belge, il ne pourrait l'adopter.

Le Gouvernement de Londres croit que les forces qu'il envoie en Afrique seront suffisantes pour vaincre toute opposition. Il fera tous ses efforts pour empêcher des soulèvements dans la population indigène.

La France est du même avis que l'Angleterre, vu l'activité allemande que l'on remarque près de Bonar et Ekododo.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) COUNT DE LALAING.

(Translation.)

Sir,

In reply to your despatch of August 7th, I have the honour to inform you that the British Government cannot agree to the Belgian proposal to respect the neutrality of the belligerent powers in the conventional basin of the Congo.

German troops from German East Africa have already taken the offensive against the British Central African Protectorate. Futhermore, British troops have already attacked the German port of Dar-es-Salaam, where they have destroyed the wireless telegraphy station.

In these circumstances, the British Government, even if they were convinced from the political and strategical point of view of the utility of the Belgian proposal, would be unable to adopt it.

The British Government believe that the forces they are sending to Africa will be sufficient to overcome all opposition. They will take every step in their power to prevent any risings of the native population.

France is of the same opinion as Great Britain on account of German activity which has been noticed near Bonar and Ekododo.

(See Nos. 57 and 58.)

No. 76.

Monsieur Tombeur, Belgian Vice-Governor of the Katanga, to Monsieur Renkin, Belgian Minister for the Colonies.

Elizabethville, August 26, 1914.

(Tèlègramme.)

ALLEMANDS continuant leurs escarmouches au Tanganika ont attaqué le 22 août, le port de Lukuga. Ils ont eu deux noirs tués et deux blessés. De nouvelles attaques sont attendues.

(Signé) TOMBEUR.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Germans are continuing their skirmishes on Tanganyika and attacked the port of Lukuga, on August 22nd. Two of their natives were killed and two wounded. Fresh attacks are expected.

No. 77.

Count Clary and Aldringen, Austro-Hungarian Minister at The Hague, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Forwarded through the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs.)
The Hague, August 28, 1914.

(Tèlègramme.)

D'ORDRE de mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de notifier à votre Excellence ce qui suit :

"Vu que la Belgique après avoire refusé d'accepter les propositions qui lui avaient été adressées à plusieurs reprises par l'Allemagne, prête sa coopération militaire à la France et à la Grande-Bretagne, qui, toutes deux ont déclaré la guerre à l'Autriche-Hongrie, et en présence du fait que, comme il vient d'être constaté, les ressortissants autrichiens et hongrois se trouvant en Belgique ont, sous les yeux des autorités Royales, dû subir un traitement contraire aux exigences les plus primitives de l'humanité et inadmissibles même vis-à-vis des sujets d'un État ennemi, l'Autriche-Hongrie se voit dans la nécessité de rompre les relations diplomatiques et se considère dès ce moment en état de guerre avec la Belgique. Je quitte le pays avec le personnel de la légation et confie la protection de mes administrés au Ministre des États-Unis d'Amérique en Belgique. De la part du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal les passeports sont remis au Comte Errembault de Dudzeele."

(Signé) CLARY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

ON the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform your Excellency as follows :—

"Whereas Belgium, having refused to accept the proposals made to her on several occasions by Germany, is affording her military assistance to France and Great Britain, both of which Powers have declared war upon Austria-Hungary, and whereas as has just been proved, Austrian and Hungarian nationals in Belgium have had to submit, under the very eyes of the Belgian authorities, to treatment contrary to the most primitive demands of humanity and inadmissible even towards subjects of an enemy State, therefore Austria finds herself obliged to break off diplomatic relations and considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Belgium. I am leaving the country with the staff of the legation and I am entrusting the protection of Austrian interests to the United States Minister in Belgium. The Austro-Hungarian Government are forwarding his passports to Count Errembault de Dudzeele."

No. 78.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Antwerp, August 29, 1914.

(Télégramme)

PRIÈRE accuser réception à Légation Autriche par intermédiaire, Minister Affaires Étrangères déclaration de geurre Autriche-Hongrie à Belgique et ajouter ce qui suit :

"La Belgique a toujours entretenu des relations d'amitié avec tous ses voisins sans distinction

Elle a scrupuleusement rempli les devoirs que la neutralité lui impose. Si elle n'a pas cru pouvoir accepter les propositions de l'Allemagne, c'est que celles-ci avaient pour objet la violation des engagements

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PLEASE inform the Austrian Legation through the Minister for Foreign Affairs that I have received Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Belgium, and add the following :—

"Belgium has always entertained friendly relations with all her neighbours without distinction. She had scrupulously fulfilled the duties imposed upon her by her neutrality. If she has not been able to accept Germany's proposals, it is because those proposals contemplated the violation of her engagements

qu'elle a pris à la face de l'Europe, engagements qui ont été les conditions de la création du Royaume de Belgique. Elle n'a pas cru qu'un peuple, quelque faible qu'il soit, puisse méconnaître ses devoirset sacrifier son honneur en s'inclinant devant la force. Le Gouvernement a attendu, non-seulement les délais de l'ultimatum, mais la violation de son territoire par les troupes allemandes avant de faire appel à la France et à l'Angleterre, garantes de sa neutralité au même titre que l'Allemagne et l'Autriche-Hongrie, pour coopérer au nom et en vertu des traités à la défense du territoire belge.

En repoussant par les armes les envahisseurs, elle n'a même pas accompli un acte d'hostilité aux termes de l'article 10 de la Convention de La Haye sur les droits et devoirs des Puissances neutres.

L'Allemagne a reconnu ellemême que son agression constitue une violation du droit des gens et ne pouvant la justifier elle a invoqué son intérêt stratégique.

La Belgique oppose un démenti formel à l'affirmation que les ressortissants autrichiens et hongrois auraient subi en Belgique un traitement contraire aux exigences les plus primitives de l'humanité.

Le Gouvernement Royal a donné, dès le début des hostilités, les ordres les plus stricts quant à la sauvegarde des personnes et des propriétés austro-hongroises.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

towards Europe, engagements which form the conditions of the creation of the Belgian Kingdom. She has been unable to admit that a people, however weak they may be, can fail in their duty and sacrifice their honour by yielding to force. The Government have waited, not only until the ultimatum had expired, but also until Belgian territory had been violated by German troops, before appealing to France and Great Britain, guarantors of her neutrality, under the same terms as are Germany and Austria-Hungary, to cooperate in the name and in virtue of the treaties in defence of Belgian territory. By repelling the invaders by force of arms, she has not even committed an hostile act as laid down by the provisions of article 10 of the Hague Convention respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers.

"Germany herself has recognised that her attack constitutes a violation of international law, and, being unable to justify it, she has pleaded her strategical interests.

"Belgium formally denies the allegation that Austrian and Hungarian nationals have suffered treatment in Belgium contrary to the most primitive demands of humanity.

"The Belgian Government, from the very commencement of hostilities, have issued the strictest orders for the protection of Austro-Hungarian persons and property."

No. 79.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Belgian Ministers abroad.

Antwerp, August 29, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Sous la date du 17 août, j'ai adressé au Ministre du Roi à Londres une lettre dans laquelle j'ai cru devoir relever certaines allégations produites par le Gouvernement allemand, et dont faisait mention le "Blue Book" publié récemment par le Gouvernement anglais.

J'ai l'honneur de placer sous vos yeux une copie de cette lettre et de ses annexes.

Veuillez, je vous prie, en donner connaissance au Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité.

Veuillez agréer, &

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

UNDER date of the 17th August, I addressed a despatch to the Belgian Minister at London, in which I felt bound to call attention to certain allegations made by the German Government which are mentioned in the Blue Book recently published by the British Government.

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of the despatch in question and of its enclosures.

I request that you will bring its contents to the notice of the Government to which you are accredited.

Enclosure 1 in No. 79.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister at London.

Brussels, August 17, 1914.

Monsieur le Comte,

Le "Blue Book" publié récemment par le Gouvernement britannique reproduit, sous le No. 122 (page 65), le texte d'un télégramme adressé de Berlin, le 31 juillet, par Sir E. Goschen à Sir E. Grey, télégramme dont j'extrais le passage suivant :

"It appears from what he [his Excellency the Secretary of State] said, that the German Government consider that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleged that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already."

Le fait auquel le Secrétaire d'État allemand des Affaires Étrangères a fait allusion dans son entretien avec Sir E. Goschen, et qu'il considérait comme un acte hostile de la part de la Belgique, se rapporte sans doute à l'application des arrêtés Royaux du 30 juillet, qui ont prohibé provisoirement l'exportation de Belgique de certains produits. Comme vous le constaterez par l'exposé que je tiens à vous faire ci-après, le fait qui nous est reproché n'a nullement le caractère qu'on a voulu lui donner en Allemagne.

Des arrêtés Royaux datés du 30 juillet et publiés au "Moniteur belge" du lendemain ont prohibé à titre provisoire, par toutes les frontières de terre et de mer, l'exportation d'une série de produits, des céréales notamment. Sous la date du 31 juillet, M. le Ministre d'Allemagne à Bruxelles me signala que la douane d'Anvers retenait des chargements de grains à destination de l'Allemagne qui, simplement transbordés dans notre port, ne faisaient en réalité qu'y *transiter*. M. de Below Saleske demandait la libre sortie des bateaux portant ces chargements. Le jour même où il reçut la réclamation du Ministre d'Allemagne, mon Département en saisait le Ministère des Finances, et dès le surlendemain 2 août, celui-ci nous annonça qu'il avait été transmis à la douane belge des instructions donnant pleine et entière satisfaction à l'Allemagne.

Je crois ne pouvoir mieux faire, Monsieur le Comte, que de placer sous vos yeux une copie de la correspondance

(Translation.)

Sir,

The Blue Book recently published by the British Government contains (see No. 122, p. 65) the text of a telegram despatched from Berlin on the 31st July by Sir E. Goschen to Sir E. Grey, in which the following passage occurs :—

"It appears from what he [his Excellency the Secretary of State] said, that the German Government consider that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleged that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already"

The incident to which the German Secretary of State alluded in his conversation with Sir E. Goschen, and which he considered as an hostile act on the part of Belgium, doubtless refers to the application of the Royal decree of the 30th July, which provisionally prohibited the export from Belgium of certain products. As you will see from the explanation in the following paragraph, the incident with which we are reproached has in no wise the character which Germany has wished to attribute to it.

The Royal decrees dated the 30th July and published in the "Moniteur belge" the following day forbade, provisionally, the export, both by land and by sea, of a series of products, more especially of cereals. On the 31st July the German Minister at Brussels called my attention to the fact that the Antwerp customs were detaining cargoes of grain addressed to Germany, which, as they were merely transhipped in our port, were in reality only in *transit*. Herr von Below Saleske requested that the vessels carrying these cargoes should be allowed to depart freely. The very day on which the German Minister's request was received the Foreign Office brought the matter to the notice of the Ministry of Finance, and the following day, the 2nd August, that Department informed us that instructions had been forwarded to the Belgian Customs giving full and entire satisfaction to Germany.

I cannot do better than enclose, for your information, copies of the correspondence

spondance échangée à ce sujet avec M. de Below Saleske. Vous y verrez que rien dans notre attitude ne pouvait être considéré comme témoignant de dispositions hostiles à l'égard de l'Allemagne; les mesures prises par le Gouvernement belge à ce moment ne constituaient que les simples précautions que tout État a le droit et le devoir de prendre dans des circonstances aussi exceptionnelles.

Il serait bon que vous adressiez au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique une communication afin de d'éclairer sur la réalité des faits.

Veuillez agréer, &c.,

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

exchanged on this subject with Herr Below Saleske. You will observe that nothing in our attitude can be taken as showing any hostile dispositions towards Germany; the steps taken by the Belgian Government at that time were nothing more than those simple precautions which it is the right and duty of every State to adopt in such exceptional circumstances.

It would be as well that you should address a communication to the British Government in order to explain the real facts of the case.

Enclosure 2 in No. 79

Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels, to Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

ON m'a informé d'Anvers que la douane a défendu le départ des bateaux chargés de grains pour l'Allemagne.

Vu qu'il ne s'agit pas dans ces cas d'une *exportation* de grains, mais d'un *transit*, parce que la marchandise a été seulement transbordée à Anvers, j'ai l'honneur de recourir à votre bienveillante entremise afin qu'on laisse partir pour l'Allemagne les bateaux en question.

En même temps, je prie votre Excellence de me faire savoir si le port d'Anvers est fermée pour le transit des marchandises énumérées au "Moniteur" d'aujourd'hui.

En attendant la réponse de votre Excellence dans le plus bref délai possible, je profite de cette occasion, &c.

(Signé) DE BELOW SALESKE.

Sir,

I AM informed from Antwerp that the Customs have forbidden the despatch of vessels containing cargoes of grain for Germany.

In view of the fact that it is not in this case a question of the *export* of grain, but of grain in *transit*, the goods in question having been merely transhipped at Antwerp, I have the honour to ask your good offices in order that the vessels in question may be allowed to leave for Germany.

At the same time I beg your Excellency to inform me if the port of Antwerp is closed for the transit of those goods specified in the "Moniteur" of to-day.

Awaiting your Excellency's reply at your earliest possible convenience, I have &c.,

Enclosure 3 in No. 79.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels.

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

EN réponse à la lettre de votre Excellence du 31 juillet, j'ai l'honneur de lui faire savoir que l'arrêté belge du 30 juillet ne vise que l'exportation et non le transit des produits cités.

Sir,

IN reply to your Excellency's note of the 31st July, I have the honour to inform you that the Belgian decree of the 30th July concerns only the export and not the transit of the products mentioned.

J'ai eu soin de faire part de votre communication à mon collègue des Finances, en le priant de vouloir bien donner aux bureaux de la douane des instructions précises de nature à prévenir toute erreur dans l'application de l'arrêté précité.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

I at once communicated your note to the Minister of Finance and begged him to issue precise instructions to the Customs officials in order that any error in the application of the abovementioned decree might be avoided.

Enclosure 4 in No. 79.

Monsieur Davignon, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister at Brussels.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre,

COMME suite à la lettre que votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser le 31 juillet, j'ai l'honneur de lui faire savoir que mon collègue des Finances a porté à la connaissance du service des douanes que les prohibitions établies par les arrêtés Royaux du 30 juillet écoulé ne visent que l'exportation proprement dite et ne s'étendent donc pas aux marchandises régulièrement déclarées en transit lors de l'importation. Au surplus, lorsque des marchandises libres de droits sont déclarées en consommation, bien qu'elles soient en réalité destinées à l'exportation, elles font communément l'objet de déclarations de libre entrée spéciales qui sont considérées comme des documents de transit. Enfin, s'il arrivait que de telles marchandises avaient été déclarées en consommation sans restrictions, comme si elles devaient rester effectivement dans le pays, la douane en permettrait encore la sortie du moment où il serait dûment établi, par les documents d'expédition - manifestes, connaissements, &c., qu'elles devaient être exportées immédiatement en transit.

Je puis ajouter que l'exportation des grains auxquels se rapportait la lettre précitée de la Légation Impériale a été autorisé le 1er août.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) DAVIGNON.

(Translation.)

Sir,

WITH reference to the note which your Excellency was good enough to address to me on the 31st July, I have the honour to inform you that the Minister of Finance has instructed the Customs that the prohibitions established by the Royal decrees of the 30th July last only apply to actual exports, and do not, therefore, extend to goods regularly declared in transit at the time of import. Moreover, when duty-free goods are declared to be for actual consumption, although they are really intended for export, they are commonly the object of special declarations of free entry, which are considered as transit documents. In short, if it should happen that such goods had been declared as for consumption without restriction, as though they were to remain in the country, the Customs would still allow them to leave the country as soon as it had been duly established by despatch receipts, bills of lading, &c., that they were to be exported forthwith in transit.

I would add that the export of grain with which your note deals was authorised on the 1st August.

Simla, the 7th December 1914.

No. 676-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26, 27 and 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, in addition to the Baluchistan Salt Rules, 1914, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 12690—18, dated the 21st November 1914, namely:—

1. The provisions of rules 3 to 7, relating to salt manufactured in the Kalat State, shall apply, so far as may be, to all other salt which it is desired to import into the town of Quetta, except salt in respect of which duty leviable under section 7 of the Act has already been paid. Permits in all cases of importation of salt into the Quetta district or town will be issued by the Treasury Officer, Quetta.

2. The provisions of rules 9 to 17 shall, in the Nasirabad tahsil of the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway district, apply also, so far as may be, to salt and saltpetre illicitly manufactured. In applying the provisions of rule 16 to the said tahsil the following addition shall be made thereto, namely:—

"When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of works, materials or implements under section 9 of the Act, they shall be sold or destroyed by dismantling or otherwise under the orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer."

3. The Nasirabad Salt Rules, 1911, published with Notification No. 1186-I. B., dated the 9th July 1911, are hereby rescinded.

No. 2705-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2198-G., dated the 19th September 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Jumpei Shinobu as Consul General for Japan at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2708-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2271-G., dated the 30th September 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Yasukichi Yatabe as Consul for Japan at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 9th December 1914.

No. 2720-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. K. Walker as Acting Consular Agent for France at Madras, during the absence of Mr. F. E. L. Worke.

The 10th December 1914.

No. 3026-Est. A. Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt, Indian Medical Service, (Bengal), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class, and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, is appointed temporarily to hold visiting charge of the office of Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 12th November 1914, and until further orders.

Delhi, the 9th December 1914.

No. 638-D.—Captain J. A. Brett, of the Political Department, is posted, on recall from leave, as City Magistrate, Peshawar, with effect from the 25th November 1914.

No. 639-D.—Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 25th November 1914.

The 10th December 1914.

No. 670-D.—Major R. Garratt, of the Political Department, is attached to the Kurram Agency, with effect from the 23rd November 1914.

The 11th December 1914.

No. 684-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 732-D., dated the 19th March 1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of all rules now in force under the Act in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as published

with the following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, namely:—

Notification No. 4870-I. A., dated the 7th December 1906.
Notification No. 2131-I. B., dated the 2nd November 1910.

Rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Bangalore Stamp Rules, 1914.

Definitions.

2. In these rules—

(*a*) "The Act" means the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

(*c*) "Schedule" means a schedule of the Act.

Description of Stamps.

3. (1) Except as otherwise provided by the Act or by these rules—

(*i*) all duties with which any instrument is chargeable shall be paid and such payment shall be indicated on such instrument by means of stamps issued by Government for the purposes of the Act, and

(*ii*) a stamp which by any word or words on the face of it is appropriated to any particular kind of instrument, shall not be used for an instrument of any other kind.

(2) There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty with which instruments are chargeable, namely:—

(*a*) impressed stamps, and

(*b*) adhesive stamps.

(3) The adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall be those of British manufacture; all other stamps shall be of the same pattern as may from time to time be in use in the territories of Mysore and shall be only such as have been purchased from the Resident's Treasury or from a licensed vendor in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore appointed under the orders of the Collector.

CHAPTER II.

OF IMPRESSED STAMPS.

Promissory notes and bills of exchange.

4. A Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rule 11, be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

5. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rule 11, be written on paper, on which a stamp of the proper value has been engraved or embossed.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

6. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper, on which stamps are engraved or embossed, are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper is insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case a substantial part of the instrument shall be written on the sheet which bears the stamp before any part is written on the plain paper subjoined.

"The proper officer."

7. The Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is empowered to affix and impress labels and he shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

8. Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the following instruments, namely :—

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

(i) those specified in Appendix I, and the counterparts thereof: and

(ii) those specified in Appendix II, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation in English.

9. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument specified in Appendix I or II being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may require and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same: In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instruments immediately under the label or labels.

10. Instruments executed out of British India or the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in the said Civil and Military Station (other than instruments which, under section 11 or rule 11, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) shall be stamped with impressed labels.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADHESIVE STAMPS.

11. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely :—

Use of adhesive stamps on certain instruments.

(*a*) Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set.

(*b*) Transfers of debentures of public companies and associations.

(*c*) Copies of maps and plans and printed copies when chargeable with duty under Article 24 of Schedule I.

(*d*) Instruments chargeable with duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) and 43 of Schedule I.

12. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which a stamp of the proper value is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (*a*) of Schedule I, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Transfer Stamp, Mysore," as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.

13. Except as otherwise provided by these rules the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One anna" or "Half anna," as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half anna", and such stamp or stamps may be inscribed for use either for postage or for revenue, or for both postage and revenue.

Adhesive stamp or stamps denoting duty of one anna or half anna.

14. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped with the following descriptions of such stamps, namely :—

Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.

(*a*) Separate instruments of transfer of shares and transfers of debentures of Public Companies and associations: with stamps bearing the words "Transfer Stamp, Mysore."

(*b*) Notarial acts: with stamps bearing the word "Notarial Stamp, Mysore."

(*c*) Copies of maps or plans and printed copies certified to be true copies: with court-fee stamps.

(*d*) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) or 43 of Schedule I; with stamps bearing the words "Agreement Mysore" or "Broker's Note—Mysore."

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

15. When an instrument bears a stamp of proper amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the instrument is chargeable, certify by endorsement that it is duly stamped:

Provided that, if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

16. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit.

Payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures

17. When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then, if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order, the application shall be struck off and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps, Mysore, for destruction.

Mode of cancelling original debenture in case under section 55 of Act.

18. Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Rewards.

19. On the conviction of any offender under the Act the Collector may grant to any person, who appears to him to have contributed thereto, a reward not exceeding such sum as the Resident in Mysore may fix in this behalf.

APPENDIX I.

List of Instruments referred to in rule 8 (i).

	No. of Article in Schedule I.
1. Administration-bond	2
2. Affidavits	4
3. Appointments made in execution of a power	7
4. Articles of Association of a Company	10
5. Articles of clerkship	11
6. Bills-of-lading	14
7. Charter parties	20
8. Declarations of trust	64A
9. Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (i) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of movable property	6
10. Leases partly printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
11. Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
12. Mortgages of crops	41
13. Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
14. Policies of Insurance	47
15. Revocations of trust	64*b*
16. Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 43 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	59
17. Warrants for goods	65
18. Note or memorandum when the duty payable exceeds two annas	43*b*

APPENDIX II.

List of instruments referred to in rule 8 (ii).

	No. of Article in Schedule I.
1. Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
2. Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	...
3. Awards	12
4. Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	13(*b*) and (*c*)
5. Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56 and 57.
6. Certificates of sale	18
7. Composition deeds	22
8. Conveyances	23
9. Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
10. Instruments of apprenticeship	9
11. Instruments of co-partnership	46A
12. Instruments of dissolution of partnership	46B
13. Instruments of exchange	51
14. Instruments of gift	53
15. Instruments of partition	45
16. Leases	5
17. Letters of License	48
18. Mortgage deeds	40
19. Powers of attorney	48
20. Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
21. Releases	55
22. Settlements	58
23. Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Schedule I	62 (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*)

No. 689-D.—Captain R. D. O. Hill, Commandant, Chitral Scouts, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th October 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 12th December 1914.

No. 1428-W.—Whereas by paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. II of 9th September 1914 as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorise all British subjects residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to make payments for the purpose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports to the agents of shipowners resident in an enemy country.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

No. 1674-W.—In pursuance of section 5 of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914 (VI of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to sign certificates for the purposes of the said section.

No. 1682-W.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 420-W., Commerce and Trade, dated the 31st October 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING THE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914, RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, certain prohibitions, as therein more specifically set forth, were imposed upon all persons therein referred to :

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914, the prohibitions contained in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, were extended, and the importation of sugar was prohibited as therein more specifically set forth :

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth :

And whereas it is desirable to revoke Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914:

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 30th day of September is hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The importation into the United Kingdom of all sugar is hereby prohibited, provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not extend to sugar (not being raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, or refined sugar made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country)—

(*a*) cleared from the port of shipment to this country on or before the 26th October 1914 ;

(*b*) imported under contract made prior to the 4th August, 1914.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS.

The 9th December 1914.

No. 1669-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of all goods, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless Certificates of Origin in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to :—

(*a*) Goods imported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October 1914.

(*b*) Goods shipped for India on or before the 21st December 1914 ;

(*c*) Imports of food-stuffs, timber of any kind including pit-props, straw board, wood-pulp, iron ore, granite, tar or calcium carbide: and

(*d*) Imports of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value.

Provided also that the Collector of Customs may, at his discretion and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy country, allow delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise imported from the above mentioned countries, even if unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin and not covered by the first proviso to this notification, on the importer furnishing him with a deposit or bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods to ensure the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, hereby certify that Mr. (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to , consigned to (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.), in India is not of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Turkish production or manufacture, and has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than from the date hereof.

(*Signature of person declaring.*) (*Signature of Consular Authority issuing Certificate, and date.*)

No. 1670-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Seas, with the exception of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal, unless declarations of Ultimate Destination, in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actua exporter (or in the case of a limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the fact stated in the Declaration, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise;

Provided that a single Declaration may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time;

Provided further that nothing in this notification shall apply to:—

(*a*) Goods exported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October 1914; and

(*b*) Goods in respect of which shipping bills have been accepted before the 15th December 1914.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, of do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, to be exported by me or on my behalf on board to , and consigned to of , and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in any

State at present at war with His Majesty; and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

SCHEDULE.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

(*Signature of Declarant.*)

Dated
This day of

The 12th December 1914.

No. 1683-W.—In supersession of the Notifications in this Department Nos. 9182, 9183 9184 and 9185, dated the 12th September 1914, 9780, dated the 19th September 1914, 10667 dated the 3rd October 1914, 11016 and 11017, dated the 10th October 1914, 343-W., dated the 31st October 1914, 554-W., dated the 7th November 1914, and 974-W., dated the 21st November 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF WARLIKE STORES.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect while a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas various Proclamations and Orders dated respectively the 3rd, 5th, 10th, 20th and 28th August, the 1st, 8th, 11th, and 25th September, and the 6th and 19th October, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers :

And whereas it is expedient that these various Proclamations and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions and that such Proclamations and Orders should be revoked :

And whereas the articles, other than arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores :

And whereas in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged

in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the abovementioned Proclamations and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked :

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to further declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations :—

Acetanilide ;
Acetone ;
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) ;
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids ;
Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts ;
Alcohol, methylic ;
Ammonium sulphocyanide ;
Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war ;
Antimony ;
Antipyrine (phenazone) ;
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids ;
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates ;
Benzol ;
Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets ;
Boots, heavy, for men ;
Bromine and alkaline bromides ;
Cantharides and its preparations ;
Carbolic acid ;
Carbons suitable for searchlights ;
Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges and their component parts ;
Caustic potash ;
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid ;
Chrome and ferro-chrome ;
Cloth, hempen ;
Coal sacks ;
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt ;
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids ;
Collodion ;
Compasses, other than ships' compasses ;
Cotton waste of all descriptions ;
Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol ;
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium ;
Dimethylaniline ;
Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar ;
Emetin hydrochlor ;
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot ;
Eucaine hydrochlor ;
Field glasses and telescopes ;
Fire-arms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts ;
Forage and food of all kinds for animals ;
Formic aldehyde ;
Fulminate of mercury ;
Gentian and its preparations ;
Glycerine, crude and refined ;
Goldbeaters' skin ;
Guncotton ;
Gunpowder ;
Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes ;
Heliographs
Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine ;
Henbane and its preparations ;
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations ;
Hides of all kinds, dry or wet ;
Horse shoes ;
Hydrobromic acid ;
Hydroquinone ;
Indigo, natural ;
Ipecacuanha ;
Khaki woollen cloth
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots ;
Manganese, including ferro-manganese ;
Mercury ;
Neo-salvarsan ;
Nets, torpedo ;
Nickel ore, nickel, and ferro-nickel ;
Nitrate of sodium ;
Nitrate of thorium ;
Nitrotoluol ;
Novocain ;
Oil, blast furnace ;
Oil, coal tar ;
Oil fuel, shale ;
Oil, mineral, lubricating ;
Oil, olive ;
Oil of turpentine ;
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids ;
Paraffin, liquid medicinal ;
Paraffin, soft ;
Paraldehyde ;
"Peptone Witte" ;
Peroxide of manganese ;
Petroleum, fuel oil ;
Petroleum, gas oil
Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit) ;
Phenacetin ;
Pigskins, dressed or undressed ;
Potash salts, namely :—
- Bicarbonate ;
- Bichromate ;
- Carbonate ;
- Chlorate ;
- Chloride ;
- Nitrate (saltpetre) ;
- Permanganate ;
- Prussiate ;
- Sulphate ;

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts ;
Protargol, not including silver proteinate ;
Saccharin (including "saxin") ;
Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda ;
Salol ;
Salvarsan ;
Santonin and its preparations ;

Signalling lamps operated by electricity and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code ;
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;
Silk noils ;
Spirits of a strength of not less han 43 degrees above proof ;
Sulphate of zinc ;
Sulphonal ;
Surgical bandages and dressings ;
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates ;
Thymol and its preparations ;
Toluol ;
Trional ;
Tungsten ;
Wolfram ore ;
Zinc ;

THAT THE EXPORTATION OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS BE PROHIBITED TO ALL FOREIGN PORTS IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF FRANCE, RUSSIA (EXCEPT BALTIC PORTS), BELGIUM, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL :—

Accoutrements ;
Aluminium ;
Aluminium alloys ;
Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material ;
Asbestos ;
Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags) ;
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same ;
Bauxite ;
Bismuth and its salts ;
Bladders, casings, and sausage skins ;
Cables, telegraph and telephone
Camp equipment, articles of ;
Camphor ;
Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof ;
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof
Castor oil ;
Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments ;
Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles ;
Copper ore ;
Copper, unwrought or part wrought, all kinds, including unwrought brass, gun-metal, naval brass, and delta metal ;
Engine and boiler packings ;
Explosives of all kinds ;
Farriers,' carpenters,' wheelers,' and saddlers' tools ;
Ferro-silicon ;
Fire arms, unrifled, for sporting purposes ;
Flaxen canvas, namely :—
  Hammock canvas ;
  Kitbag canvas ;
  Merchant Navy canvas ;
  Royal Navy canvas ;
Four-wheeled wagons, capable of carrying 1 ton and over ;
Goat skins, undressed ;
Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles ;
Herring, cured or salted ;
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea ;
India rubber sheet, vulcanised ;
Intrenching tools, intrenching implements, picks and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise, and helves and handles for the same.
Iodine and its preparations and compounds ;
Iron ore ;
Iron, haematite pig ;
Iron pyrites ;
Jute, raw ;
Jute yarns ;
Jute piece goods ;
Linen close canvas ;
Linen duck cloth ;
Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones ;
Mercury, salts and preparations of ;
Mica ;
Military equipment ;
Mineral jellies
Mines, and parts thereof ;
Molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum
Nitrate of ammonia ;
Nitric acid ;
Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations ;
Pickaxes, shovels, and spades of all descriptions, and helves and handles for the same ;
Picric acid and its components ;
Portable forges ;
Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock ;
Range finders, and parts thereof ;
Rope (steel wire) and hawsers ;
Rubber, raw ;
Shantung silk in the piece ;
Sheep skins woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on ;

Shipbuilding materials, namely :—
  Boiler tubes ;
  Condenser tubes ;
  Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
  Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
  Marine engines, and parts thereof ;
  Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
Sounding machines and gear ;
Steam vessels, lighters, barges, and boats of all descriptions ;
Sulphur ;
Sulphuric acid ;
Swords, bayonets, and other arms (not being firearms), and parts thereof ;
Torpedo tubes ;
Torpedoes, and parts thereof ;
Two-wheeled carts, capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over ;
Tyres for motor vehicles ;
Vanadium and ferro-vanadium ;
Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts or fore-ends.

THAT THE EXPORTATION OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS BE PROHIBITED TO ALL DESTINATIONS ABROAD OTHER THAN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, COLONIES NOT POSSESSING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, BRITISH INDIA, TERRITORIES UNDER HIS MAJESTY'S PROTECTION, CYPRUS, THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND EGYPT :—

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, for sporting purposes ;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for men, namely :—
- Animals, living, for food ;
- Barley and oats ;
- Butter ;
- Cheese ;
- Eggs ;
- Margarine ;
- Wheat and wheat flour ;

Wool, raw (sheep and lambs') ;
Wool tops ;
Wool noils ;
Wool waste ;
Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not ;
Woollen and worsted yarns ;
All woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern ;
Uniform clothing ;
Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

THAT THE EXPORTATION OF—

Sugar, refined and candy ; Sugar, unrefined ;

BE PROHIBITED TO ALL DESTINATIONS OTHER THAN :—

The Channel Islands ;
Malta ;
Gibraltar ;
Falkland Islands ;
St. Helena ;
East Africa Protectorate ;
British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

That the carriage coastwise of "Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war" be prohibited.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 1717-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "other than Nux Vomica, Castor Seed and Mustard Seed" shall be added after the entry "Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description," in column 1 of the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W. (Customs), dated the 17th October 1914.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th December 1914.

No. 14459-2.—Mr. P. W. Singleton, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th December 1914, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 14480-2.—On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 27th November 1914, Mr. C. R. Watkins, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was reposted to Bombay.

The unexpired period of his leave in hereby cancelled.

EMIGRATION.

The 12th December 1914.

No. 14470-157.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), is published as required by the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 12th January 1915.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT.

The following amendments shall be made in the rules published with Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, namely—

(*a*) In Rule 101, the words "the Local Government through the office of" shall be deleted.

(*b*) In Form 23, paragraph 1, for the words "the approval of the Government" the words "your approval" shall be substituted and the words "and to request the favour of your submitting my application to Government" shall be deleted.

(*c*) In Rule 121, for the words "submit to the Local Government. . . . . license" the words "grant in form No. 40 the license applied for by the Master in accordance with Rule 102" shall be substituted.

(*d*) Forms No. 36 and 36 (A) shall be deleted.

(*e*) For Rule 122, the following shall be substituted— "At any time after the first inspection the Master may and if he has received his license (Form No. 40) shall when required, execute, in duplicate, in the Protector's office in Form No. 37 the bond required by Section 58, sub-section (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908".

(*f*) In Form No. 37, for the words "Government of" the words— "Protector of Emigrants" shall be substituted.

(*g*) For Form No. 40, the following shall be susbtituted—

"COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 40.

Form of license for Master of Emigrant ship.

WHEREAS I am satisfied that according to the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, the ship burthen about tons Master, belonging to is legally capable of accommodating emigrants over the age of ten years; and whereas I am further satisfied that the said Master has conformed to the several provisions of the aforesaid Act and to the rules made thereunder, I hereby permit Master of the aforesaid ship to receive on board and accommodate with a passage to not more than emigrants being natives of India subject to the execution of a bond binding himself and the owner of the ship in a penal sum of Rs. 10,000 to perform the duties imposed by the said Act or any rule made under the Act on a Master and owner respectively.

Protector of Emigrants.

Registered in the office of the Protector of Emigrants as No. of 19 .

Head Assistant".

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Delhi, the 12th December 1914.

No. 1651-W.—The following notice to Mariners issued by the Admiralty is published for general information :—

New pilotage stations established at certain ports in the United Kingdom on account of defensive minefields.

In view of the extension of the system of mine defence notice is hereby given that on and after the 27th instant pilotage will be compulsory at the following ports, and that it will be highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave without a pilot on board.

(*1*) *River Humber.*—All incoming vessels must call at a pilot station established in latitude 53° 36′ N. Long. 0° 30′ E. Outgoing vessels must discharge their pilots at the same stations.

(*2*) *River Tyne.*—All incoming vessels from the northward must call for a pilot off Blyth, and those from the southward off the River Wear. Outgoing vessels to discharge their pilots at one of these same stations.

(*3*) *Firth of Forth.*—All incoming vessels must call for a pilot at a station to be established on the Isle of May. Outgoing vessels to discharge their pilots at the same station. It will be dangerous for any vessel to be underway to the westward of the Isle of May without a pilot on board.

(*4*) *Moray Firth.*—All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead. All outgoing vessels must discharge their pilots at one of these stations.

It will be dangerous for any vessel to be underway south westward of the line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

(5) *Scapa Flow.*—All entrances except Hoxa Sound are dangerous and this entrance also is dangerous unless the instructions given below are obeyed.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy Sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness. Vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy Sounds.

Vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the examination vessel and follow very carefully the instructions received from her.

POST OFFICE.

The 12th December 1914.

No. 14350-161.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 :—

(1) The words 'of the Post Office' should be omitted after 'Director-General' in rule 71.

(2) For the existing schedule of rates in rule 144 the following shall be substituted, namely,

On an unpaid postcard, letter, or packet . . .	The prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid postcard, letter, or packet .	The deficiency.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th December 1914.

No. 14477-31.—Mr. J. N. Mukerji, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Dacca Division, is appointed temporarily to the first division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Deputy Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic, Bengal and Assam Circle, with effect from the 26th October 1914, *vice* Mr. G. P. Roy transferred to the Engineering Branch.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 11th December 1914.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1101.—The following appointments are made, *vice* the Hon'ble Major-General W. R. Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department with effect from the afternoon of the 12th December 1914 :—

Colonel B. Holloway, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary, to be Secretary, *sub pro tempore*,

Major A. H. O. Spence, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Assistant Secretary, to be Deputy Secretary, *sub pro tempore*,

Mr. A. A. Whelan, Registrar, to be Assistant Secretary, *sub pro tempore*,

Mr. R. Tharle-Hughes, Superintendent, to be Registrar, *sub pro tempore*.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1102.—The following is substituted for Army Department Notification No. 1080, dated the 4th December 1914 :—

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Second Lieutenant A. Brown, 4th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain A. A. Tod, Rifle Brigade, resigned. Dated 17th November 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1103.—The following admissions to the Indian Army are made, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Eustace Hammick, Double Company Officer, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 15th August 1914, but to rank from the 19th December 1910.

Lieutenant Charles Thornton Warner, Double Company Officer, 22nd Punjabis, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 19th August 1914, but to rank from the 6th May 1911.

Lieutenant George Newall Watson, Squadron Officer, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), from the 14th (King's) Hussars. Dated 25th July 1914, but to rank from the 27th April 1911.

Lieutenant George John Townsend, officiating Double Company Officer, 66th Punjabis, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 7th August 1914, but to rank from the 6th May 1911.

Lieutenant Allen Leigh Johnston, Double Company Officer, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Dated 20th August 1914, but to rank from the 18th December 1911.

Lieutenant Claude Napier Buist, Double Company Officer, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 8th July 1914, but to rank from the 23rd October 1911.

Lieutenant George Edward Masters, officiating Double Company Officer, 89th Punjabis, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 6th September 1914, but to rank from the 18th December 1911.

Lieutenent Richard James Killingworth Todd, Double Company Officer, 93rd Burma Infantry, from The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 24th August 1914, but to rank from the 6th February 1912.

Lieutenent Arthur William Beam Gompertz, Double Company Officer, 94th Russell's Infantry, from The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 22nd August 1914, but to rank from the 22nd August 1911.

Lieutenent Malcolm Eccles, Double Company Officer, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 13th August 1914, but to rank from the 18th December 1914.

Lieutenant Christopher Theodore Corrie Irvine, officiating Double Company Officer, 25th Punjabis, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 15th August 1914, but to rank from the 11th March 1912.

Lieutenent Basil Ivor Jones, Double Company Officer, 38th Dogras, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). Dated 14th October 1914, but to rank from the 25th March 1912.

Lieutenant James Dunbar MacKenzie, Double Company Officer, 41st Dogras, from The East Surrey Regiment. Dated 14th August 1914, but to rank from the 6th May 1911.

Lieutenant Eric Alfred Bald, Double Company Officer, 10th Gurkha Rifles, from The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Dated 26th October 1914, but to rank from the 14th January 1911.

Lieutenant George Jerome Dunlop Kellie, Double Company Officer, 30th Punjabis, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). Dated 6th September 1914, but to rank the 11th March 1912.

Lieutenant John Henry Crofton, Double Company Officer, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 16th August 1914, but to rank from the 18th December 1911. (Since deceased.)

COMMANDS.

No. 1104.—Colonel C. H. U. Price, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Colonel on the Staff in succession to Major-General Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., Indian Army, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 16th November 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1105.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 11th December 1914:—

To be second Lieutenants.

Philip Pipon Braithwaite
Henry James Leigh Fremlin
Leslie Irvine Lumsden Thornton
} ,—Cavalry Branch.

Harold Sinclair Higgin
Arthur William Strachan
Thomas Griffin
Job Clarke
Colin Edward Dunlop
Douglas Gregory Smyth Osbourne
Alfred Edmund Lowrie
Patrick Joseph Roche
John Ernest Bate Roberts
Arthur Edward Powell
Montague Arthur Stephen Cousins
John Richard Milligan
Robert Mair
Donald MacDougall
Alfred Butler Cross
James Wilson Herbert Benson
Guy St. George Higginson
William Sydney Halliley
Roderick Lewis O'Connor
Frederick William Sprott
Leslie Johnstone Carroll
Percy William Walpole
} ,—Infantry Branch.

No. 1106.—Hugh Stanley Cheshire to be Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, dated 4th December 1914.

That portion of Army Department notification No. 1082, dated the 4th December 1914, which relates to this officer is cancelled.

No. 1107.—The appointment of Charles William Fysshe Palmer Roberts as Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers notified in Army Department Notification No. 946, dated 23rd October 1914, is cancelled.

No. 1108.—The appointment of Norman Paterson Tucker as second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers notified in Army Department Notification No. 1035, dated the 20th November 1914, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1109.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 9th November 1914, pages 9109, 9110, 9112 and 9114.

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War Office,
9th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

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Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Major John G. Griffith, 32nd Lancers, Indian Army. Dated 25th October 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Brevet Colonel George B. Renny, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Captain W. C. Hunter, Reserve of Officers. Dated 20th October 1914.

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Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Atkinson, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th October 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Strettell, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th October 1914.

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Railway Transport Officers—

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captains.)

Arthur W. U. Pope, late Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Railway Volunteers, and to be temporary Major. Dated 21st September 1914.

James A. Douglas, late Captain, Indian Volunteers, and to be temporary Major. Dated 21st September 1914.

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INFANTRY.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Captain John F. Mackay, V.C., is seconded as Adjutant, Indian Volunteers. Dated 8th August 1914.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temporary local Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel George S. Barrow, 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army. Dated 10th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th November 1914, page 9132.

War Office,
10th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made: —

General Staff Officer, 1st Grade—

Colonel Alexander S. Cobbe, V.C., D.S.O., Indian Army, Aide-de-Camp to The King, *vice* Colonel T. E. O'Leary, C.B. Dated 18th October 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 11th November 1914, pages 9231, 9232, 9233, 9234 and 9237.

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War Office,
11th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made: —

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Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Colonel St. George L. Steele, C B., Indian Army, *vice* Colonel G. Cockburn, D S.O., retired pay. Dated 3rd November 1914.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals—

Captain John P. Villiers-Stuart, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army. Dated 14th October 1914.

Captain James Whitehead, 1st Brahmans, Indian Army. Dated 14th October 1914.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—

Major John G. Griffith, 32nd Lancers, Indian Army. Dated 18th October 1914.

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Brigade Major—

Major G. R de Herriez Smith, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major I. A. Finlay, Scottish Horse Yeomanry. Dated 8th October 1914.

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The undermentioned temporary appointment is made :—

General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade—

Major Frederick H. Pigou, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th October 1914.

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ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

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Major Robert J. Blackham, C.I.E., is seconded for service under the Government of India. Dated 4th November 1914.

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ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.

Army Veterinary Corps, Thomas William Isaac Gardiner to be temporary Captain. Dated 30th October 1914.

Robert Wallace Simpson to be temporary Lieutenant. Dated 30th October 1914.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Arundel S. Begbie, retired pay, late Indian Army, to command the 12th Battalion, *vice* Albert Giles, who has resigned on account of ill-health. Dated 5th November 1914.

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War Office,
11th November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE

YEOMANRY.

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Nottinghamshire (*South Nottinghamshire Hussars*) ; the following announcement is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 3rd November 1914 :—

Colonel Edward H. Cole, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary). Dated 4th November 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

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Charles Chetwode Hardy (late Captain, East Indian Railway Volunteers). Dated 10th October 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 12th November 1914, page 9239.

War Office,
12th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Special Appointments—

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Brevet Colonel J. E. Main, retired pay, Indian Army.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Lowry, retired pay, Indian Army.
Commissary and Honorary Captain J. Hunter, retired pay, Indian Army Department.

} Dated 31st October 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 13th November 1914, pages 9266, 9275, 9278, and 9279.

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War Office,
13th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

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The date of appointment of Colonel C. W. Muir, C.B., C.I.E., retired pay, Indian Army, as an Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General is 17th September 1914, and not as stated in the Gazette of 4th November 1914.

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The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—

Colonel John S. E. Western, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major E. V. D. Riddell, Royal Artillery. Dated 20th October 1914.

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War Office,
13th November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Royal Field Artillery

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2nd Highland Brigade.

Captain John McPherson from the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, to be Captain. Dated 24th September 1914.

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Royal Army Medical Corps.

Attached to Units other than Medical Units.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Macfarlane Cadell, M.B., retired pay (late Indian Medical Service), to be Major. Dated 21st October 1914.

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GENERAL LIST.

The undermentioned to be Captain :—

George William Lindsley (late Captain, Indian Railway Volunteers). Dated 16th October 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1110.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Augustus Hodson Coke, 96th Berar Infantry. Dated 5th December 1914.

Herbert Hastings Harington, 72nd Punjabis.
William Edward Gordon Lillingston, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
George Aubrey Strahan, 90th Punjabis.
Godfrey Lambert Carter, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
William Christian Anderson, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Richard Anson Firth, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
} Dated 8th December 1914.

Captains to be Majors.

Douglas Moncrieff Govan, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Douglas Stewart George, 98th Infantry.
} Dated 9th December 1914.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 1111.—The Christian name of Sub-Conductor Robert Mackay is as now stated, and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 665, dated the 24th July 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1112.—The following promotions are made ;

8th Cavalry.

Ressaidar Hulas Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadars Mirza Riyazul Hussain and Har-bakhsh Singh to be Ressaidars, Kot-Dafadars Wazir Muhammad Khan and Jamaiyat Singh to be Jemadars and Dafadar Malak Sher Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

32nd Lancers.

Ressaidar Yakub Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Saitan Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Abad Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 15th September 1914.

Jemadar Hasan Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jus Singh deceased; with effect from the 31st October 1914.

Kot-Dafadar Ali Bakhsh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Yasin Khan seconded; Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Hayat Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sundar Singh seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Ressaidar Nur Sher Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Ressaidar and to remain seconded, and Kot-Dafadar Kutab Sher Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Dargai Khan seconded; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

Jemadar Ata Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Yakub Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Waragan Singh seconded; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

39th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Dafadar Bachittar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Fauja Singh seconded; with effect from the 24th August 1914.

Kot Dafadar Sulaiman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Abbas Ali Khan seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Dafadar Malik Sher Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Malik Bakhsh Khan seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Kot Dafadar Bachan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Basant Singh seconded; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

10th Jats.

Jemadar Hathi to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Jot Ram to be Jemadar; *vice* Subadar Ganeshi seconded;

Havildar Molar (*ii*) to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Molar seconded;

Colour Havildar Tirkha, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Neki Ram seconded; with effect from the 27th October 1914.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Jemadar Wazir Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Rur Singh, Sant Singh, Jiwan Singh, Partab Singh, Minan Singh and Phuman Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1914.

51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Khan Baz Khan to be Subadar and Havildars Kadir Khan, Akbar Khan, Mathura, Chanda Singh, Khushal Singh and Labh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Diwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Harnam Singh seconded,

Havildar Rasila to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bhag Singh seconded, and

Havildar Hazrat Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Tar Dil seconded; with effect from the 25th October 1914.

109th Infantry.

Subadar Alladitta Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Narayan Chavan to be Subadar, Colour Havildar Tukeram Gaikwar to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahadeorao Sawant transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

117th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Babu Parab to be Subadar, Colour Havildar Govindrao Powar, Havildars Maruti rao Kadam, Tatobaamre, Mahomed Ibrahim and Naick Hari Jadhao to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th August 1914.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad to be Subadar, Havildar Muhammad Yusuf, Colour Havildars Nurdad, I.O.M., and Fateh Jang to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Dhandhoj Rai to be Subadar, Colour Havildars Makun Sing Limbu, Barkha-bahadur Rai and Sukman Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1113.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Westbrooke Burton has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 20th November 1914.

No. 1114.—Major Charles Hallyburton Campbell Grace, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty s approval; with effect from the 16th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 1115.—Robert McNeil to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 4th October 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1116.—Lieutenant Dennis O'Sullivan to be Captain, *vice* G. P. Andrew transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 13th November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Edward Gerard Noël Kinch to be Lieutenant, *vice* D. O'Sullivan promoted. Dated the 13th November 1914.

John James Alexander Shaw to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* E. G. N. Kinch promoted. Dated the 13th November 1914.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 1117.—Lieutenant Lewis Hawker Kirkness resigns his commission. Dated the 24th November 1914.

Lieutenant Godfrey George Armstrong resigns his commission. Dated the 24th November 1914.

Lieutenant Hugh Stuart Glass resigns his commission. Dated the 24th November 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1118.—Rupert Grant to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1914.

Patrick Joseph Gahan to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

Charles William Bluett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1119.—Frederick William Needham to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th October 1914.

Medals and Decorations.

No. 1120.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Captain Harry Morton Girling.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1121.—The following revised scale of relative rank for precedence for civil officials of the Public Works and State Railway Establishments with an army in the field is published in supersession of that notified in Clause 100 of India Army Circulars of 1890 :—

Relative Military Rank.	Engineering.	Railway Revenue Establishment.
	Superior Establishment.	
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	Chief and Superintending Engineers.	Officers in class I.
Major	Executive Engineers of 18 years' service and over.	Officers in class II of 18 years' service and over.
Captain	Executive Engineers of under 18 years' service and Assistant Engineers of 9 years' service and over.	Officers in class II of under 18 years' service and officers in class III of 9 years' service and over.
Lieutenant	Assistant Engineers of under 9 years' service.	Officers in class III of under 9 years' service.
	Subordinate Establishment. (*European.*)	
Deputy Commissary . . .	Sub-Engineers, 1st Grade (Rs. 400 *per mensem*).	Revenue subordinates drawing Rs. 400 *per mensem* and above.
Assistant Commissary . . .	Sub-Engineers, 2nd Grade (Rs. 300 *per mensem*).	Revenue subordinates drawing pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 399 *per mensem.*
Conductor	Sub-Engineers, 3rd Grade (Rs. 250 *per mensem*).	Revenue subordinates drawing pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 299 *per mensem.*
Sub-Conductor . . .	Supervisors, 1st and 2nd Grades (Rs. 200 and 150 *per mensem*).	Revenue subordinates drawing pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 249 *per mensem.*
Serjeant	Overseers, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades (Rs. 100, Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 *per mensem*).	Revenue subordinates drawing pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 149 *per mensem.*
	Indian.	
Subadar	Sub-Engineers . . .	Revenue subordinates drawing Rs. 250 and over *per mensem.*
Jemadar	Supervisors	Revenue subordinates drawing pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 249 *per mensem.*
Warrant Officer	Overseers	Revenue subordinates drawing pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 149 *per men-*

2. The ranks hereby conferred do not give these departmental officers any disciplinary powers whatever over soldiers, but entitle the officers concerned to take their places on mixed committees according to dates of commission. Officers holding commissions as volunteers will not take that rank on service, but will hold the rank conferred by their departmental standing.

3. Military Officers borne on the permanent cadres of the Public Works and State Railways establishments when employed departmentally in the field will retain the Army rank to which they are entitled, except in cases where their civil positions according to the above comparative table entitle them to higher rank. In such cases they will be given local rank according to the foregoing table.

RECRUITING.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1122.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that recruits wishing to serve as Combatants in His Majesty's Indian Army, for the duration of the present war, shall be enrolled and attested on the following form :—

Form No. 1-A.

COMBATANTS.

ENROLMENT OF (a).

*No.*_____ *Name*_____ as a Combatant in the _____ Corps

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following nine questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name ? . . . . . 1._____
2. What is your father's name ? . . . . . 2._____
3. What is your religion, class and tribe ? . . . . 3._____
4. What is your Village, Thana, $\frac{\text{Pergunnah}}{\text{Tehsil}}$ and District ? . 4. Village_____ Thana_____ Pergunnah / Tehsil_____ District_____
5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power ? . 5._____
6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State ? . 6._____
7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State ? If so, state in which, and the cause of discharge (b) and also whether you desire your previous service in His Majesty's Forces to reckon towards good conduct pay, pension or gratuity, by refunding any gratuity or pension you may have received on or since discharge in not more than 36 monthly instalments, counting from date of re-enlistment ? . . . . . 7._____
8. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your former service ? . . . . . 8._____
9. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government ; if so, on what account ? . . . . . 9._____
10. Are you willing to be enrolled in the (c) ? . 10._____
11. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea, and allow no caste usages to interfere with your military duty ? . . . . . 11._____
12. Are you willing to be permanently transferred, at any time when necessity arises, to any corps of the group to which the corps in which you are then serving belongs ? (d) . . . . . 12._____
13. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated ? . . 13._____
14. Are you willing to serve until discharged in accordance with the following conditions provided His Majesty shall so long require your services ? . . . . . 14._____

When you have served till the conclusion of the present war, you will be entitled to receive your discharge with all convenient speed. If, however, at the conclusion of the war you desire to remain in the service, you will be entitled to do so on your signing the agreement printed below under the heading "Variation of Conditions as to Discharge".

(*a*) When a Recruit is enrolled for service in a special class (*e.g.*, bandsman, schoolmaster, etc., or when as in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides or the Indian Artillery, two or more classes of combatants exist in the same corps, the class for which enrolled will be entered here. In all other cases this space will be left blank.

(*b*) If so, the Recruit should be asked to produce his Discharge Certificate.

(*c*) Enter corps in which enrolled.

(*d*) Infantry, military, railway companies and signal companies only.

I _____ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

*Signature of Recruit*_____

*Signature of Witness*_____

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above-named person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions, Nos. 1 to 9, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at_____ this _____ day of _____ 19 .

*Signature of Enrolling Officer*_____

ATTESTATION.*

Certified that the above-named person took the prescribed $\frac{\text{oath}}{\text{affirmation}}$ before me at_____

this _____ day of _____ 19 .

*Signature of Attesting Officer*_____

TRANSFER TO THE RESERVE.†

On being transferred to the Reserve I consent to the conditions as to discharge accepted by me on my enrolment being cancelled and the following substituted for them.

I will be entitled to my discharge at any time unless war is imminent or existing: provided that, if I am discharged at my own request before having served two years in the Reserve, I will, before being so discharged, refund the cost of the passage to my home granted to me when I was transferred to the Reserve.

*Signature*_____

Signed in my presence at_____ this _____ day of _____ 19

*Signature of Commanding Officer*_____

TRANSFER TO THE COLOURS (FROM RESERVE).‡

On being transferred to the Colours, I consent to the conditions as to discharge accepted by me on my $\frac{\text{transfer to}}{\text{enrolment in}}$ the Reserve being cancelled and the following substituted for them.

When I have served three years from this date I will be entitled to receive my discharge within two months from the date of applying for it, unless war is imminent or existing, or the squadron, battery or company to which I belong is ten per cent. below strength, provided that in the event of my deserting service between date of desertion and date of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

Signature

Signed in my presence at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19

Signature of Commanding Officer _____

VARIATION OF CONDITIONS AS TO DISCHARGE.

I agree to serve _____ § years from this date before being entitled to my discharge.

Signature _____

Signed in my presence at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19

Signature of Commanding Officer _____

* To be completed when the enrolled person is attested. I. A. A. Section 12 and Rules 8 and 9.

† For use when a person enrolled for an active establishment is transferred, with his own consent, to the Reserve.

‡ For use when a person serving in the Reserve is transferred, with his own consent, to the Colours.

§ In the case of men who, having enlisted for the period of the war, wish to remain in the service, the period will be four years less the period already served since date of enrolment.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th December 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 2nd and 8th December 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.	Lieutenant Frank Alexander del'ass.	27th November 1914.	France	Killed in action.
10th Jats, attached to 9th Bhopal Infantry.	Captain Gerald Henry Walter Mortimer.	23rd November 1914.	„	Ditto.
34th Sikh Pioneers	Captain Alexander Masters	24th November 1914.	„	Ditto.
2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Charles William Maxwell.	24th November 1914.	„	Ditto.
4th Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, 2nd Devonshire Battery.	Captain H. Wilton	28th November 1914.	Dinapore	...

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 11th December 1914.

RETIREMENT.

No. 93.—Lieutenant C. O. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th November 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th December 1914.

No. 336.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey by State Agency for a re-alignment of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway from the neighbourhood of Pahargunj on the north to the neighbourhood of Kilokri Railway station on the south.

This survey will be known as the Delhi re-alignment survey.

No. 337.—Mr. G. J. King, Head Draughtsman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (ranking as Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent), is appointed as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 14th December 1914.

No. 338.—Mr. E. Burton, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is temporarily transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

The 8th December 1914.

No. 339.—Mr. N. A. Todd, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is confirmed in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3.

No. 340.—Mr. G. H. Goff, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is confirmed in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4.

No. 341.—Mr. T. W. Richardson, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4, and promoted to class III, grade 3, sub. *pro tem.* until further orders.

No. 342.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 157, dated the 11th June 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be

iable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Sitapur Municipality.	House Tax.

The 10th December 1914.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 343.—In the second column of the Schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 222, dated the 24th August 1911, as amended by Notification No. 291, dated the 28th October 1914, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the Burma railways, *for* the entry "Land tax" against "Nattalin Municipality" *read* "House and land taxes".

No. 344.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 221, dated the 24th August 1911, as amended by Notification No. 24, dated the 16th January 1913, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana Malwa) railway, *for* the entry "House tax" against "Cawnpore-do." *read* "Tax on houses, buildings and lands".

T. RYAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 10th December 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The disturbance near Ceylon, which was referred to in last week's report, either passed away to the west or gradually disappeared; by the morning of the 9th the observations at the coast stations had ceased to give any indications of its existence. It occasioned widespread rain in the south of the Peninsula during the first five days of the week.

A depression formed over Baluchistan on the 3rd, and gave fairly general precipitation in northeast Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab on the 3rd and 4th; heavy snow fell in Kashmir on the 4th.

2. *Burma.*—A few falls of rain were reported from Tennasserim.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was no rain.

Northwest India.—Precipitation was nearly general in northeast Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab on the 3rd and 4th, and in Kashmir on the 4th.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain fell in southeast Madras from the 3rd to the 6th, and in south Madras on the 7th. Rainfall occurred in the south of the Konkan on the 8th.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows:—

December 3rd.—Fort Sandeman 0·71″, Trivandrum 1·40″, Tinnevelly 2·80″ and Pamban 1·00″.

„ 4th.—Rawalpindi 1·57″, Khushab 0·87″, Murree 1·53″, Cherat 1·48″, Srinagar 1·70″, Sonamarg 4·05″, Dras 1·06″, Tinnevelly 3·86″, Negapatam 1·42″ and Cuddalore 1·80″.

„ 5th.—Sonamarg 1·13″, Simla 1·03″, Tinnevelly 1·11″, Negapatam 1·56″, Cuddalore 2·64″ and Kodaikanal 3·01″.

„ 6th.—Port Blair 1·24″, Pamban 1·60″ and Cuddalore 2·40″.

„ 7th.—Calicut 1·35″, Tinnevelly 1·47″ and Pamban 1·57″.

„ 8th.—Karwar 1·97″.

„ 9th.—Port Blair 1·82″ and Calicut 1·78″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, the Konkan, Malabar and Madras Southeast; and was normal in Lower Burma and Mysore. No rain fell over the rest of the country; but in the following divisions the absence of rain is a normal feature of the weather at this time of year:—Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces East, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad South.

A new rainfall period begins with this week, and the departures from normal for the period are thus the same as those for the week.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 10th December 1914.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 10th December 1914.			Percentage departure from normal	
	Actual rainfall in inches	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	3·4	1·8	+1·6	3·4	1·8	+1·6	+89	
Lower Burma	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	
Chota Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Punjab, East and North	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·4	0·1	+0·3	+300	
Punjab, South-West	0·4	0	+0·4	0·4	0	+0·4	...	
Kashmir	1·6	0·1	+1·5	1·6	0·1	+1·5	+1500	
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·8	0	+0·8	0·8	0	+0·8	...	
Baluchistan	0·6	0·3	+0·3	0·6	0·3	+0·3	+100	
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Central Provinces, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central Provinces, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Konkan	0·6	0	+0·6	0·6	0	+0·6	...	
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mysore	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	
Malabar	2·0	0·3	+1·7	2·0	0·3	+1·7	+567	
Madras, South-East	3·3	1·1	+2·2	3·3	1·1	+2·2	+200	
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	
Madras Coast, North	0	0·5	—0·5	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated 10th December 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th December 1914.

Burma.—Light rain fell in one district. Reaping of autumn rice is general and that of winter rice has commenced. Prospects are good in Upper Burma. The cultivation of spring rice and miscellaneous crops and harvesting of cotton and groundnuts are in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has fallen slightly but is still much above normal. The supplies are scanty and the market for white rice is dull.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in a few subdivisions. Sowing of mustard is nearly finished. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Plucking of tea still continues in Darrang and Lakhimpur. Sowing of spring rice has commenced in Sylhet. Prospects of tea are good. The outturn of winter rice and sugarcane is fair. The average price of common rice has fallen by 3 per cent. Cattle disease is reported from two districts.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of winter rice is progressing briskly and the outturn is estimated at 81 per cent of the normal. Sowing of spring crops is still in progress in some districts and the crops are suffering for want of rain. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be not favourable. Damage to winter rice by insects is reported from Khulna and Bogra. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 1 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy is in progress and pressing of sugarcane has commenced. The outturn of paddy has been considerably affected by the failure of the *hathiya* rain. Sowing of spring crops still continues in some places. Rain is badly needed for the standing spring crops in several districts. The average price of common rice has slightly risen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but rain is badly wanted in some States.

United Provinces.—Except for slight showers in the Dehra Dun district practically no rain has fallen throughout the provinces. More rain is needed in a few places especially in some of the northern, central and Bundelkhand districts. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops and poppy have been completed in most places and are approaching completion in others. Germination is good. Cotton picking and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well and are being irrigated where practicable. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are rising in some districts but are on the whole practically stationary.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain was nearly general. It was beneficial to spring crops. The condition of standing sugarcane, cotton and other crops is average to good. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. The yield of cotton is generally average to good and that of other crops is average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Sowing of wheat continues and is normal or above normal. Prospects of the spring crops are good. *Toria* is being harvested in some districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell throughout the Province. The weather is cool. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. The Paharpur canal is running. Harvesting of autumn crops continues with the average yield. Sowing of spring crops is in progress. Cane is being pressed and *gur* is being made in Peshawar. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and are rising in the case of gram in Peshawar but are falling in the case of *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 18 and maize from 11 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Ramban, Akhnur and Rampur Rajori tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was insignificant in Baramula and heavy elsewhere. Agricultural operations for spring crops have been finished in Baramula and Muzaffarabad. Cattle disease is abating in Uttarmachhipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are falling in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week The weather is cool and clear. Sowing and irrigation of spring crops continue. Picking of cotton is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Sowing of spring crops is approaching completion and harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Cotton picking is in progress in Indore and in the Southern States. Crops have been damaged in the Lughasi and Garrauli States of Bundelkhand for want of rain. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in some villages of the Indore State, Nagod and the Teonthar tahsil of the Rewa State in Baghelkhand. Water and fodder are available. Prices are rising in Bhopal, are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere. Poppy sowing has been finished in Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cold. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Spring crops are generally in good condition but a shower of rain would be welcome for the young seedlings which are reported to be withering especially on light soils in parts of the northern and plateau districts. The supply of fodder and water is adequate and cattle are in good condition. *Juar* fell by 2 seers per rupee in Akola. Wheat shows a slight tendency to rise and rice to fall

Feudatory States:—Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. Spring crop are doing well but a little rain would be beneficial to them. The price of rice is beginning to fall. *Kodon* in Kawardha which fell by 5 seers last week rose by 2½ seers during the week under report.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and are withering in two talukas of Poona and three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar and parts of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen in the Karnatak and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Cotton is being picked. The early rice crop is being harvested. Spring crops are being sown. Standing crops are generally in good condition and are being weeded. Late rice lands are being prepared and sown. Cattle disease prevails in three talukas. Prices of grains are high and steady. Wheat sells at 5½, coarse rice at 6¼ and *juar* at 15½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Bir, Usmanabad and Bidar.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Mysore and Chitaldrug and that of rice in Mysore. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is fair. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in all districts except Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Light rain fell during the week. Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee and cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Travancore, heavy in Chingleput, Madras, Trichinopoly, Pudukkottai, Madura and Ramnad, good in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar, Cochin and the Nilgiris, light to fair in Vizagapatam, Banganapalli, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor and Salem and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered in parts of one district for want of rain, have been affected by floods in parts of Tinnevelly and require rain in parts of two districts. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or concluding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, Nellore and the central districts except Trichinopoly. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 10th December 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 5th December 1914 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	1	1
		Kaira District	3	1
		Ahmedabad District	7	2
		Broach „	..	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Surat District	3	3
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	5	5
	Central	Nasik District	41	33
		Ahmednagar District	2	2*
		East Khandesh District	8	2
		Poona Town	12	7
		Poona District	46	34
		Satara „	53	42
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	1	1
		Belgaum „	24	20
		Dharwar „	84	59
		Hubli Town	..	...
		Bijapur District	26	27
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	2	2
		Karachi District	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	17	13
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	1
		Kathiawar Agency	15	13
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	116	95
		TOTAL	466	363
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	22	12
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	49 (b)	38 (b)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	14 (d)	10 (c)
		Mangalore Town and Port	10	5
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	6 (a)	6 (a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	3	1
		Trichinopoly District	1	1
		Chittoor District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	105	73

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 28th November 1914 against Poona Town *read* 18 deaths *for* 84 deaths.

(*a*) One imported. (*b*) Two imported. (*c*) Three imported. (*d*) Five imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 28th November 1914 :—

Hyderabad Town *read* 19 cases, 10 deaths for *nil*.

Hyderabad District *read* 1 case for *nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	29	19
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	13	8
		Shahabad District	21	16
	Tirhut	Saran District	45	33
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	3	1
		Palamau	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	21	18
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	20	14
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	152	109
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	5	3
		Muzaffarnagar District	13	15
		Meerut „	45	42
		Bulandshahr „	13	6
	Agra	Aligarh District	15	15
		Mutra City	1	1
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	11	9
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	8	7
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	8	8
		Cawnpore District	8	5
		Fatehpur „	12	8
		Allahabad „	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	19	14
		Jaunpur „	3	3
		Ghazipur „	98	82
		Ballia „	52	47
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	16	14
		Basti „	16	9
		Azamgarh „	106	76
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	10	10
		Unao „	28	27
		Rae Bareli „	...	...
		Sitapur „	7	5
		Hardoi „	2	2
		Kheri „	1	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	1	1
		Fyzabad District	40	29
		Bahraich „	13	13
		Sultanpur „	...	...
		Partabgarh District	5	5
		Bara Banki „	88	34
		TOTAL	589	489

In the return for the week ending 28th November 1914 against the Saharanpur district, *read* 3 cases, 2 deaths *for* nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	60	39
		Gurgaon „	11	10
		Rohtak „	12	15
		Karnal „	79	79
		Ambala „	48	22
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	171	127
		Jullundur City	22	13
		Jullundur District	132	68
		Ludhiana „	123	59
		Ferozepore „	14	10
	Lahore	Lahore City	1	...
		Lahore District	13	5
		Amritsar City	6	6
		Amritsar District	82	82
		Gurdaspur „	108	65
		Sialkot „	71	63
		Gujranwala „	123	89
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	16	14
		Gujrat „	55	55
		Jhelum „	104	59
		Rawalpindi „	200	108
		Attock „	27	23
	Multan	Lyallpur District	13	11
		Jhang „	13	8
	Native States	Nabha State	24	15
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	116	116
		Kapurthala State	92	49
		TOTAL	1,741	1,310
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	5	3
		Tharrawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	..	...
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	2	2
		Myaungmya District	2	2
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	1
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	9	8
		Magwe District	3	3
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	6	6
		Meiktila „	1	1
		TOTAL	28	26
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	16	16
	Jubbulpore	Saugor Town	30	16
		Saugor District	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	5	3
		Hoshangabad District	17	12
		Narsinghpur „	2	2
	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur Town	1	1
		TOTAL	71	50

In the return for the week ending 28th November 1914 against Nabha State *read* 8 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	2	1
		TOTAL	2	1
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	32	...
		Bangalore City	15	13
		Bangalore District	32	26
		Mysore City	9	6
		Mysore District	38	23
		Hassan „	1	2
		Kadur „	7	3
		Kolar „	17	18
		Kolar Gold Fields	22	13
		Tumkur District	14	7
		Shimoga „	5	5
		Chitaldroog „	10	5
		TOTAL	202	121
Hydera-bad State.	...	Raichur District	10	8
		Bidar „	112	105
		Medak „	...	...
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	44	32
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	35	27
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	201(a)	172(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	106	80
		Gwalior	...	...
		TOTAL	106	80
Raj-putana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Pro-vince.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	9	5
		TOTAL	9	5
		GRAND TOTAL	3,672	2,699

(a) From the 23rd to the 29th November 1914.

The following correction should be made in the return for the week ending 28th November 1914.
Bhopal State read 70 cases, 58 deaths for *nil*.
Gwalior „ „ 12 „ 8 „ „ „

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

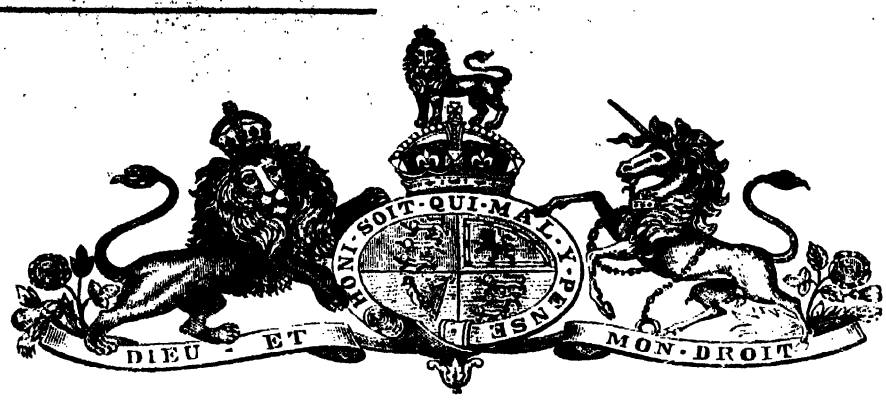
	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	28th November 1913.	28th November 1914.	1913.	1914.	28th November 1913.	28th November 1914.			
		Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	7,72,369	7,64,000	289	286	2,60,79,446	2,56,84,000	...	3,95,446	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	6,611	8,600	315	410	2,46,629	2,89,000	42,371	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	946	998	7,45,092	6,19,000	783	620	2,23,91,063	2,07,88,000	...	16,03,063	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	478	1,572	1,570	8,70,915	6,40,000	554	408	2,47,63,707	2,06,83,000	...	40,80,707	
	East Indian	775	2,540	2,549	20,67,193	19,15,000	811	751	6,72,74,244	6,63,53,000	...	9,21,244	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	19,38,064	13,62,000	764	534	5,08,93,172	4,61,52,000	...	47,41,172	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	54,160	59,000	430	468	14,42,487	19,50,000	5,07,513	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	3,117	2,700	77	67	1,06,221	98,000	...	8,221	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	30,790	20,500	543	360	10,85,029	7,16,000	...	3,69,029	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	6,68,882	6,58,000	259	255	2,40,73,875	2,39,72,000	...	1,01,875	
	North-Western (including 2' 6' gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	16,13,522	14,70,000	402	349	5,73,16,152	5,55,90,000	...	17,26,152	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,37,753	2,69,000	274	168	1,53,26,368	1,32,57,000	...	20,69,368	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	1,891	3,300	57	43	(a) 41,738	95,400	53,662	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	7,403	7,000	231	219	3,13,636	3,02,000	...	11,636	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,50,103	1,37,000	186	161	44,35,021	44,02,000	...	33,021	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,35,400	6,82,000	348	318	1,85,30,699	1,79,86,000	...	5,44,699	
	Burma	306	1,552	1,552	4,66,783	3,59,000	301	231	1,48,83,976	1,45,41,000	...	3,42,976	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	21,111	16,900	170	136	8,95,179	6,53,000	...	2,42,179	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	36,611	29,300	128	102	14,34,909	11,97,000	...	2,37,909	
	Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	73,603	63,700	179	155	24,81,765	24,64,000	...	17,765	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,454	4,68,928	5,07,000	323	349	1,85,74,713	1,84,72,000	...	1,02,713	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,263	19,100	160	177	6,08,025	6,10,000	1,975	...	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,32,385	1,70,000	296	216	64,53,049	62,22,000	...	2,31,049	
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	30	30	2,069	3,600	68	120	85,361	79,000	...	6,361	

5' 6" gauge.	[illegible]	449	[illegible]	383		8,[illegible]	68	68	1,49,881	2,68,000	669	...
	Khanpur-Chachran	32	22	22		[illegible]	27	27	24,615	23,600		1,015
	Ludhiana-Dhuri Jakhal	217	79	79	14,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	188	152	4,90,604	4,96,000	396	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	5,33[illegible]	4,[illegible]	156	135	1,82,207	1,72,000		10,207
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	,34,286	97,[illegible]	402	293	40,23,634	35,96,000		4,27,634
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,453	4,400	160	129	1,90,841	1,94,000	159	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	26,382	24,000	244	222	11,54,697	8,34,000		3,20,697
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	,21,495	9[illegible],000	283	231	34,91,784	34,25,000		66,784
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	137	155	155	25,433	20,000	164	129	8,81,950	7,94,000		87,950
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	13,846	13,000	67	62	4,11,663	3,84,000		27,663
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	31,591	22,200	203	143	8,47,745	7,87,000		60,745
	Tarkessur	312	22	22	6,351	5,000	286	227	2,33,835	2,43,000	165	...
5' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,618	2,200	78	65	84,398	81,700		2,698
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension)	87	89	89	6,485	6,800	72	71	2,46,184	2,66,000	19,816	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	,239	,240	[illegible],42,542	,72,000	172	139	70,60,[illegible]66	69,77,000	...	83,566
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	45,885	36,100	3[illegible]0	236	11,18,053	10,[illegible]9,000	...	5 ,053
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,51[illegible]	6,700	145	129	2,29,676	2,44,000	14,324	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	33,678	25,800	143	114	9,64,893	10,55,000	90,104	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	9,3[illegible]1	7,600	281	230	1,84,716	1,79,000	...	5,716
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	83	27,0[illegible]9	23,200	291	270	8,92,357	8,64,000	...	28,357
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	,322	13,800	78	72	5,13,225	,37,000	23,775	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	,710	24,800	155	113	8,85,245	,09,000	23,755	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	,414	73,100	209	165	24,45,013	,45,000	,99,987	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	,370	4,800	87	66	1,94,859	,81,000	...	13,859
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	,854	4,300	108	80	1,88,530	,93,000	[illegible]4'0	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	,030	,074	,631	70,700	100	66	36,02,189	,99,000		6,03,139
	Junagad	105	113	114	,150	9,200	108	81	3,81,114	,81,000		114
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	,520	4,[illegible]00	183	155	1,97,249	,91,000		,249
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	,657	3,000	47	30	1,31,299	,32,000		,299
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	[illegible]	,004	12,900	194	139	5,24,342	,91,000		,342
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55		,5[illegible]4	12,100	227	220	3,24,433	,08,000		,433
	Rohilkund-Kumaon	149	268		,315	30,100	143	112	[illegible]3,82,739	,40,000		,739
	Sangli	153	5		665	500	133	100	23,177	23,200	[illegible]3	..
	Shoranpur-Cochin	195	65		,297	13,600	189	209	4,28,917	,29,000	[illegible]3	..
	Tanjore District Board	183	103		,887	16,400	145	159	6,8[illegible],669	,53,000		,659
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67		,412	4,500	95	67	1,8[illegible],062	,76,000		),052
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116		,632	13,200	316	114	,19,1[illegible]5	6,93,000		,125
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)		..		.	300	...	22	...	5,100	,100	..
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)		..		.	700	...	64	...	24,200	,200	..
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20		875	600	47	30	57,565	45,100		,465
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)		..		.	1,500	...	56	...	31,300	300	..
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142		,678	12,300	96	87	,03,2[illegible]6	,40,000	784	..
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)		..		.	700	...	28	...	28,100	100	..
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26		455	400	17	15	16,9[illegible]4	16,300		671
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (*f*)		..		.	4,400	...	92	...	,52,000	000	.
	Murtjapur-Karanja (*g*)		..		.	2,100	...	105	...	5,200	,200	.
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28		,820	2,000	65	71	65,647	76,900	,253	.
	Rajpipla	67	[illegible]		,002	1,500	54	40	80,577	77,100		,477
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452			,605	19,000	482	373	,16,0[illegible]6	,32,000		,056
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*h*)					1,000	...	24	...	23,000		.
	Piparia-Bilara					500	15	20	18,0[illegible]1	16,300		,741
	TOTAL	66					176	135	,6[illegible]4			
	GRAND TOTAL	359	3,618	34,[illegible]		,9,3[illegible]	376	313	,0[illegible],49,0[illegible]	,9,200		

(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
(*e*) Opened from 5th December 1913.
(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1913
(*g*) Opened from 1st November 1914.
(*h*) Opened from [illegible] 1914.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

December 2.

1950. D. L. Barooah. *Improvements in concrete well rings and the like.*

December 3.

1951. N. R. Subramanian. *Excelsior tourist mosquito curtain frame.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1635. H. A. Wickham. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for treating latex.*
1676. L. Linden. *Method of and apparatus for treating suspensions of solids in liquids.*
1849. K. K. Bernard. *Improvements in punkah and storm-proof contrivances for oil lamps.*
1853. United Fruit Co. *Process of treating sugarcane.*
1855. J. Aikenhead. *Improvements in waterproof bags.*
1912. H. A. Stenning & J. H. Stirling. *Improvements in and relating to superheaters especially applicable to locomotives.*
1913. W. J. Vincent. *Improvements in rotary pumps and motors.*
1916. S. O. S. Limited and E. W. Janson. *Improvements in destructor apparatus for the treatment of faecal or other sewage matter.*
1918. L. L. Fermor. *A method for rendering reh lands cultivable.*
1919. D. C. Reinohl. *Improvements in recovering precious metals from their ores.*
1920. Ed. Kummer A. G. *Improvements in watches.*
1921. W. H. Beddard. *Improvements in coin testing machines.*
1922. T. A. L. Whittington. *Improved railway chair.*
1924. J. P. O'Donnell. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1626. G. R. Lawrence. *Aeroplane.*
1627. G. R. Lawrence. *Combustion engine.*
1689. Stuart American Products Co. *Improvements in apparatus for carbureting air.*
1690. Stuart American Products Co. *Improvements in process of carbureting air.*
1761. D. H. Stent. *Reinforced concrete ash pans and pits for railway tracks.*
1803. L. Green. *Improvements in and relating to keys for holding down railway, tramway, tramroad rails and the like in their supporting chairs.*
1806. Major R. L. McClintock. *Explosive grenade.*
1807. Major R. L. McClintock. *Illuminating grenade.*
1829. A. J. Parker. *An improved detachable device for aerating liquids.*
1856. H. J. K. Wallis. *The vibration mirror for musketry instruction.*
1864. J. T. Haslam. *A new or improved method of securing railway carriage and wagon doors and apparatus therefor.*
1868. G. Musso. *Improvements in and relating to the transmission of electrical impulses over circuits of high electrostatic capacity.*
1869. G. Musso. *Apparatus for the transmission of electric impulses.*
1882. W. J. Still. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1612. Whitehead Morris & Co., Ld., and Farmer.
1691. (Mrs.) Wilson.
1718. Cottard & Cie.
1725. Ad-Display Machine Corporation.
1773. Dickson.
1798. Singh.

PATENTS SEALED.

1476. Galloway & Frame.
1795. Dodman.
1801. Ashford.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

184 of 1903. Wilson. (To 8 December 1915.)
540 of 1904. Window Glass Machine Co. (To 8 February 1916.)
438 of 1906. Davda. (To 22 December 1915.)
408 of 1907. Tice. (To 16 December 1915.)
105 of 1908. Solomon. (To 29 January 1916.)
520 of 1908. Wynberg. (To 22 July 1916.)
246 of 1909. Aktien Gesellschaft Brown Boveric & Cie. (To 14 December 1915.)
285 of 1909. Eisenwerk (Vormals Nagel & Kaemp) Aktien Gesellschaft. (To 17 January 1916.)
545 of 1909. Monin. (To 9 December 1915.)
662 of 1909. Wolff. (To 28 January 1916.)
179 of 1910. Societe Anonyme Electrometallurgique Procedes Paul Girod. (To 9 November 1915.)
261 of 1910. Kohler. (To 21 December 1915.)
447 of 1910. General Electric Co. (To 15 November 1915.)
465 of 1910. Bowles. (To 31 January 1916.)
523 of 1910. William Simons & Co., Ld. & anr. (To 1 December 1915.)
526 of 1910. Archer. (To 9 December 1915.)
555 of 1910. Smith. (To 8 December 1915.)
659 of 1910. Levick. (To 26 January 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1905.

104, (Willson).

1909.

166, (Kuhn). 502, (Kimber & Thornton). 501. (Kimber & Thornton). 564 (Bamanshaw). 627, (Leese).

1910.

43, (Reid & Rickie). 46, (Armstrong). 48, (Cook). 49, (Groeling). 58, (Gabillard). 69, (Fox & Bowchier). 70, (Weiser). 72, (Arbuckle). 75, (Jones). 76, (Yarrow and Company (Bolton) Ld. & Yarrow). 79, (Worswick). 299, (Edwards). 309, (Biehler). 344, (Ware and Ware). 373, (Ryland and Louis). 375, (Humphris). 381, (New Superheater Co., Ld.). 390, (Wardlaw).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

November 30th to December 5th, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 2460-2501. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. November 23.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
„	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
„	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
„	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
„	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
„	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers. Advice of the shipment of copies has been received.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	„	„ 1903-04	„	„ 3	„
(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1913-14	„	„ 2-8	

N.B.— Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots ; Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kolkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1.	M. Ahmed Bux	Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5.	M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th December 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta . .	19,89,000	24,14,75,460	24,34,64,460	13,71,66,009	20,69,228	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,57,35,183	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500
Cawnpore .	...	2,81,78,490	2,81,78,490	1,11,60,628	59,16,352	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	1,70,76,980	(b) Nominal value—₹4,69,26,571
Lahore . .	...	3,15,21,975	3,15,21,975	1,03,86,297	1,19,49,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,35,710	
Bombay . .	87,20,495	17,06,16,715	17,93,37,210	3,55,91,821	5,87,12,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,43,04,423	
Karachi . .	...	2,06,19,295	2,06,19,295	67,80,243	31,34,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,14,628	
Madras . .	17,32,725	6,23,60,995	6,40,93,720	3,51,00,500	20,70,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,71,70,935	
Rangoon . .	...	4,33,36,115	4,33,36,115	6,45,05,136	36,30,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,35,496	
	1,24,42,220	59,81,09,045	61,05,51,265	30,06,90,634	8,74,82,775	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,46,73,355	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			66,02,910	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another . .									7,25,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			60,39,48,355								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		60,39,48,355	

£84,000 (₹12,60,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th December 1914. The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th December 1914 to 6,45 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH DECEMBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bombay .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 10th December 1914.

G. H. WILLIS, Capt., R.E
Offg. Master of the M

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th December 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 98,66,676 9 9			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,17,23,938 4 3	2,15,90,614	14	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	22,15,04,458	14	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,70,125	2	7
Sundries	26,63,178	9	6
RUPEES	28,69,28,377	8	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,27,33,630	0	0
Other authorized Investments.	1,06,63,855	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,46,53,703	2	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,97,04,077	6	11
Bills discounted and purchased	1,89,54,375	7	6
Balances with other Banks	15,17,243	7	9
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	26,02,802	8	2
Stamps	12,586	1	9
Sundries	3,64,431	4	8
Rs. A. P. 17,12,06,714	7	3	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 6,93,26,019 2 7	11,57,21,663	0	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 4,63,95,643 14 4			
RUPEES	28,69,28,377	8	2

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,10,702 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,85,345 0 0

Rs. 11,96,137 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 10th December 1914. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 46·86

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of October 1914 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	2,099,686	907,178
Recoverable from His Majesty's Treasury	1,000,000	...
	3,099,686	907,178
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	4,006,864	

H. F. HOWARD,

Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;

Calcutta, the 11th December 1914.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 8600-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 24 of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, it is hereby notified that the following person has been appointed, under section 12 of the said Act, a Member of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi Province :—

Sayed Umrao Mirza Rizawai, *vice* Haji Abdul Ghani.

The 4th December 1914.

No. 8617-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 28th November 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	100	114	214	67	90	157	...	...	...	93	4	38	1	21	3	31	36	67	48·4	35·5
	Notified Area	3,673	1	1	2	...	2	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	27·8
	Total .	...	101	115	216	67	92	159	...	...	...	95	4	38	1	21	3	31	36	67	...	...

The 5th December 1914.

No. 8647-*Education*.—The Reverend A. M. Nelson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, has been appointed Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Delhi, and assumed charge of his duties with effect from the afternoon of the 1st December 1914.

The 7th December 1914.

No. 8656-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 30th November 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	56	59	...	...	...	44	...	12	...	...	3	2	5	12	17
Nangloi	53	56	...	...	...	45	...	10	...	...	1	...	5	11	16
Najafgarh	44	58	..	...	...	30	...	27	...	...	1	1	11	14	25
Subzimundi	9	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	48	34	...	...	...	15	...	19	...	...	..	...	9	5	14
Raisina	22	13	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total of the District .	232	224	...	1	...	149	...	68	...	...	6	3	31	42	73

No. 8658-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 30th November 1914.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	...			Ghi	40	0	0
„ husked	6	10	0	Flour (Wheat)	5	12	0
Wheat, white	5	6	0	Tobacco Leaf	9	6	0
Barley	3	5	0	Turmeric	7	0	0
Oats	...			Salt Sambhar	1	12	0
Jowar	3	4	0	Hides (Cow)	40	0	0
Bajra, white	3	3	0	Bran	2	14	0
Maize	3	3	0	Grass, dry	1	2	3
Gram	4	3	0	Straw (Bhusa), white	1	9	0
Arhar Dál	6	0	0	Bengal Coal	0	10	0
Linseed	6	8	0	Jowar Stalks	0	10	9
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6	0	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2	3	0
Poppyseed	...			Plough Bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6	8	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	5	2	0	Cotton seed	2	3	0
Cotton (cleaned)	10	12	0	Bejhar	3	8	0

Detail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 30th November 1914.

Seers of 80 tolas only.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.		Items.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chs.		Srs.	Chs.
Wheat, white	7	4	Maize	12	0
Barley	11	8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6	8
Rice — Best sort	3	0	Firewood	70	0
Rice — Common sort	5	12	Bengal coal	53	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	12	0	Salt Sambhar — Wholesale	23	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	12	0	Salt Sambhar — Retail	22	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur	7	4
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	9	0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	9	4	Bejhar	11	0

No. 8693-*Revenue and Agriculture.*—Under section 3 (*c*) of Act XVII of 1887 the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to declare the portions of the revenue estates entered on the annexed schedule to be an estate within the meaning of the definition of section 3 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Hadbast No.		Name of the village.	Area within Imperial Delhi Committee Boundary.
1	4		Majahadpur (whole)	328·97
2	5		Gatto Serai (whole)	80·71
3	6		Mobarakpur Kotla (whole)	289·27
4	7		Musjid Moth (part)	59·39
5	8		Rajpur Khurd (part)	125·54
6	9		Bahlolpur Bangar (*alias* Serai Kale Khan (part)	23·33
7	234		Arakpur Bagh Mochi (whole)	795·72
8	235		Muhammadpur Munifka (part)	243·79
9	236		Alipur Pilanji (whole)	1,557·26
10	237		Malcha (whole)	1,792·09
11	238		Dasghara (whole)	921·92
12	240		Todapur (part)	571·82
13	241		Shadipur (part)	764·04
14	242		Khanpur Raya (part)	285·38
15	243		Sadhaura Khurd (part)	40·21
		Mauza, Delhi.	Ferozabad Bangar (whole)	384·89
			Jatwara Kalan (whole)	586·46
			Khandrat Kalan (part)	720·91
			Banskauli (part)	916·87
			Jehan Numa (part)	107·76
16	252		Andhauli (part)	110
			Ferozabad Khadar (whole)	444·53
			Mubarikpur Reti (whole)	189·85
			Gundli (whole)	21·60
			Arazi Silampur (whole)	97·50
			Kaithwara (part)	176·51
17	253		Narhaula (whole)	1,355·53
18	254		Raisena (whole)	949·88
19	255		Sarbau Serai (whole)	321·92
20	256		Kussak (whole)	974·71
21	257		Bibipur (whole)	299·42
22	258		Jur Bagh (whole)	560·58
23	259		Bahlolpur Reg (whole)	130·82
24	260		Khairpur Nau Mahla (whole)	451·17
25	261		Sikandarpur (whole)	261·09
26	262		Nizampur (whole)	1,279·95
27	263		Babarpur Bazidpur (whole)	837·62
28	264		Indarpat (whole)	885·57
29	265		Nangla Machhi (whole)	239·90
30	266		Shamspur Jagir (whole)	134·50

No. 8694.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that one separate record of rights does not exist for the areas constituted on estate by Notification No. 8693 of 7th December 1914 the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct under section 32 of Act XVII of 1887 that a record of rights be made for that area.

No. 8695.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the record of rights of the estates entered in the annexed schedule require a special revision owing to the exclusion of certain areas from them and the constitution of these areas into a separate estate by Notification No. 8693 of 7th December 1914 the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct under section 32 (2) of Act XVII of 1887 that the record of rights of the estates in the annexed schedule shall be specially revised.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Hadbast No.		Name of villa
1	4		Majahadpur.
2	5		Gatto Serai.
3	6		Mubarakpur Kotla.
4	7		Musjid Moth.
5	8		Raipur Khurd.
6	9		Bahlolpur Bangar, *alias* Serai Kale Khan
7	234		Arakpur Bagh Mochi.
8	235		Muhammadpur Munirka.
9	236		Alipur Pilanji.
10	237		Malcha.
11	238		Dasghara.
12	240		Todapur.
13	241		Shadipur.
14	242		Khanpur Raya.
15	243		Sadhaura Khurd.
16	252	Mauza Delhi.	Ferozabad Bangar.
			Jatwara Kalan.
			Khandrat Kalan.
			Banskauli.
			Jehan Numa.
			Andhauli.
			Ferozabad Khadar.
			Mubarikpur Reti.
			Gundli.
			Arazi Silampur.
			Kaithwara.
17	253		Narhaula.
18	254		Raisena.
19	255		Sarban Serai.
20	256		Kussak
21	257		Bibipur.
22	258		Jur Bagh.
23	259		Bahlolpur Reg.

Serial No.	Hadbast No.	Name of village.
24	260	Khairpur Nau Mahla.
25	261	Sikandarpur.
26	262	Nizampur.
27	263	Babarpur Bazidpur.
28	264	Indarpat.
29	265	Nangla Machhi.
30	266	Shamspur Jagir.

Delhi, the 8th December 1914.

No. 8725-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following to the list of medicinal preparations, issued with this office Notification No 14—C. & I., dated 3rd January 1914, which were exempted from the operation of the rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 232, dated the 15th December 1900, as subsequently amended :—

1. Decoctum papaveris.
2. Linctus, opiatus.
3. Pilula hydrargyri cum creta et opio.
4. Papaveri capsules (dried lanced poppy heads from which opium has been extracted).
5. Sanative Pills, Jayne's.
6. Tinctura Opii Benzoica.

Delhi, the 9th December 1914.

No. 8752-*Education.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, proposes to declare that the undermentioned monuments are protected under the said Act :—

Monuments.	Locality.
1. Khirkee Musjid	Village Khirkee.
2. Walls, gateways, bastions and internal buildings of both inner and outer citadels of Tughlakabad Fort	Tughlakabad.
3. Tomb and mosque of maulana Jamali Kamali .	Mehrauli.
4. Tomb of Sultan Ghari	Malikpur Kohi.

Any objection to the above proposal received in writing within one month from the date of posting by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st December 1914.

No. 1354—4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of Sub-Assistant Sergeon Chel Behari Lal as a nominated member of the Kekri Municipal Committee with effect from the 1st November 1914, *vice* Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ibrahim Khanbhai transferred from Kekri.

No. 1357-*C.*—979-*II.*—Pandit G. V. Tulpule, M.A., is appointed to be Professor of Sanskrit in the Government College, Ajmer, on Rs. 100—10—150 per mensem, on probation for one year, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 3rd December 1914.

No. 1384-*C.*—65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the following holidays to be public holidays during the year 1915.

Classification of holidays.	Name of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No.
All creeds . . .	New Year's Day . .	1st January 1915 .	Friday . . .	1
Muhammadan .	Bara Wafat . .	29th „ „ .	„ . . .	1
Hindu . . .	Shiv Ratri . . .	12th February 1915 .	„ . . .	1
„ . . .	Holi . . .	1st and 2nd March 1915	Monday and Tuesday .	2
„ . . .	Silsaptmi . . .	8th March 1915 . .	Monday . . .	1
Christian . . .	Good Friday . .	2nd April „ . .	Friday . . .	1
„ . . .	Monday after Easter .	5th „ „ . .	Monday . . .	1
Muhammadan . .	Urs Fair . . .	20th and 21st May 1915	Thursday and Friday .	2
Hindu . .	Baisakhi Fair . .	28th May 1915 . .	Friday . . .	1
All creeds . . .	King Emperor's birthday.	June „ . .		1
Muhammadan . .	Shabibarat . . .	28th „ „ .	Monday . . .	1
„ . .	Idul Fitar . . .	13th August „ . .	Friday . . .	1
Hindu . . .	Raksha Bandan . .	24th „ „ . .	Tuesday . . .	1
„ . . .	Janam Ashtami . .	2nd September 1915 .	Thursday . . .	1
„ . . .	Savatri Fair . .	16th „ „ .	„ . . .	1
„ . . .	Jal Jhulni Ekadashi .	19th „ „ .	Sunday . . .	1
„ . . .	Dasera . . .	15th, 16th, and 17th October 1915.	Friday, Saturday and Sunday.	3
Muhammadan . .	Idul Zuha . . .	20th October 1915 .	Wednesday . . .	1
Hindu . . .	Dipmalka . . .	6th and 7th November 1915.	Saturday and Sunday .	2
„ . . .	Yam Duj . . .	8th November 1915 .	Monday . .	1
Muhammadan . .	Moharrum . . .	16th to 18th November 1915.	Tuesday to Thursday .	3
Hindu . . .	Pushkar Fair . .	17th to 22nd November 1915.	Wednesday to Monday .	6
Christian . . .	Christmas . . .	24th to 31st December 1915.	Friday to Friday .	8
				42

No. 1386-C.—65.—It is hereby notified that the courts and offices under the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1915 :—

Classification of holidays.	Name of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No.
All creeds	New Year's Day	1st January 1915	Friday	1
Muhammadan	Bara Wafat	29th January 1915	Friday	1
Hindu	Shiv Ratri	12th February 1915	Friday	1
Ditto	Holi	1st and 2nd March 1915	Monday and Tuesday	2
Ditto	Silsaptmi	8th March 1915	Monday	1
Christian	Good Friday	2nd April 1915	Friday	1
Ditto	Monday after Easter	5th April 1915	Monday	1
Muhammadan	Urs Fair	20th and 21st May 1915	Thursday and Friday	2
Hindu	Baisakhi Fair	28th May 1915	Friday	1
All creeds	King-Emperor's Birth-day.	June 1915		1
Muhammadan	Shabibarat	28th June 1915	Monday	1
Ditto	Idul Fitar	13th August 1915	Friday	1
Hindu	Raksha Bandan	24th August 1915	Tuesday	1
Ditto	Janam Ashtami	2nd September 1915	Thursday	1
Ditto	Savatri Fair	16th September 1915	Thursday	1
Ditto	Jal Julni Ekadashi	19th September 1915	Sunday	1
Ditto	Dasera	15th, 16th and 17th October 1915.	Friday, Saturday and Sunday.	3
Muhammadan	Idul Zuha	20th October 1915	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Dipmalka	6th and 7th November 1915.	Saturday and Sunday	2
Ditto	Yam Duj	8th November 1915	Monday	1
Muhammadan	Moharram	16th to 18th November 1915.	Tuesday to Thursday	3
Hindu	Pushkar Fair	17th to 22nd November 1915.	Wednesday to Monday	6
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December 1915.	Friday to Friday	8
				42

NOTE 1.—In English and Vernacular Offices where there are no arrears of work, last Saturday in the month may be observed as a holiday.

2. Last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury office, Ajmer, instead of last Saturday.

3. Muhammadan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

4. Local holidays may be granted for great festivals and fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, when there are no arrears of work.

5. Civil Courts vacations commence from the 1st August 1915 and continue till 30th September 1915. No fresh suits shall during the time be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before 15th July 1915 and for the disposal of any urgent work.

6. The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday will be notified separately in due course.

7. Chehlum will be observed as a local holiday for Shias only.

8. There will be no eclipses during the year 1915.

Camp Ajmer, the 5th December 1914.

No. 1410-*C.*—*1044-II.*—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve of Basti Ram, son of Pandit Deo Dutt, of Bikaner, as a candidate for a license to prospect and mine for minerals in the British district of Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 4189.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in the Brahui language at an examination held at Quetta on the 30th November 1914 :—

1. Captain R. C. Dickinson, 28th Light Cavalry.
2. Second-Lieutenant G. Uloth, 28th Light Cavalry.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 2256-*E.*—In anticipation of the transfer of his services to the Delhi Province, Mr. L. W. Lewis, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Public Works Department, Burma, took over charge of the 2nd Circle of Superintendence, Delhi, on the afternoon of the 30th November 1914, from Mr. C. G. Barnett, Officiating Superintending Engineer.

The 7th December 1914.

TRANSFER AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

No. 2486-*E.*—Mr. C. G. Barnett, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 1st December 1914, to the VI Project Division, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Barnett took over Executive charge of the VI Project Division on the forenoon of the 1st December 1914, from Mr. H. J. Glenn, Officiating Executive Engineer.

The 8th December 1914.

No. 2500-*E.*—The services of Mr. T. O. Foster, Assistant to the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, he assumed charge of his duties as an Assistant to the Architect Member, Imperial Delhi Committee, on the forenoon of the 16th November 1914.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Pusa, the 4th December 1914.

No. 2481.—Mr. A. V. Iyer, officiating First Assistant to the Imperial Agricultural Chemist, was granted privilege leave for two months and three days under articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 21st October 1914.

No. 2482.—Mr. Bhailal M. Amin, appointed to officiate as Second Assistant to the Imperial Agricultural Chemist in Notification No. C-224, dated 18th September 1914, is to continue to act in the appointment during the absence of Mr. A. V. Iyer on privilege leave or until further orders.

B. COVENTRY,
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 3rd December 1914.

No. 14.—Mr. J. Silvester, Deputy Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of 13 days' furlough, in continuation of the combined leave granted, *vide* this office Notification No. 7 of 1914.

H. B. HOLMES,
Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1914.

No. 49.—Mr. D. N. Batra, Assistant Engineer, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in paragraphs 639-643, Chapter VII, State Railway Construction Code, held on 16th November 1914.

The 7th December 1914.

No. 50.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 29, dated 1st June 1914, Mr. W. A. C. Sisson, Executive Engineer, is granted under article 316, Civil Service Regulations, special leave on urgent private affairs for two months and nineteen days with effect from 4th July 1914.

The 9th December 1914.

No. 51.—Mr. W. K. Guest-Williams, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 *(a)* of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 12 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from 7th October 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th December 1914.

No. 126.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

1st Class,	F. G. H. Deeks	6th September 1914.
1st „	C. R. Coxe	15th August 1914.
2nd „	H. F. DePenning	6th September 1914.
3rd „	J. S. Salt	16th August 1914.
„ „	G. H. Blaker	18th August 1914.
„ „	J. C. Dyer	7th September 1914.
„ „	M. J. X. Dolphin	6th September 1914.
„ „	C. F. H. Quick	16th August 1914.
„ „	J. E. R. Heppolette	7th September 1914.

The 5th December 1914.

No. 127.—First Class Assistant Surgeon F. R. Smith, I.S.M.D., is granted privilege leave for three months and leave in or out of India for 9 months under paragraphs 228, Army Regulations, India, Volume II and 435 *(b)*, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, with effect from the forenoon of 1st August 1914.

This office notification No. 110, dated the 25th August 1914, is hereby cancelled.

The 8th December 1914.

No. 128.—The services of 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon W. E. Cody, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 12th September 1914.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal, under section 54 of Act III of 1913.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. A. Sendles, late Inspector of the Muzaffarnagar District Police.	... ..	26th September 1914.	The Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarnagar, on 16th October 1914.	The Superintendent o Police, Muzaffarnagar, ha been asked to report t matter to the Adminis tator General, Unite Provinces of Agra an Oudh, appointed unde the Administrator-Gene ral's Act III of 1913.
Mr. F. Mitchell, late a Manager of Messrs. Kellner & Coy., at Gaya.	Gaya . .	5th October 1914 .	The District Judge of Gaya, on 19th November 1914.	It is reported that th deceased left no assets He was indebted t Messrs. Kellner & Co to the extent of Rs. 98-5- The personal property o the deceased appears t have been taken over b the Police.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 8th December 1914.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1914.

No. 2162-*Ap.*—Khan Sahib B. B. Gariba, Postmaster, Poona, pay Rs. 400—500, i granted an extension of privilege leave for two months with effect from the 16th Novembe 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1914.

No 3919-*E.*— The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establish ment (Engineering Branch) of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from th lates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. R. W. Mathews . .	Inspecting Telegraphist .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	17th April 1914 t 29th June 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provision in Section 4, Sub-section (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the following Ordinary Fellows of Calcutta University elected by the Registered Graduates will vacate their Fellowships on the 31st of March, 1915 :—

Babu Janakinath Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Phanindralal Ganguli, M.A., B.L., F.R.A.S.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to direct that two Ordinary Fellows shall be elected in January next by the Registered Graduates of the Calcutta University from among themselves.

The election will take place at the Senate House in Registrar's Room, Darbhanga Library Building, on Saturday, the 23rd January, 1915.

No person, unless his name has been entered in the Register of Graduates and unless he has paid his fee for the year, will be qualified to nominate, to vote, or to stand as a candidate for election.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a Registered Graduate, and no person will be allowed to nominate more than *one* candidate. The nomination of a candidate shall be made in writing in the following form, which will be signed by the person making the nomination :—

FORM OF NOMINATION.

I, _____, Registered Graduate No. _____, do hereby nominate _____, Registered Graduate No. _____, as a candidate for election as an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Chancellor.

The following is a brief statement of the special qualifications of my nominee :—

The _____ *191* . *Signature* _____

The nomination paper should be, on the face of it, addressed to the Registrar, Calcutta University, and must reach his Office not later than 5 P.M. on the First of January, 1915. A printed list of the nominees (with the name of the first proposer in each case) and statements of their qualifications will be forwarded to the Registered Graduates on the 5th January, 1915.

On the 8th January, 1915, the Registrar will forward a Voting paper, containing the names of the candidates proposed and their first proposers, by registered post to each of the Registered Graduates. *The Voting paper must be filled up and signed in the presence of the Registrar at the Darbhanga Library Building on the 23rd January 1915, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., but Graduates who will not be able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up and sign their Voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate, a Judge, a Subordinate Judge, a Munsiff (excluding Village Munsiffs), a Fellow of the University (including Honorary Fellows), or a Principal of a College affiliated to this University. In the absence of a Magisterial or Judicial Officer of the rank aforesaid in a Native State, the signature must be acknowledged before the Chief Minister or the Chief Magisterial Officer of the State.* Voting papers may also be filled up and signed before the Registrar, between 4 and 5 P.M. any day (other than a Sunday or holiday) between the 9th and the 22nd January, 1915. The officer before whom such acknowledgment is made or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall countersign the Voting paper, as having been signed before him by the person whose signature it bears. A voter of the rank aforesaid will not be competent to countersign his own Voting paper. All Voting papers duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 23rd January, 1915, after which no Voting paper will be accepted. A Graduate who is not known to the officer in whose presence he intends to fill up and sign his Voting paper must bring with him his Diploma or other satisfactory proof of identity.

Each voter shall have only *one* vote for each vacancy which is to be filled up and can give only *one* vote to any one candidate.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 1st December, 1914.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 132 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 25th November 1914.

In the matter of Baijnath Lall, Peon, No. 13, Sandwith Road, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Baijnath Lall an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 25th day of November 1914.

CASE No. 157 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 24th November 1914.

In the matter of Moung Lu Gale and Ma Tha, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by K. A. N. Pillappa Chetty of Rangoon, a creditor of Moung Lu Gale and Ma Tha, both traders and rice-millers, of No. 4, 28th Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Moung Lu Gale and Ma Tha was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 23rd day of November 1914.

CASE No. 177 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 21st November 1914.

In the matter of Dabbiru Madhava Row, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dabbiru Madhava Row, postman, residing at No. 73, Mindan Road, Dalla, Rangoon, on the 20th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dabbiru Madhava Row.

CASE No. 178 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 26th November 1914.

In the matter of Muthusawmy Pooniacoty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Muthusawmy Pooniacoty, clerk, residing at No. 53, Upper Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of November 1914 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Muthusawmy Pooniacoty.

CASE No. 84 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd December 1914.

In the matter of William Henry Aurthur Skidmore, residing at No. 50, Lewis Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said William Henry Aurthur Skidmore an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of December 1914.

CASE No. 129 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Nobin Chandra Seal, Barber, of 41st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Nabin Chandra Seal an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 3rd day of December 1914.

CASE No. 179 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Kan Gyee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Kan Gyee, vegetable broker, residing at No. 95, Culvert Road, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 28th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Kan Gyee.

CASE No. 180 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 1st December 1914.

In the matter of Mahomed Raza, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Raza, residing at No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Raza.

CASE No. 181 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Vincent Netto, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Vincent Netto, Packer, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., residing at No. 27, 123rd Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Vincent Netto.

CASE No. 182 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Palaniyappa Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Palaniyappa Chetty, one of the partners of the Firm of P. L. P. money-lenders residing at No. 27, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Palaniyappa Chetty.

CASE No. 183 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Maung Ba Sine, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Sine, clerk, residing at No. 14, Roweth Street, Poozoondaung, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Sine.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 75 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohamad Ismail, son of Ahmad Bakhsh, caste Rain of Delhi, Sub zimandi, Lambigali.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohamad Ismail to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 22nd of December 1914.

SUIT No. 84 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 4th December 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Balkishan Das, son of Dwarka Das of Delhi, Ballimaran.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Balkishan Das to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 8th of January 1915.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 8th December 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Kanhoya Lal *alias* Harkishan, son of Bihari Lal of Delhi, Dharampurah.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Kanhoya Lal to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 5th of January 1915.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 60 OF 1914.

Dated the 1st December 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Usman, son of Muhamad Ishaq, Caste Mughal, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 31st August 1914, on behalf of Mohamad Usman, the debtor himself, and on reading the said petition and hearing the Creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 60 OF 1914.

Dated the 4th December 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Usman, son of Mohamad Ishaq, Caste Mughal, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Mohamad Usman was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 1st December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 57 OF 1914.

Ajmer, the 25th November 1914.

Rampertab, minor son of Ramgopal, under the guardianship of Mussammat Radha of Kekri (Ajmer) . . . . . Applicant, Insolvent

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Seth Dana Mal of Deoli	61	8	0
2. Sheo Karan, Ajmer	62	11	3
3. B. Umrao Singh, Ajmer	201	4	9
4. Roarmal of Ajmer	22	11	6
5. Paras Ram of Nasirabad	49	0	0
6. Chanderji Birdhi Chand, Deoli	10	0	0
7. Heralal, Nasirabad	212	14	6
8. Narain Dass Khatri	18	5	3
9. Bisheshur Nath, Dhampur	212	1	0
10. Sahib Ram, Bundi	4	1	9
11. Radhaballab, Ajmer	119	4	0
12. Durgadatt Jagannath of Delhi	180	0	0
13. Balwan Singh Nihal Singh	299	1	9
14. Moolji Dhoolji of Sampla in Kishengarh	75	7	6
15. Rughnath Ramgopal	28	7	9
16. Seth Ram Deo and Phool Chand, Kekri	399	9	3
17. S. Sugan Chand, Kekri	35	0	0
18. Ganga Ram Badri Narain, Kekri	19	2	0
19. Ram Dial Kanhia Lal, Kekri	49	3	0
20. Birde Chand Bhooralal	55	0	0
21. Harak Chand, Kekri	2	14	0
22. Heralal Golab Chand, Kekri	50	0	0
23. Phadalal Mahajan, Lawaria	25	0	0
24. Manga Lall of Kekri	33	0	0
25. Balji, Bargaon	10	0	0
26. Ranglal, Nandsi	161	0	0
27. Ramnath Balu Ram, since died, represented by Ram Dass, Khawas.	55	14	0
28. Bakhtawara, Kekri	50	0	0
29. S. Heralal Chandlal	4,030	0	0
30. Fouj Mal Ghasi Lal of Kekri	1,450	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Rampertab has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court on 7th January 1915 at 11-30 A.M., the creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 25th day of November 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.	
				Month.	Year.
160	Padma Lochan Mohanty	12-1, Wellington Street	Manufacturer of patent medicines	17th July	1912
20	Khoda Bux	8, Ram Mohun Ghose's Lane	Leather merchant under the name and style of Khoda Bux Mahommed Siddig.	5th February	1914
151	Ganoda Prosad Ghose	119, Sitaram Ghose's Street	Carrying on business with Hari Das Ghosh, deceased, in woollen and piece goods merchants.	17th June	"
160	Hari Das Ghose	Ditto	Woollen and piece goods merchant	25th "	"
169	Manmatha Nath Dey and Broja Durlav Bose	16, Ganguly Lane	Dealers in spices under the name, style and firm of Ram Lall Banerjee, Manmatha Nath De and Broja Durlav Bose.	1st July	"
171	Abinash Chunder Dutt	16, Sankar Halder's Lane	Aerated water manufacturer under the name, style and firm of "Jupitar."	3rd "	"
172	Bhuban Mohan Ghose	5, Fakir Chand Mitter's Street	Builder and Contractor, now a clerk in employ of Messrs. K. C. Ghatak & Sons.	3rd "	"
173	Nim Chand Surana *alias* Nemi Chand Surana	7-1, Armenian Street	...	6th "	"
174	Rajendra Mohan Karmakar, Jogendra Mohan Karmakar and Radha Ballab Karmakar.	18, Broja Dulal Street	Gold and silversmiths in co-partnership with Debendra Mohan Karmakar under the name and style of Madhu Sudan Karmakar.	7th "	"

n the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.	
				Month.	Year.
175	Shibnath Bannerji	24-1A, Durga Charan Mukherji Street	Dealer in Tamarind	9th July	1914
176	Fanindra Nath Bose	104, Beadon Street	Building Contractor	10th „	„
177	Shaik Azizuddin	48-1, Rutton Sircar Lane	A Gomosta in the service of Messrs. Giyasuddin & Co.	10th „	„
178	Charles Baker	18, Elliot Road	Photo Artist under the name and style of "C. Vandyke".	10th „	„
179	Bitchha Lal Bhuth	1, Cotton Street	Gunny Broker in co-partnership with Bisseswar Dass under the style of Bisseswar Das Bitchha Lal.	13th „	„
180	Rajendra Lall Dass Gupta	13-4, Ram Kanto Bose's Street	Kaviraj	13th „	„
181	Ajodhya Prosad Sing	158-4-8, Mechua Bazar Street	Stationer under the name, style and firm of A. P. Sing	14th „	„
182	Kanairam Harlalka and Debsook Roy Harlalka.	8, Sambhunath Mullik Lane	Carrying on business in piece goods in co-partnership under the name and style of Mohun Lal Rung Lal.	14th „	„
183	Ramswaroop Durgadut	113, Monohar Das Street	Cloth merchants and dealers in piece goods	17th „	„
184	Gya Prosad	71 Chasadhopapara Street	Gomosta in the firm of Bijraj Maliram	17th „	„
185	Woodhub Churn Sadhukhan and Atul Chander Sadhukhan.	67-4, Strand Road	Oil merchants in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Woodhub Churn Sadhukhan and Atul Chander Sadhukhan.	20th „	„
186	Sheik Ijjat Ali	23-2, Dhurrumtollah Street	Dealer in beddings and bed requisites under the name and style of Kunja Behary Neogi and in co-partnership with one Aminuddin Halder under the name and style of Aminuddin Halder and Ijjat Ali.	22nd „	„

187	Satish Chandra Roy Chowdhury	7-1 A, Shampooker Lane	Plumber in the Calcutta Corporation	22nd	"
188	Claude Charles Augier	7, Wellington Lane	Mechanical Engineer	22nd	"
189	Meghraj Settya	15, Nurmull Lohea Street	Trader in miscellaneous goods jointly with one Tularam Settya under the name and style of Tularam Meghraj.	22nd	"
190	Lal Behary Saha, Krishna Lal Saha, Sukhlal Saha, Mati Lal Saha and Nritya Lal Saha.	1, Hurro Chunder Mullick's Lane	Dealers in jute and seeds and Commission Agents under the name, style and firm of Lal Behary Saha, Krishna Lal Saha, Suk Lal Saha.	23rd	"
191	Radha Kissen Bunsidhar (Sridhar Bhat, Bunsidhar Bhat and Umadhar Bhat).	170-1, Harrison Road	Petty shopkeepers dealing in caps, etc.	23rd	"
192	Harry Grand	10, Lindsay Street	Assistant in the employ of Francis, Harrison, Hathaway & Co.	31st	"
193	Srish Chander Bose	74-1, Harrison Road	Trader in piece goods	7th August	"
194	Nogendra Nath Dawn	5-1, Dawn Lane	Trader in Perfumery	7th	"
195	Joseph James D'Costa	9, Howe Lane	Clerk, Deputy Accountant General, Post and Telegraphs.	7th	"
196	Syed Mahammed and Nasirulla	47, Tara Chand Dutt's Street	Dealers in miscellaneous goods under the name and style of Syed Mahammed Nasirulla.	7th	"
197	Sham Sunder Agarwalla	3, Hanspukuria 1st Lane	Dealer in indented woollen goods under the name and style of Monohar Das Agarwalla.	11th	"
198	Chander Sekhar Ghosh	2, Bonomally Sircar Street	Carrying on a dairy business	12th	"
199	Bon Behary Mukerjee	10, Madan Mitter's Lane	Clerk, Bank of Bengal	12th	"
200	Kustur Chand	10, Shama Bai's Lane	Carrying on business in piece goods under the style and firm of Jagannath Sewdoyal.	17th	"
201	Muggan Mull	70, Clive Street	Dealer in piece goods under the style and firm of Johurmull Tansook Das.	17th	"

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.	
				Month.	Year.
202	Hara Gauri Sankar Sinha	77, Surpentine Lane	Employee in the Examiner's Office, E. B. S. Railway	18th August	1914.
203	Gerald Wilfred Mercado	5, Chowringhee Place	Manager, Grand Hotel Cafe	18th „	„
204	Baboo Lal Chowdhury	2, Baroda Prosad Thakur Lane	Hawker in miscellaneous goods under the firm of Seoratan Rekh Chand.	18th „	„
205	Harkissen and Deokissen	203, Harrison Road	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership between themselves and with one Lackinarain as dealers in miscellaneous goods under the name and style of Harkissen Sanker Lal.	18th „	„
206	Shaik Rabial Hossein	15-16, Ram Mohan Ghose Lane	Hide dealer under the name and style of Shaik Rabil Hossein.	18th „	„
207	Tarini Charan Ghosh	21, Hidaram Banerji's Lane	.....	19th „	„
208	Krishna Nath Dutt	57, Sukea's Street	Veterinary Surgeon and Hack Dealer	19th „	„
209	Abdul Cader Moolla Essabhoy	15, China Bazar Lane	Carrying on business in co-partnership as merchants and traders.	19th „	„
211	Hem Chander Dutt	13-1, Brindaban Pal's Lane	Printer and Publisher under the name and style of the Indiana Press.	27th „	„
212	Ramdeo Sureka	178, Harrison Road	Carrying on business in co-partnership as Commission Agents under the name and firm of Brindraj Ramdeo.	27th „	„
213	Worman & Co.	20, Strand Road	Mercantile firm carrying on business at 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Amritsar, Cawnpore and Peshawar.	1st September	„

214	Jitendra Natl. De	54, Mechua Bazar Street	Clerk in the employ of the Calcutta Corporation	1st	"
215	Roland Bertram Seth	16-1-1, Royd Street	Preventive Officer, Calcutta Customs	2nd	"
216	Sobha Chand, Chhaju Singh, Maru Singh and Parmanand.	402, Upper Chitpore Road	Gunny Brokers and dealers under the name and style of C. M. Chowdhury & Co.	2nd	"
217	Ramvakat Chaparia	71, Cotton Street	.....	2nd	"
218	Gobinddas Bhatia and Gordhone Das Bhatia.	45, Sikdarpara Street	Cloth merchants under the name, style and firm of Kaloomull Govind Dass.	3rd	"
219	Gustave Albini	3, Royd Street	Coal Merchant	3rd	"
220	Walter Scott Henderson	6/B, Lindsay Street	Tailors and Outfitters under the name, style and firm of Henderson & Co..	3rd	"
221	Ram Nath Bogla	5, 7 & 9, Mullick Street	Dealers in Nuts and Chilies (Firm Ram Nath Sundermull).	3rd	"
222	Robert Alpine D'Cruz	5, Blockman Street	Godown Clerk in the employ of Cox & Co.	3rd	"
223	Chogemull Serowgy Kashiwal and Nemi Chand Serowgy Kashiwal.	18, Hanspukur Lane	Merchants and Commission Agents	3rd	"
224	Henry Robert Charles	32, Dalhousie Square	Assistant, Director General of Telegraphs	8th	"
225	Alexander Lindsay Robertson	9, Tottie's Lane	Guard, E. I. Railway	8th	"
226	Kedar Nath Dutt	23, Goabagan Lane	Merchant in Sugar	8th	"
		67-1, Elliott Road	Assistant, D. Sasson & Co.	8th	"
228	Emile Terence Fleming	84-5, Ripon Street	.....	8th	"
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233	Surendra Nath Halder	46-1, Sanker Halder's Lane	Clerk, Government Telegraph Department	14th	"
234	Durga Charan Rakhit	153-1, Cotton Street	Carrying on business in Ghee	14th	"
235	Alfred John Gasper	25, Dixon's Lane	Assistant Yard Foreman, E. B. S. Railway	15th	"
236	Ram Lal Sukul	4, Nabab's Lane	Order Supplier	15th	"
237	Heeralal, Mungilal, Gunpatrai, Sagarmull and Radha Kissen.	13, Monohar Dass Street	Merchants and dealers in woollen goods under the name and style of Mungilal Prosad.	15th	"
238	Gour Chandra Das and Kunja Pal	17, Shibtolla Street	Carrying on business in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Gour Chandra Das.	18th	"
239	Ganga Bissen Therani	228, Harrison Road	Gomastha in the employ of Arjun Das Naharmull	15th	"

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.	
				Month.	Year.
240	Bhogirathmull and Lekharam	33, Moirahatta Street	Dealers in Papar Besan etc. in co-partnership under the name and style of Bhogirgthmull Lekharam.	22nd September	1914.
241	Sidheswar Dey, Ashutosh Dey and Banku Behary De.	27, Do. do.	Dealers in spices under the style and firm of Sidheswar Dey, Ashutosh Dey at No. 53-54 Mirbahar Ghat Street and at Khagaria in Monghyr as dealers in miscellaneous articles under the style and firm of Ashutosh Dey.	5th October	,,
242	Fateh Chand Hazarimull	2-1, Armenian Street	General Merchants	9th ,,	,,
243	Jesraj and Birdhichand	3, Old China Bazar Lane	Carrying on business in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Birdhichand Protapmull.	13th ,,	,,
244	Alphonse Marie Leonard Vonek	73, Lower Circular Road	Inspector, Customs House	21st ,,	,,
245	Madan Chobay	45, Raja's Katra	Hroker and dealer in country produce	22nd ,,	,,
246	William Cecil McCready	14, Wellesley 2nd Lane	Assistant, Oriental Gas Works, Calcutta	,, ,,	,,
247	Nope Chand	36, Puggyapatty	Carrying on business in piece goods in the name of Shamal Ram Nope Chand.	23rd ,,	,,
248	Kalooram and Gouri Dutt	90, Cross Street	Dealers in miscellaneous goods under the name style and firm of Kalooram Gouri Dutt.	,, ,,	,,
249	Bhagwandin Kalwar	97, Ahiritola Street	Petty grocer under the name and style of Bhagwandin Kalwar.	,, ,,	,,
250	Sheik Mahommed Baquar	33, Elliot Lane	Hakim	26th ,,	,,

Calcutta, dated the 30th day of November 1914.

C. GRAY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 744 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 2nd December 1914.

Re Nur Mahomed Moosa Tyed Allana, Ahmed Dada, Hubib Nur Mahomed, Mahomed Nur Mahomed Adam Nur Mahomed Ooner Moosa and Karim Moosa, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Karim Moosa, adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Nur Mahomed Moosa Tyed Allana, Ahmed Dada, Habib Nur Mahomed, Mahomed Nur Mahomed Adam Nur Mahomed Ooner Moosa, Karim Moosa and their firm of Karim Moosa have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 745 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 2nd December 1914.

Re Jakaria Haji Abdul Sattar, lately carrying on business in Bombay, Cochin, and elsewhere under the name, style and firm of Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Abdul Sakur as merchants and commission agents in Bombay at Katha Bazar outside the Fort, by his Munim and constituted Attorney, Mr. Abdul Rehman Jakab, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Jakaria Haji Abdul Sattar has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 746 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 2nd December 1914.

Re Kalianji Umersy, Valabdas Kalianji and Jethalal Jamnadas, trading under the name and style of Valabdas Kalianji at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, Debtors.

Whereas the abovenamed Kalianji Umersy, Valabdas Kalianji and Jethalal Jamnadas have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), and whereas the said Valabdas Kalianji and Jethalal Jamnadas have been this day adjudged Insolvents. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 748 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 2nd December 1914.

Re B. S. Lloyd & Co., a firm of English Merchants, carrying on business at Church Gate Street, Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed B. S. Lloyd, a firm of English Merchants, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 756 of 1914.

Bombay, the 8th December 1914.

Re Vadilal Vahalji of Bombay, Hindoo, Jain, Bania Inhabitant, residing at Gulalwadi out of Fort, and carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road in the name of D. Vadilal & Co., as Tailors, and in the name of Gambhirmal Vadilal as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Gulalwadi, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Vadilal Vahalji, trading as D. Vadilal & Co. and also as Gambhirmal Vadilal, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is furthert ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of he order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

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Notification No. 1271-23C., dated 28th March 1914—The Indian Companies Rules, 1914. Foolscap. Stitched. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Notification No. 2184—6, dated 1st April 1914—Amendment in the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Rules, 1913. Foolscap. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year 1913, compared with the year 1911 and 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*).

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Forty-seventh issue, Vol. II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (9*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of April 1914, No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31st, 1913. 47th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31st, 1913, 47th issue and the four preceding years; to which are appended the Accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India, Supplementary Volume, dealing with the Trade and Navigation of Aden, during the year 1912-13. Super-Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (7*a.*)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

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ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-13 or 3*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

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RAILWAY BOARD.

Report on the Working of the State Railways Coal Department for the calendar year 1913, by R. W. Church, Esq., B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

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Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhadga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

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Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Cosmo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

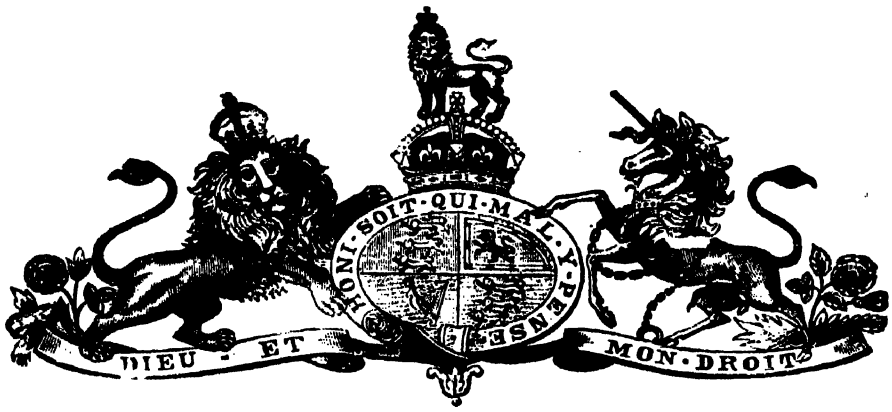
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

***Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series. by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21).** Re. 1.

Registered No. C-636.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 152716 and 151015 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Mehta Megh Raj, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MEHTA MEGH RAJ, Contractor.

Residence—Ferozepore Cantonment.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 022018 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1879 for Rupees One thousand standing in the name of Naqi-ul-Hasan the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of advertiser—SAYED NAQI-UL-HASAN

Residence—Extra Assistant Commissioner, Narsinghpur.

THE IMPERIAL BANK, LIMITED, DELHI.

Proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 8th November 1914, at Liquidators Office, Patiram Street, Delhi.

Present: Mr. Narayan Dass, Mr. Badri Pershad, Mr. Dwarka Nath Topa, Mr. Jawahar Lall, Mr. Kishori Lall, Mr Kishan Naraian and Mr. Sri Ram.

The above gentlemen waited for one hour to 6. P.M. and as no quorum was formed so the Meeting was adjourned to Sunday the 15th November 1914, at 5-30. P.M. at the Liquidators Office, Patiram Street, Delhi.

SRI RAM,

8th November 1914. Liquidator.

The adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders was held on 15th November 1914, at 6. P.M. at the Liquidators Office, Patiram Street, Delhi.

Present: Mr. Sri Ram, Mr. Tara Chand, and Mr. Kishan Naraian.

The notice convening the Meeting was taken as read.

The following resolutions were passed.

Resolved unanimously that as the Imperial Provident Insurance Society, Delhi, had never any funds of its own except what it borrowed from the Imperial Bank, Ltd., Delhi, and it has thus so far worked in loss and practically it never did or commenced any work so the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Delhi, be approached under sections 17 and 18, Provident Insurance Societies' Act, No. V of 1912.

2. Resolved unanimously that the extraordinary resolutions given in the notice and which runs as follow be passsd.

"That as the Imperial Bank, Ltd., Delhi, has gone into Voluntary Liquidation on 15th October 1914, and as the Imperial Provident Insurance Society was a part and parcel of the said Bank and also the Society has not commenced its working yet nor there is any likelihood or prospect of its doing any work so the Society be also taken into Voluntary Liquidation. And same Liquidators, namely, Mr. Tara Chand, pleader and Mr. Sri Ram, Bar.-at-Law be appointed its Liquidators as well."

SRI RAM AND TARA CHAND,

15th November 1914. Liquidators.

Proceeding of the creditors Meeting of the Imperial Bank, Ltd., Delhi, held on 8th November 1914, at the Liquidators Office, Patiram Street. Delhi, called by the Liquidators under section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act, VII of 1913.

The time of the Meeting was given at 5. P.M. by the notice. No gentleman turned up to 6. P.M. so the meeting was adjourned to 15th November 1914, at 5. P.M. at the Liquidators Office, Patiram Street, Delhi.

SRI RAM,

8th November 1914. Liquidator.

The adjourned creditors meeting was held on 15th November 1914, at 5-30. P.M. at the Liquidators Office, Patiram Street, Delhi.

Present Mr. Mohammed Ishaq, Mr. Radha Raman, Mr. K. S. Desai and Mr. Sri Ram.

Resolved unanimously that the proceedings of the Bank's General Meeting which were confirmed on 15th October 1914 be adopted and approved, and the appointment of Mr. Tara Chand and Mr. Sri Ram as Liquidators of the Voluntary Liquidation of the Bank is also confirmed.

SRI RAM AND TARA CHAND,

Delhi. 15th November 1914. Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, VII of 1913,

and

In the matter of the Basanti Oakdene Coal Co., Limited.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the Eighteenth day of September 1914, on the petition of Messrs. Linton Molesworth & Co., of No. 6, Royal Exchange Place in Calcutta, Creditors, it was ordered that the said Company be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1913.

6, HASTINGS STREET,
Calcutta, 7th December 1914.

LESLIE & HINDS,
Attorneys for the said Petitioners.

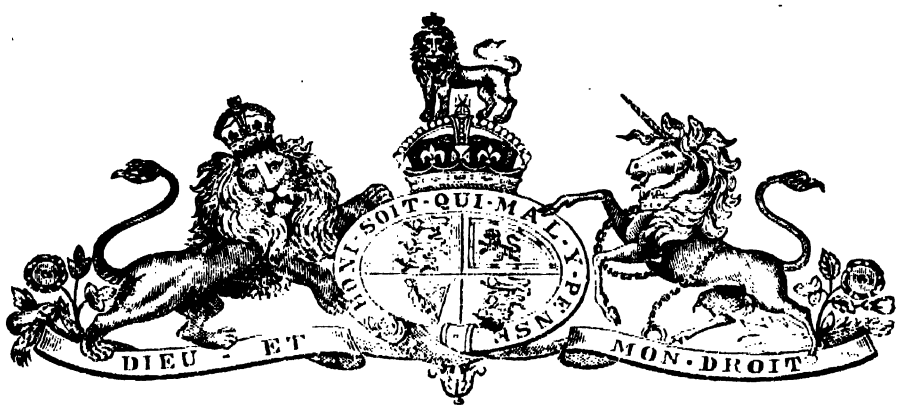
Estate Captain A. McNicoll : Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Archibald McNicoll, a Marine Captain in the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, who died on 18th April 1914 at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 15th January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

Calcutta; The 3rd December 1914.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 50. } **CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.**

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupee eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1914 OF :

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMER

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGU

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		R
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	19
urma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	40	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tavoy	...	...	26·67	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	41·03	40	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	35·36	37·87	47·06	49·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Maubin	...	...	36·36	41·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bassein	...	...	36·99	38·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	...	...	32·99	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	32·99	38·55	41·83	41·83	...	...	...	...	20·06	...	...	...	..
Pakôkku	...	...	42·95	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	22·38	...	...	..
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
ssam*—															
Surma—															
(Balagan]) Sylhet	30	31·25	46·25	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	33·12	31·25	51·25	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Gauhati	27·5	23·75	48·75	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
ngal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	26·25	...	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dacca	...	...	55	50 to 55	...	45 to 47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	62·5	62·5	43·75	45	...	...	...	32·5	...	35	...	...	..
Western—															
Bardwan	...	...	50	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Midnapur	...	...	48·44	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Northern—															
Pabna	36·25	33·12	56·25	55	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rangpur	30	28·75	67·5	60	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
har and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	57·5	55·62	42·5	35·62	...	...	28·75	26·25	...	37·5	...	35	..
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	66·56	44·37	38·12	...	...	...	26·56	...	...	..	...	..
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	50	50	38·75	32·5	...	...	28·75	24·37	30	23·75	...	...	..
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	41·98	45·62	47·03	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
ited Provinces—															
AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	29·32	26·25	57·24	53·02	42·4	35·31	45·83	39·32	34·9	24·53	...	...	...	...	..
Central—															
Cawnpore	32·50	25	...	55	42·5	35·62	50·62	40	31·87	25	...	22·5	...	25	..
Jhánsi	...	...	57·19	54·84	43·23	32·03	...	...	34·84	22·03	36·09	28·75	...	...	..
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	...	57·34	...	34·84	44·37	38·12	30·16	25	...	...	...	...	..
Agra	52·97	55·31	...	57·24	43·23	34·79	51·56	42·03	33·33	25·42	...	25·78	...	25·78	..
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	33·12	30	...	80	40	30	45·62	35·62	28·75	23·12	...	...	...	...	..
OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	47·03	44·43	43·28	35·52	50	43·28	31·98	25·78	...	...	...	...	..
Northern—															
Fyzabad	34·69	25	55·16	48·75	42·03	33·75	...	...	31·25	23·12	...	...	...	...	..

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice
† Not reported yet

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	44·14	34·97	59·26	48·12	53·78	43·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	48·48	51·61	54·7	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	48·48	42·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hensada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	18·71	17·11	40·76	37·43	68·82	51·61	65·98	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	57·14	44·44	80	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balganj Sylh
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·75	52·5	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·62	52·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	70	52·5	...	...	...	...	70	65	70	65	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	73·75	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	70	Dacca
...	40	35	40	35	53·75	47·5	36·25	35	...	...	53·75	52·5	70	63·75	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	40	28·75 to 31·25	56·87	45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·5	60	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	51·25	72·5 and 78·75	66·25 and 73·75	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	66·25	47·5	...	...	...	...	40	45	66·56	66·25	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
..	...	31·87	37·5	28·75	57·5	43·12	31·25	28·75	..	...	62·5	55	51·87 and 56·25	46·25 and 57·5	Bhágalpur
..	33·28	30·78	...	28·59	...	40	30·78	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
..	30·62	26·25	39·06	24·37	50	33·12	...	...	...	.	57·5	56·25	65	57·5	Patna
															Orissa—
..	...	...	38·07	35·94	60·83	47·03	47·03	32·81	..	...	...	...	75	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
.	...	...	42·34	25·78	52·4	40·73	...	...	...	...	55·16	56·41	55·16	51·2	Benares
															Central—
.	...	25	40·62	26·25	...	40	42·5	37·5	25	25	55	57·5	60·62	60	Cawnpore
	...	...	...	23·54	...	...	...	...	29·60	...	...	54·37	...	54·84	Jhánsi
															Western—
	32·03	...	37·19	25·78	57·19	33·28	...	37·34	...	...	...	53·28	66·56	...	Meerut
	...	25	40·99	25	...	36·35	57·13	42·08	28·85	25	61·51	57·24	69·53	57·24	Agra
															Submontane, west
	...	...	40	25	53·28	40	...	...	...	...	50	50	61·56	56·87	Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
	...	...	40·78	25·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	47·08	69·58	61·51	Lucknow
															Northern—
	...	...	42·08	25	57·03	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	52·5	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	191
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	17·16	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	16·89	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	18·25	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	21·77	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein*	...	...	581·82	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	26·23	22·61	...	..	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	640	711·11	...	...	26·67	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	640	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	530	650	65	62·5	22·5	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára*	...	...	460	485	60	65	21·25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	525	525	60	75	27·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	600	550	65	60	20	15·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	510	600	100	80	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	70	67·5	465	540	55	55	22·5	16·87	50	63·75	...	...	15	20
Western—														
Bardwan	...	...	470	525	65	75	22·5	19·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	500 to 520	550 to 600	78·75 to 80	65	20 to 20·62	20	130 and 135	120 and 125	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	550	540	60	50	21·25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	650	540	75	80	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	78·75	80	500	500	53·12	42·5	19·69	18·44	100	100	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	426·25	533·12	36·25	36·25	22·19	20·94	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	65	64·06	405	480	40	40	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	77·5	609·37	609·37	60·94	53·75	...	16·25	92·34	92·34	...	...	5	
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	69·84	66·67	488·91	533·33	55	44·43	25·31	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	73·75	...	420	520	48·75	35	17·5	17·5	135	140	72·5	80	...	...
Jhánsi	...	60·94	400	442·81	50	46·87	20	21·35	114·84	...	84·06	...	...	5·
Western—														
Meerut	..	...	438·44	512·34	44·37	40	17·97	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	84·17	94·11	400	492·29	63·96	57·13	17·34	17·76	110	110	95	125	6·67	5·
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	66·56	62·5	395	490	57·5	50	...	20	80	180	90	90 and 100	...	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	455	500	...	...	20·94	20	...	...	90	80	2·5	2·
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	460	525	43·75	30·62	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet.

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAW	JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
													Burma -
...	...	...	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	3	3·37	*Tenasserim*— Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	...	36·99	30·92	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	*Pegu (deltaic)*— Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	5·58	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)*— Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	2	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	28·83	26·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma*— Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·25	*Arakan*— Akyab
													Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	1 87	*Surma*— (Balaganj) Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·56	*Brahmaputra*— Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·06	Gauhati
													Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·81	*Eastern*— Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·22	Dacca
15	...	...	...	...	27·5	21·25	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·02	*Deltaic*— Calcutta
10	...	...	...	...	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·25	*Western*— Burdwan
6·56	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·12	*Northern*— Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·44	Rangpur
													Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	28·75	27·5	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	*Bihar, north*— Bhágalpur
...	...	...	6·56	5	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·06	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	10	7·5	22·5	20	...	...	...	...	1·87	2	*Bihar, south*— Patna
5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·06	*Orissa*— Cuttack
													United Provinces—
													(*a*) AGRA—
...	...	...	...	7·97	27·6	23·54	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	*Eastern*— Benares
...	...	...	1·25	7·5	23·75	20	60 to 70	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·37	*Central*— Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	Jhánsi
...	...	...	13·28	7·34	25	21·09	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	*Western*— Meerut
5	...	...	10	6·67	30·16	24·22	...	...	80	80	2·5	2·5	Agra
...	...	...	20	10	30	30·62	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur
													(*b*) OUDH—
...	...	...	13·33	6·25	26·25	22·5	40	40	...	...	2·47	2·47	*Southern*— Lucknow
...	...	...	12·5	6·09	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	*Northern*— Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST—co

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	191
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	47·5	40	...	...	33·75	31·98	37·5	29·63	43·91	31·6
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	...	...	51·56	52·5	35	32·03	40	35·62	23·75	24·37	...	20·47	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	34·69	32·5	55·16	56.25	36·41	33·28	40	39·06	26·25	23·75	27·19	25·62	33·44	30·7
South-eastern—														
Delhi	40	33·12	66·25	66·87	40	35·62	43·75	42·19	31·87	25	38·12	30 and 25	42·5	25·6
Submontane—														
Amritsar	35	32·03	58·75	55	34·06	30	39·06	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	56·25	56·25	33·75	36·25	37·81	40	24·37½	23·75	22·19	25	29·06	32·5
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	52·5	52·5	33·12	31·56	37·5	35·31	25	25	...	25	...	...
Multan	28·13	28·75	47·5	46·25	32·5	33·44	36·56	36·56	27·5	...	22·19	...	30	30·3
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	55·62	59·79	34·06	36·82	38·33	40·99	21·98	23·59	19·22	21·2	34·22	33·1
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	56·25	52·97	38·28	35.94	...	...	...	...	30·62	29·37	38·96	30·9
Shikarpur	...	27·81	...	65·62	35·47	32·81	...	...	26·67	27·5	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	37·81 to 39·69	38·75 to 41·25	62·5	62·5	31·25	30	29·06	28·75	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	38·18	...	...	...	...	...	29·17	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	50·94	44·75	43·54	...	...	...	...	27·76	25·62	30·47	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·11	...	32·29	...	30·58	36·8
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	...	...	..	...	27·86	31·51	31·93	31·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	47·92	38·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·66	26·7
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	...	...	52·6	41·82	...	...	...	...	41·09	32·85	...	36·77
Ahmadabad	..	...	60	56·25	47·5	38·75	...	...	32·5	27·5	36·25	30	46·25	33·12
Central Provinces *—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	...	46·12	42·25	41·19	33·37	53·31	44·5	...	...	33·69	30·37	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	42·12	43·25	32	53·37	42·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	46	38	39	34	45	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	49·25	45·25	47·5	39	...	...	...	...	30	29	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	44·75	45	35·75	...	...	...	...	33·75	28·75	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·1	32·9	...	36·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	30	...	...
Cuddapah	33·8]	40·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	32·7	34·5	58	56·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	35·2	35·2	...	60·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·7	39·1	...	46·2
Mysore—														
Mysore	27	26	64	66	57	60	51·98	51·98	...	...	33	28	...	...
Bangalore	36	32	72	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	48	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
38·12	28·59	37·5	29·06	...	...	61·56	...	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
...	...	34·37	24·37	64·06	40	...	...	30	32·03	66·72	66·72	64·06	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
37·81	25	34·22	25·62	58·59	41·25	40	28·75	28·59	30·78	57·19	55	65	56·25	*Central—* Lahore
30·62	21·25	36·87	25	55	35	...	...	25	25·94	60	85	62·5	55	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	34·06	25·78	...	..	...	...	30·31	32·03	...	...	67·5	61·25	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	28·75	31·87	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·87	...	46·87	...	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
25	...	31·25	24·69	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	...	...	60	...	*Western—* Lyallpur
35	25·62	30·78	26·87	...	...	...	...	29·37	30	...	...	...	62·5	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
33·18	30·78	30·05	26·41	53·35	33·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	Peshawar
...	...	...	27·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	30·26	...	...	...	...	...	29·69	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	33·12	30·31	66·25	45·31	...	...	26·87	26·87	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
40·16	32·5	...	...	70·99 to 87·81	57·5	56·87	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	...	27·34	57·97	51·2	...	...	20·16	...	...	52·45	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	45·36	30·94	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	45·62	32·45	...	...	...	...	21·67	23·33	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
...	...	...	30·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	47·55	34·58	...	...	...	...	23·07	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	38·75	30	55	45	...	...	26·25	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...	43·12	29·5	52	49	...	...	22·5	22·5	64	62	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	40	23·5	53·37	44·5	44·44	35	25	26·62	50	56·37	...	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	36	28	45	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	40	32	54	46	...	...	20	22	..	56	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	26·25	48·75	36·62	...	...	19·25	20·62	70·75	61·5	...	...	Amráoti
														Madras—
...	...	55·8	51·6	...	...	...	...	38·5	35·2	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	49·8	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	46·2	36·9	39·4	35·3	...	...	23·9	23·1	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	44·9	37·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	44·6	34	...	...	58·4	51·5	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	53·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	..	37·1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	48	28	70	60	68·59	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	46	32	66	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gra
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer	88·75	114·37	400	450	58 23	53·33	...	..	...	...	...	...	8·91
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferospur	66·72	80	425	581·87	50	53·28	18·12	16·72	88·91	80	72·66	114·22	...
Central—													
Lahore	84·22	80	474·06	556·25	51·56	48·12	14·22	14·84	130	75	88·91	110	...
South-eastern—													
Delhi	82·5	82·5	470	550	47·5	40	17·5	17·5	77·5	80	80	100	11·41
Submontane—													
Amritsar	87·5	87·5	440	515	53·28	44·37	14·37	14·37	...	...	60	70	...
Northern—													
Rawalpindi	...	...	426·25	550	43·75	38·75	18·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...
Western—													
Lyallpur	...	...	430	505	42·5	40	15	15	80	80	...	...	10
Multan	85	76·25	400	543·75	48·12	43·12	16·87	15·62	125	...	...	109·37	...
N.-W. Frontier Province													
Peshawar	...	...	457·13	474·06	53·33	51·2	15·1	15·1	127·97	116·35	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karáchi	...	89	415	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	388·75	572·5	...	43·91	...	...	57·5	42·5	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	430 to 485	540 to 580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—													
Deccan and Karnátak—													
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	483·85	...	76·82	75·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	466·67	526·3	71·93	77 19	...	...	228·07	245·62	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—													
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	491·67	70	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—													
Surat	89·37	92·24	416·83	605·42	...	75·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	380	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Central Provinces—													
Western—													
Nagpur	...	86·62	500	600	...	...	22·5	23·37	91·69	83·37	...	120	...
Central—													
Jubbulpore	69·56	76·25	410	480	...	...	...	22·25	100	144·25	76·19	106·62	...
Eastern—													
Raipur	...	...	430	500	...	...	21	20	180	160	...	82	...
Berar—													
Akola	86	...	533·25	630			18·25	19	114·25	114	...	...	...
Amraoti	89·37	83·37	400	500	...	...	20	20	133·31	121·75	...	...	9·56
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	98·3	80·8	579·3	548·9			...	22·4	...	...	57·6	64·1	...
Salem	...	...	548·1	445·2	70·4	56	...	...	188·4	182·1	85·7	85·7	...
Central—													
Bellary	...	66·2	539·3	634·9	71·3	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	460·5	526·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	41·2	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	133·3	65·8	63·5	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore	...	...	420·8	566·6	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	74·1	79·1	559·6	526·6	60 5	46·1	12·8	12·8	129·8	131·7	52·7	47·8	...
Tanjore	...	...	500	533·3	...	...	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	608·2	608·2	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	93	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	...	...	...
Mysore—													
Mysore	80	80	607·13	600	68·54	68·54	...	...	200*	205·68*	120	120	5·16
Bangalore	76	88	685·68	737·13	68·54	51·41	...	...	240*	240*	137·13	154·27	8·8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
...	6·15	...	8·44	...	...	34·79	30·78	110	...	80	80 to 90	2·5	2·31	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	7·97	7·34	32·03	...	250	90	170	150	2·56	2·5	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	10	10·62	29·69	25	140	150	170	170	3	2·56	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	30·62	11·41	17·5	10	25	18·75	80	80	150	150	2·51	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	7·97	6·87	23·44	20·62	120	100	...	...	2·78	2·66	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	6·56	10	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·31	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	26·87	23·75	100	100	140	140	2·75	2·62	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	22·81	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·64	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	...	...	5·16	6·35	16·61	17·55	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·8	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·87	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·16	Karachi
...	...	...	...	5	4·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	2·47	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	5·62	5·62	27·19	21·56	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·39	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·5	90	...	...	2·5	2·41	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·39	2·37	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·86	...	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·34	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·27	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·62	..	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·37	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	90	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·56	25	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2·12	2	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	60	100	80	2·19	2·25	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	8·1	3·2	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	..	60	60	2·62	2·44	Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	2·35	2·22	Salem
														Central—
...	...	12·4	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·38	2·25	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·25	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·68	Karnul
														East Coast, Central—
6·9	3·6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1·8	1·78	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·4	27·8	135†	123·76†	...	...	1·79	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7	13·5	190†	135†	...	...	2·33	2·06	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·45	2·44	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	...	40	2	2	Madura
														Mysore—
4·48	3·65	5·16	4·74	...	...	36·72	36·72	80	80	100	100	2·62	2·62	Mysore
8·8	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

NOTE.—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnight ending 15th November 1914 will be published in the Gazette of 19th instant

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, December 9, 1914

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 11	9 1	9 15	9 5	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 2	10 6	10 7	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 2	10 6	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	9 6	8 12	8 12	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 4	8 14	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 10	11 10	17 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 11	9 11	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 6	9 —	9 —	17 14	17 14	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 10	11 10	17 14	17 14	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 6	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 13	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	13 —	12 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 —	8 4	...	...	4 —	4 4	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 14	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 8	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 14	8 14	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 14	9 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	6 2	6 3	12 —	11 8	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi *(Eleusine coracana)*		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet *(Setaria italica)*		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga *(Cicer arietinum)*		Maize *(Zea Mays)*		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	*Tenasserim—*
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
												Tavoy
...	...	...	...	7 —	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	17 12	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 9	18 9	*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 14	...	...	6 14	6 14	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 9	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Maubin
												Bassein
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	*Pegu (inland)—*
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	15 —	17 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 13	9 11	...	...	6 5	6 11	14 —	16 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	18 4	18 4	5 13	5 13	14 —	14 —	Tonngoo
												Thayetmyo
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 11	19 12	19 12	5 10	6 8	14 —	16 —	*Upper Burma—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 13	11 6	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	11 10	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	11 10	14 4	21 6	23 10	11 5	11 5	9 5	14 —	Pakôkku
												Meiktila
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	9 8	*Arakan—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	Kyaukpyu
												Akyab
												Assam—
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	20 —	*Surma—*
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	13 6	16 —	Sylhet
												Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	5 —	5 2	10 —	10 8	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...		4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	27 —	26 —	4 8	5 —	12 —	13 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	17 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...		6 4	6 6	12 8	16 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	5 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	4 8	13 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	12 —	15 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	20 —	*Eastern—*
												Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	13 —	18 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	11 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	13 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	20 —	24-Parganas
...	..	...	...	8 14	9 8	...	...	6 10	6 4	20 —	19 —	Howrah
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	10 —	9 12	10 —	7 —	7 4	16 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 4	20 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	20 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	16 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 8	10 8	13 8	15 —	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 9	6 6	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...		...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 3	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	8 12	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 1	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	9 6	9 8	13 14	14 —	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	9 13	9 15	14 4	14 6	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	9 8	9 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	12 —
Patna	9 12	10 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 12	7 8	13 —	13 —	..	...
Shahabad	9 8	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	9 —	8 8	12 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	8 4	9 2	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 13	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	...	9 7	8 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	8 8
Benares	8 15	9 3	10 13½	11 15	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	9 7	9 4	11 11	11 11	4 13	4 13	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 2	...
Jaunpur	8 13	9 —	11 9	11 9	3 8	3 8	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 10	8 12	11 10	11 8	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bánda	9 4	9 —	10 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	...	...
Fatehpur	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	7 12	8 —	9 8	9 8	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 —
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	10 —
Cawnpore	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 8
Jhansi	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 —	4 12	4 13	6 12	6 12	10 13	10 3	...	...
Etáwah	9 7	9 6	9 12	11 2	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Farrukhabad	8 6	8 8½	12 2	11 13	3 15	3 15	7 8½	7 14	10 8	9 10½	...	...
Mainpuri	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Etah	9 4	9 4	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 —	10 12	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	8 12	...	...	...
Agra	9 —	9 12	11 —	11 12	5 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 12
Muttra	9 —	10 —	12 4	12 12	4 —	4 12	7 4	6 4	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Aligarh	10 4	9 4	12 8	11 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	11 —
Bulandshahr	9 6	10 6	11 12	12 4	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	9 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	9 12	10 6	12 6	13 —	5 3	5 3	7 2	7 7	...	...	10 6	10 11
Azamgarh	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 8	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 14	9 7	14 13	13 8	6 2	5 13	7 10	6 11	...	...	...	...
Basti	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	16 —	21 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	14 —	20 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	16 —	18 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	16 —	21 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	9 —	15 —	14 4	*Northern—*
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	16 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	19 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	15 —	19 14	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	18 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 8	17 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	14 8	Dinajpur
												Rangpur
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	14 —	*Hills—*
												Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	11 8	12 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	16 —	*Bihar, north—*
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 12	11 5	12 8	6 14	6 14	16 4	18 14	Purnea
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 13	9 14	12 —	12 —	6 9	6 10	17 8	18 11	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	Darbhanga
												Muzaffarpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 —	18 —	20 —	Sáran
...	12 12	...	...	10 —	10 8	11 8	11 12	7 —	7 —	16 —	18 —	Champáran
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	10 —	7 —	7 8	15 —	16 —	*Bihar, south—*
...	...	...		10 —	9 12	10 —	9 8	7 4	7 —	19 15	19 15	Santhal Parganas
...	...	4 8	7 —	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 12	18 —	18 —	Monghyr
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	12 12	12 8	7 12	7 8	18 8	20 —	Gaya
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	17 8	18 —	Patna
												Shahabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	16 —	*Chota Nagpur—*
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	13 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	18 —	Singbhum
												Mánbhum
16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	4 4 to 6 —	4 — to 6 8	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	10 11	7 14	8 7	16 14	19 2	Palámau
13 —	11 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 4	10 12	6 8	6 8	16 —	17 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 3	6 9	10 8	13 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 9	6 9	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 — and 10 8	9 — and 11 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8 to 7 —	6 8 to 7 —	14 4	16 4	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
...	...	9 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	*Eastern—*
...	...	10 5	12 7	8 15	10 —	...	...	6 12	7 1	15 12	15 12	Mirzapur
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 13	...	...	8 1	8 1	17 —	17 —	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	...	...	6 8	7 1	17 7	17 7	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 6	...	...	6 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	Jaunpur
												Allahabad
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	11 8	11 —	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	*Central—*
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	19 —	19 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 4	17 4	Fatehpur
												Hamirpur
8 —	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
6 9	6 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	11 2	10 6	6 7	6 6	19 8	19 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 11	...	..	9 4	9 4	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 7	11 13	6 14	6 14	20 5	19 11	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	7 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	9 —	...	...	10 12	11 —	12 —	...	6 12	7 —	22 —	22 8	Meerut
...	..	...	...	9 12	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	23 —	23 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	21 2	Muttra
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 4	11 —	11 —	12 8	6 —	8 4	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 4	9 8	10 —	7 12	6 8	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 6	11 11	12 —	7 13	8 7	15 10	16 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	7 8	8 —	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	..	...	8 —	8 —	17 6	17 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	9 14	10 —	13 14	13 8	2 12	2 12	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	9 11	9 6	11 6	11 4	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 4	10 4	9 —	10 —	8 —
Pilibit	10 —	9 12	13 4	13 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 4	10 —	7 12	...	...
Bareli	9 14	10 2	14 2	14 —	3 12	3 12	6 9	6 9	12 4	9 8	...	...
Moradabad	9 14	10 2	12 4	12 4	3 2	3 2	6 2	6 6	9 6	9 6	9 14	10 4
Bijnor	10 —	10 2	13 4	13 4	3 8	3 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 12	10 10	14 5	14 5	5 12	5 12	6 5	6 5	9 14	9 6	...	6 10
Saháranpur	10 10	10 10	14 14	14 14	3 4	3 4	6 6	6 6	—	8 8	...	...
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	12 14	14 —	2 8	3 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	2 12	2 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	...	7 —	8 —
Almora	9 12	9 8	12 8	12 8	3 8	3 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	9 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 4	9 8	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	..	...	..	...
Sultanpur	9 12	10 4	12 12	12 12	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 14	9 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 12	...	...	8 —	8 —
Unao	8 10	8 13	11 6	11 10	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	9 —	9 12	12 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	...
Hardoi	9 12	9 12	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	12 4	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	9 13	10 2	13 —	13 5	4 8	4 5	7 15	7 12	9 4	10 2	8 10	8 13
Gonda	10 —	10 4	13 12	13 12	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 4	7 —	6 —	...	...
Bahraich	10 4	10 4	14 4	14 14	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	9 12	9 14	13 3	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	9 —
Kheri	10 —	10 8	14 —	14 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 3½	8 10¾	15 11¾	16 1¾	5 11¼	5 13¾	6 6	6 9½	17 13	18 5	10 11	10 10
Ajmer	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 4	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	8 12	8 12
Kishangarh	9 —	9 4	11 8	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	10 8	9 —	9 —	9 12
Tonk	6 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...
Jaipur	8 15	9 7	11 12	12 1	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	10 8	10 8	9 15	9 11
Karauli	8 7	8 7	10 5	10 5	5 10	5 10	6 14	6 14	10 —	10 —	8 7	8 13
Dholpur	9 6	9 8	11 8	11 8	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 —	8 12	8 12
Bharatpur	9 —	9 —	11 2	11 2	4 5	4 5	4 9	4 9	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4
Alwar	9 9	9 15	12 2½	12 2	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 8	15 —	10 —
Nasirabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	9 4	9 4	13 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	6 8
Jaisalmer	8 15	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 11	5 8	9 5	9 5	8 13	8 13
Jodhpur	8 2 and 9 4	8 1 and 9 5	11 2	11 5	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	9 12 / 10 6	9 13	9 4 and 9 12	9 4 and 9 12
Central India—												
Indore	9 1	9 6	12 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	11 —	11 —
Nimach	9 8	9 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	8 —
Gwalior	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Ferozpur	11 —	11 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	10 12	10 12	15 —	15 4	...	...	7 —	6 8	14 8	12 —	11 8	9 12
Gujranwala	12 2	12 2	16 —	15 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	10 —	...	...
Gujrat	12 —	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —
Jhelam	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 8

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	7 4	7 8	20 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	6 —	5 8	10 2	10 2	12 —	10 4	6 8	6 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 14	6 4	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	...	...	7 2	7 10	20 8	20 8	Bareli
...	...	7 2	...	10 10	10 12	12 2	11 14	6 12	7 4	20 12	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 7	...	8 13	5 8	5 8	20 6	20 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	10 14	11 2	...	...	6 14	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 4	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	8 —	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 4	11 4	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	7 8	7 —	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
...	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 14	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 —	18 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	6 4	6 14	9 6	9 12	...	...	6 8	7 —	18 12	18 12	Fyzabad
13 —	11 10	9 —	9 —	9 10	9 15	11 —	10 7	6 —	6 13	19 —	18 10	Barabanki
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	11 2	11 2	7 2	7 2	18 —	16 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	9 10	10 4	12 1½	12 6¼	18 13½	18 5	6 6¼	6 3¾	17 11	17 15½	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 —	10 —	10 10	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	17 —	17 —	Tonk
...	...	7 4	7 4	8 6 and 9 11	8 6 and 10 12	11 12	11 12	12 —	12 —	23 13	23 13	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 1	9 6	9 11	...	...	19 6	20 —	Karauli
...	...	8 12	8 12	9 14	10 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	20 12	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	11 2	10 —	9 12	11 2	6 4	6 4	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4½	11 1¼	12 2	12 2	13 2	13 2	25 —	25 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	7 11	8 —	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 14 to 10 4	9 12 to 10 7	...	...	6 4	6 4	24 —	24 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 12	9 8	9 4	6 8	6 —	27 —	24 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	12 8	10 8	11 —	12 —	...	... 9	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	15 —	16 —	...	6 —	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi	9 8	9 12	12 —	12 8	3 —	3 —	5 14	5 14	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Rohtak	10 4	10 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	9 —	11 —	8 —
Karnál	10 4	10 4	14 4	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 4	10 12	12 12	14 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 12
Ludhiána	10 12	11 —	13 8	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	9 8	9 —	8 8
Jullundur	12 —	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	11 —	11 12	15 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	11 8	12 4	14 —	15 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	11 8	9 8	10 —
Siálkot	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	10 8	...	10 8
Hills—												
Simla	9 —	9 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —
Kángra	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	11 12	12 4	16 4	18 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	...	13 8	14 4
Attock	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	6 —	7 8	...	...	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 6	13 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 —
Jhang	11 12	12 —	15 —	15 4	...	...	7 —	7 8	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —
Lyallpur	11 8	11 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	12 —	11 8	14 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	12 12	11 12
Montgomery	11 8	12 1	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —
Muzaffargarh	11 12	11 12	14 8	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 2	13 2	12 2	12 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	10 —	10 2	16 —	16 —	3 9	3 9	6 4	6 4	...	...	10 —	9 8
Pesháwar	11 —	11 6	17 —	19 2	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 13	19 —	16 4	11 —	10 6
Kohát	11 1	11 1	16 12	16 12	3 15	3 15	7 8	7 8	12 12	11 7	12 12	11 7
Bannu	13 2	13 7	19 6	20 —	4 6	4 6	7 8	8 2	15 —	15 —	11 4	11 4
Dera Ismael Khan	11 4	11 14	15 —	15 —	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 8
Tochi	13 8	13 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	9 3	9 2	10 5	10 2	3 4	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 8	9 8	...	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	9 4	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	11 —	11 8	9 8	9 12
Shikárpur	11 —	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 ..	6 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	11 —	11 8	11 8
Quetta	10 1½ to 10 9¼	9 13 to 10 6½	12 1	12 4½	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 11	12 13	9 3	9 3
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 5	6 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 14	7 14	10 9	10 9	8 12	8 12
Ratnagiri	5 6	6 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	8 3	9 2	9 4	9 4
Alibág	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 3	7 3	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 3	8 14	8 15	8 15
Thanna	8 7	8 14	...	...	6 12	5 6	8 7	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 15	9 15
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 1	9 9	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 14	6 14	14 11	14 11	11 2	12 —
Belgaum	7 5	8 4	...	...	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 1	12 7	12 7	12 7	12 7
Satara	7 1	7 1	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 1	6 1	11 5	11 5	11 6	11 6
Sholapur	8 3	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 —	7 15	7 7	13 15	13 15	11 6	11 6
Bijapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 1	5 6	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 4	12 3	13 3
Poona	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 2	5 12	6 15	6 15	11 14	11 14	9 10	9 10
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	12 6	12 6	11 14	11 14
Násik	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 6	10 4	10 4
Dhulia	8 2	8 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	12 10	11 13	11 2	11 2
Jalgaon	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 —	5 15	6 14	6 14	12 5	12 —	11 —	10 10
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 14	...	...	5 1	5 5	6 15	7 3	9 11	9 11	8 9	8 13
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Baroda	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	9 14	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 8
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	8 8	8 8
Disa	9 2	9 —	...	...	4 12	4 8	5 4	5 —	8 10	8 10	10 4	10 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 4	9 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	8 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 2	9 2	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 9	6 14	12 6	12 6	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 14	10 4	...	...	..	...	7 6	7 15	9 13	9 13	...	...
Betul	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 15	6 15	12 5	12 15	...	...
Chhindwara	9 —	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 10	7 14	7 3	9 8	9 8	...	...
Nagpur	8 15	9 9	...	...	5 3	4 14	8 7	8 7	11 8	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 7	4 7	7 15	7 11	11 1	10 15	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	10 11	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
11 12	12 12	9 12	9 12	10 12	11 4	12 4	12 12	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 12	13 8	13 8	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Ludhiána
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 8	14 —	6 4	6 4	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 12	11 8	11 —	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	26 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	10 —	10 —	5 4	5 —	18 —	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	12 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 4	14 —	13 8	14 —	5 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	12 14	13 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 12	15 —	...	8 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	11 6	12 2	8 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	22 —	21 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	11 4	11 13	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	15 —	16 4	13 —	13 10	11 —	11 11	7 5	7 2	26 —	26 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	12 14	13 15	11 7	10 3	...	...	28 1	28 1	Kohát
...	...	...	...	14 6	15 5	13 12	12 8	...	...	31 4	31 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	14 1	14 11	7 8	10 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	30 —	32 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Párkar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	(Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	11 12	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	9 15½	10 —	9 6½	8 14	4 6 to 5 6	4 4 to 5 4	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 3	6 3	16 14	20 10	Karwar
10 —	10 9	...	...	7 9	8 4	...	...	6 1	6 12	17 8	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	22 6	22 6	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	8 12	9 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	18 6	18 6	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 11	9 9		...	6 15	6 15	21 —	21 —	Thana
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	7 10	8 9	...	...	5 13	6 11	...	20 2	Dharwar
15 —	14 5	...	...	8 5	8 13	...	...	6 4	6 12	20 1	20 1	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 9	6 9	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 3	21 4	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 5	6 10	16 2	16 2	Ahmadnagar
14 9	14 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 6	19 6	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 14	...	...	6 5	6 5	16 4	19 3	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 13	...	...	6 3	6 7	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 —	6 4	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	22 —	22 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 6	..	...	7 4	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	17 8	17 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 2	...	14 —	14 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 5	7 11	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 7	8 7	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Sangor	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 8	...	...
Damoh	8 15	9 4	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 8	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 —	9 15	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 3	8 3	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 11	7 11	11 14	11 14	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 1	12 1	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 2	6 6	9 2	8 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 10	8 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	14 5	15 —	...	...
Akola	8 6	8 6	...	...	3 14	3 14	7 2	7 2	12 8	12 8	...	...
Amráoti	8 1	8 6	...	...	5 15	6 8	8 2	8 2	11 1	12 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 6	4 6	7 1	7 1	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 14	6 8	10 11	11 1	3 10	4 1	7 2	7 10	10 15	12 8	10 11	11 2
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 10	11 6	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 5	11 12	8 9	8 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	13 8	13 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 10	14 2	14 2	11 15	11 15
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 12	13 12	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	15 8	15 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	13 2	14 1	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	13 9	13 9	12 —	12 6
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	13 —	13 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	...	...	10 4	10 4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 9	11 6	9 9	9 9
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 3	14 —	13 8	11 7	11 10
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 8	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 1	5 9	5 9	6 3	9 5	9 2	8 10	8 10

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	*Central*—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6	18 —	17 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 6	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 15	14 15	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 11	14 11	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 3	9 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	14 6	14 6	Bhandára
												Chánda
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	*Eastern*—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	14 8	14 8	Raipur
												Drug
...	...	...	...	8 15	9 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	**Berar**—
												Buldána
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 11	7 11	16 11	18 1	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
14 —	14 —1	...	...	8 3	8 2	...	...	10 1	10 8	14 —	14 —	**Hyderabad**— Secunderabad
												Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 13	*Malabar Coast*—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	Malabar
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	19 8	S. Canara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	*South, central*—
11 13	12 5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 12	Coimbatore
												Nilgiris
												Salem
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	*Central*—
13 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Bellary
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	Anantapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	16 6	Cuddapah
												Karnul
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	20 9	*East Coast, north*—
15 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	12 —	Ganjam
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Visagapatam
												Godavari
14 7	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	*East Coast, central*—
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Kistna
14 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Guntur
												Nellore
11 13	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13	27 10	*East Coast, south*—
10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 3	Madras
11 13	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	22 10	Chingleput
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	N. Arcot
												S. Arcot
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5	23 2	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 3	*Southern*—
12 11	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Tinnevelly
												Madura
12 —	11 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	**Mysore**—
10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Mysore
												Bangalore
14 —	13 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 8	5 12	14 —	14 —	**Coorg**— Coorg
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 10	...	...	7 7	7 7	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

NOTE—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnight ending 15th November 1914 will be published in the Gazette of 19th instant.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, December 9, 1914

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Eight months, April to November, of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	2,63	2,69	3,54	3,40	3,31	3,29	3,17	4,08	4,34	3,90
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,80	1,97	1,88	3,26	3,27	5,17	5,09	5,63	5,28	4,76
Spirits and liqueurs	51,93	48,43	59,94	61,01	61,02	69,14	71,23	69,71	74,58	72,81
Wines	2,49	2,38	2,52	2,48	2,40	3,64	3,68	3,46	3,68	2,82
Opium and its alkaloids *	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	5	5	2
Petroleum	26,05	23,15	29,92	35,35	30,56	35,97	48,14	44,36	40,36	54,86
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	18,32	29,48	33,46	49,52	37,18	1,21,32	74,96	77,62	53,61	92,58
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	2,03	1,94	2,46	2,22	2,98	19,84	17,62	17,84	19,51	17,09
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	12,18	12,66	15,56	17,25	15,54	16,27	16,97	18,61	19,69	17,42
Sugar (ordinary duties)	22,01	32,42	29,17	34,79	39,45	42,22	39,47	47,18	63,84	29,87
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	7,25	7,75	9,68	8,65	9,36	10,90	10,68	11,63	12,40	9,50
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	41,69	43,26	45,25	36,06	39,95	37,39	44,38	57,13	58,70	53,43
,, white	18,68	15,88	25,49	19,78	14,98	20,18	24,66	28,96	32,84	27,82
,, coloured	21,93	22,26	25,33	25,29	18,65	26,90	29,51	32,90	45,03	28,91
Other goods	4,23	4,54	4,71	4,60	4,44	5,89	6,23	6,61	9,49	4,96
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	20,67	22,38	26,60	32,53	28,68	33,75	33,77	32,22	46,08	38,49
Oils (excluding petroleum)	78	1,38	1,83	98	81	92	74	97	1,22	1,13
Manufactured articles	56,15	55,63	65,23	66,77	61,19	76,85	84,70	91,68	1,05,50	76,41
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	8,02	7,55	9,33	11,08	9,65	9,59	9,79	12,20	9,30	9,38
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,18,87	3,35,78	3,91,93	4,15,04	3,83,66	5,39,29	5,24,83	5,62,95	6,05,50	5,46,16
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	15,98	16,28	18,30	19,05	20,93	22,13	27,99	28,99	29,35	29,32
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	65,87	54,64	52,96	38,68	48,48	64,77	69,84	80,60	69,85	50,10
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,60	6,05	6,79	5,85	6,58	6,46	7,55	8,54	8,90	9,92
GRAND TOTAL	4,06,32	4,12,75	4,69,98	4,78 62	4,59,65	6,32,65	6,30,21	6,81,08	7,13,60	6,35,50
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,17,03	1,18,55	1,48,39	1,32,49	1,37,38	1,67,80	1,83,58	1,92,40	2,19,13	1,95,13
Bengal — Exports	14,23	7,29	4,96	3,50	7,16	11,27	13,99	17,36	11,37	6,97
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	70	14
Bombay — Imports	1,19,81	1,26,67	1,44,49	1,57,81	1,40,28	2,43,75	2,01,19	2,21,41	2,16,05	2,11,21
Bombay — Exports	1,14	1,10	97	1,35	2,05	1,31	89	1,09	1,45	1,53
Sind — Imports	27,13	31,86	32,28	41,76	35,84	46,79	51,30	54,55	59,13	45,97
Sind — Exports	95	2,46	2,61	1,18	1,54	1,33	1,28	1,28	2,08	1,66
Madras — Imports	25,61	26,75	30,34	37,61	32,86	38,37	42,30	43,30	49,14	43,44
Madras — Exports	3,05	5,65	7,75	6,85	4,30	3,84	5,32	4,14	5,52	6,44
Burma — Imports	29,29	31,95	36,43	45,37	37,30	42,56	46,46	51,29	60,05	45,41
Burma — Exports	46,50	38,14	36,67	25,90	33,43	47,02	43,41	56,09	43,73	33,36

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics
J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, December 5, 1914

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1913-14.

From—H. F. HOWARD, Controller of Currency,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department, the movement of funds and on the resource operations of Government during the year 1913-14.

The subjects falling within the scope of this report were formerly dealt with by the Comptroller and Auditor General. They have with effect from the 1st January 1914 been allotted to the Controller of Currency as a result of the subdivision of the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor General to which reference was made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in introducing the Financial Statement for 1914-15 (paragraph 90 of statement).

I.—General.

Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

2. The year under review marks a definite stage in the history of the Indian Currency system. The present arrangements, which have been evolved since the closing of the Mints in 1893, are based mainly on the recommendations made by the Currency Committee of 1898, best known as the 'Fowler' Committee. The general policy laid down by that Committee was accepted in its entirety by the Government of India. Many of the recommendations then made were, however, necessarily to some extent tentative in character, and practical experience of the working of the new system naturally resulted in some elaboration of the machinery by which the system is worked. It has in fact been said that 'the measures taken to maintain the exchange value of the rupee have been less in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee of 1898 than supplementary to them.' In view of the importance of the subject, and of the public interest which it consequently attracted, a Royal Commission was appointed during the year under review to enquire into the whole question. The report, which the Commission presented towards the close of the year, entirely endorses the policy adopted during the last 20 years and the general measures taken during that period to ensure the stability of the rupee. It follows that the substantive recommendations for the future are mainly concerned with practical details of the financial and currency administration. In view of the facts that, while some of these details are of a technical nature, others intimately affect the commercial life of the country, and that the Commission did not visit India and were only able to examine a limited number of witnesses therefrom, the Government of India have considered it desirable to afford to the Local Governments and the principal commercial bodies in the country an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subjects dealt with in the report before a final decision with regard to them is arrived at.

Since the close of the year 1913-14 the Indian currency system has been subjected to a practical test by the disturbance to the finance and trade of the world, which has accompanied the outbreak of the war in Europe. It is fortunate that owing to the inherent soundness of the general financial and currency arrangements, and to the strong reserves which have been built up in recent years, India is in an exceptionally strong position for meeting any strain that can conceivably be placed on her resources.

Connection between the operations of the Currency department and the movements of trade.

3. The demands for currency in its various forms are necessarily dependent on the agricultural and trade conditions of the year, and there is consequently a close connection between the operations of Government in the Currency department and the movements of trade. This connection is well known and the machinery was clearly explained in Mr. Gillan's report

for 1910-11. Briefly the position is that, in addition to the Treasury, Currency Reserve, and Gold Standard Reserve Balances at Head-quarters, Government hold large amounts of money distributed over India in District treasuries and in Currency chests, nearly every treasury having such a chest. Money comes in to the Government treasuries and sub-treasuries all over the country in payment of revenue, from which it is necessary to provide funds for expenditure at Head-quarters or in order to meet outgoings in England. Conversely, the trading firms have large remittances to make to the interior in payment for produce. Firms requiring money for this purpose constantly apply to Government for remittance orders from one place to another within the country, and Government meet their requirements, so far as they can do so, by the issue at a small charge of supply bills and telegraphic transfers through treasury or currency. The amount of remittances annually effected in this way is very large. The arrangement is economical for all parties concerned as enabling these transactions to be largely effected without any actual movement of coin.

There is similarly an intimate relation between the operations of Government and the adjustment of the transactions of India's external trade. The annual exports from India are generally in excess of her imports, and an adjustment of the value of the net exports is effected partly by remittances through Government, partly by actual shipment of coin and bullion and partly in other ways. The remittances through Government are effected by means of the Council bills and telegraphic transfers sold by the Secretary of State, which are promises by Government to pay on demand, at the treasuries in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the amounts specified in the bills. The bills thus serve the double purpose of placing the Secretary of State in funds to meet his outgoings in London, and of enabling trade to make a remittance of funds in the opposite direction from London to India. I discuss below certain questions which arise out of this relationship between the transactions of Government and those of trade. It will, however, be convenient before doing so to refer briefly to the conditions of the year within India which have a bearing on the operations of the department.

gricultural nditions of the ear.

4. In the year under review unusual rainfall occurred in the hot weather and the monsoon opened favourably. After the middle of July, however, the distribution was irregular, and at the beginning of September there was a material weakening of the current so far as the United Provinces, North-West Frontier and Central India were concerned, while excessive rain and consequent floods adversely affected crops in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and later of Madras. Winter rain was much wanted in the United Provinces and elsewhere, and its failure resulted in the establishment of famine conditions in certain areas. As a result the outturn of wheat and spring oil-seeds was somewhat in defect and rice crops also suffered either from drought or from floods. The jute crop suffered from excessive rains and water-logging. This was especially the case in the districts growing *deshi* jute where much damage was done to the crop.

Banking and Commercial Crisis.

5. Some reference also is necessary to the serious banking and commercial crisis experienced in northern and western India during the course of the year. The main facts of this crisis are well-known. The rapid growth of mushroom banking institutions of dubious stability during the last few years has been a matter of serious concern to thoughtful observers, and the question of restraining by legislation the activity of their promoters has been under discussion. The fears entertained with regard to these institutions were during the course of the year justified in full. The crisis commenced with the downfall of the People's Bank of Lahore on the 20th September 1913. This was followed within a few days by the closing of the Amritsar Bank, Lahore, and the Hindustan Bank, Mooltan. The People's Bank with a nominal capital of Rs. 35 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 12½ lakhs had about 70 branches and a crore-and-a-half of deposits. Against these it held liquid resources of a most inadequate description, and the same was the case with the two other banks mentioned. Moreover the Auditor's report disclosed that, apart from the fact that half the assets of the People's Bank and two-thirds of those of the Amritsar Bank were tied up in various companies in which the

Directors were personally interested, it was a common practice for one of the banks to advance money to a second on the security of the shares of a third, while the third concern would similarly advance money to the first on the security of the shares of the second.

The failure of the People's Bank immediately affected the Bombay Presidency* through its branches in Sind, and the feeling of distrust, which the above and other serious disclosures created, rapidly spread to Bombay, where a run occurred on various banks in the Presidency. On the 3rd October the Credit Bank of India suspended payment, followed four days later by the Bombay Banking Company. The liabilities of the former stood at about Rs. 63 lakhs, including only Rs. 10 lakhs paid-up capital out of an authorised capital of one crore and a subscribed capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, there being thus Rs. 40 lakhs still due on the shares subscribed. The latter was a relatively small concern with a liability of Rs. 17¼ lakhs and paid-up capital of Rs. 1¼ lakhs. As a result of the general feeling of insecurity engendered by these failures, several other banks had difficulties in meeting their depositors, and it was estimated that something like a crore of deposits was withdrawn from the Swadeshi Banks during this period. Money was generally scarce, the bank rate standing at a figure of 6 per cent., which was unusually high for this time of the year. An early and large cotton crop increased the difficulties of the situation, and there also existed, in Bombay, owing to over-trading and over-speculation, other conditions conducing to the occurrence of a monetary crisis. Several trading firms failed owing to their inability to obtain credit, including three piece goods merchants in Karachi. The Exchange Banks were, however, able to place themselves in funds through Council Bills and as much as Rs. 4⅓ crores in councils and telegraphic transfers were paid in Bombay during October and November. Moreover, as was explained in paragraphs 86 and 87 of the Financial Statement presented in March last, arrangements were made, as soon as the crisis developed, to increase considerably the ordinary interest-free balances which Government keep with the Presidency Banks, so as to enable them to render such assistance as they might deem necessary to institutions, which, though quite solvent if given sufficient breathing space, were in temporary difficulties owing to a panic among their depositors. Great uneasiness, however, continued to be felt in the Bombay share market, owing to heavy speculation in mill shares at inflated prices. The position was accentuated by the failure of a prominent share-broker on the 21st October with liabilities amounting to Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs, and by the insolvency of two important firms of pearl merchants as a result of heavy speculation in pearls and a fall in the price of these in the European market. During the early days of November the Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation suspended payment, and the Karachi Merchants Bank failed in Bombay, followed by the Lahore Bank in the Punjab. The general monetary situation in Bombay was by this time easier, and it was hoped that the worst was over, but at the end of that month the crisis was renewed by the collapse of the Indian Specie Bank, accompanied by the dramatic death of its Manager, Mr. Chunilal Saraya, to whose daring speculations the failure of the Bank was largely attributable. This event caused further grave anxiety in the Bombay market, business being practically suspended for some days. On the other side of India, however, the effects of these latter events had been largely discounted beforehand, and from this time onwards the position improved.

Partly as a result of the assistance given by Government, the Bank of Bombay were able to reduce their rate to 5 per cent. on the 31st October. Their cash balances which had risen from Rs. 343 lakhs on the 4th October to Rs. 490 lakhs on the 25th of that month, reached Rs. 566 lakhs on the 6th December; they still stood at Rs. 478 lakhs at the close of the calendar year, and it was not necessary again to raise the bank rate above 5 per cent., until the 15th January 1914. Failures of various other small banks have taken place, at different places, but these were not of sufficient importance to affect the improvement in the general situation.

* A full account of the crisis in Bombay will be found in the report of Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, Accountant General, Bombay, on the operations of the Currency department in Bombay in 1913-14. I am indebted to him for much of the information contained in this paragraph.

I do not propose to discuss the various questions which arise in connection with the bank failures referred to above. The question of banking legislation is under the consideration of Government and the affairs of particular institutions are still in many cases under enquiry. The crisis of 1913-14 has since been overshadowed by the disturbance of credit which has followed the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. While there are no grounds for believing that the damage to credit caused by these bank failures is likely to be more than temporary, or that it will permanently affect what appears to be a growing tendency on the part of the people to invest money instead of hoarding it, there can be little doubt that the want of confidence engendered by the earlier crisis tended to aggravate the effects of the later disturbance, which have been far more marked in the Bombay Presidency than elsewhere in India. On the other hand the banking crisis had the salutary effect of purging the country of unsound institutions whose collapse at a later stage would have greatly aggravated the situation. At the time, it necessarily interfered to a considerable extent with the ordinary operations of trade, especially where these are financed by smaller institutions or firms.

II.—The balance of foreign trade and its adjustment.

oreign trade.

6. Though the external commerce of India, as is the case with other countries, necessarily forms a small proportion of her trade as a whole, a large amount of internal business is a preliminary to exports or a sequel to imports, and these connected operations of internal trade are mainly responsible for the larger movements of currency within India. Further the balance of external trade also determines to a great extent the amount of import of the precious metals. The following table shows in lakhs of rupees the balance of India's foreign trade and indicates roughly the manner in which it was adjusted during each of the financial years from 1899-1900 onwards :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Gross exports of merchandise.	Gross imports of merchandise.	Net export of merchandise.	Imports of Funds and Treasure.						Balance Net exports + Net imports —.
				Council Bills.	Gold (Sovereigns.) (Net.)	Government Securities. (Net.)	Gold bullion. (Net.)	Silver bullion and coin. (Net.)	Total. 4 to 8.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
899-1900 . .	1,08,98	70,71	**38,27**	27,93	+7,97	+65	+1,47	+3,57	**41,59**	—3,32
900-01 . .	1,07,37	76,28	**31,09**	19,26	+5,78	—1,37	+1,79	+1,42	**26,88**	+4,21
901-02 . .	1,24,46	81,52	**42,94**	27,83	+4,79	+1,81	+14	+6,25	**40,82**	+2,12
902-03 . .	1,28,82	78,79	**50,03**	28,08	+8,14	+1,73	+1,35	+6,98	**46,26**	+3,77
903-04 . .	1,52,96	84,82	**68,14**	35,71	+12,70	+1.49	+3,63	+7.47	**61,00**	+ 7,14
904-05 . .	1,57,50	96,67	**60,83**	36,12	+12,81	+32	+5,30	+6,94	**61,49**	—66
905-06 . .	1,61,71	1,03,08	**58,63**	47,70	+4,33	+38	+5,12	+5,02	**62,55**	—3,92
906-07 . .	1,76,57	1,08,31	**68,26**	50,47	+7,43	—5	+7,36	+6,69	**71,90**	—3,64
907-08 . .	1,77,36	1,29,90	**47,46**	23,46	+9,65	+1,26	+7,70	+10,03	**52,10**	—4,64
908-09 . .	1,53,03	1,21,27	**31,76**	8,02	+1,30	+80	+3,41	+11,96	**25,49**	+6,27
OTAL FOR 10 YEARS	**14,48,76**	**9,51,35**	**4,97,41**	**3,04,58**	**74,88**	**+7,02**	**+37,27**	**+66,33**	**4,90,08**	**+7,33**
909-10 . .	1,87,88	1,17,06	**70,82**	41,73	+13,82	—78	+7,86	+9,37	**72,00**	—1,18
910-11 . .	2,09,88	1,29,35	**80,53**	39,43	+12,24	+2,43	+11,74	+8.61	**74,45**	+6,08
911-12 . .	2,27,84	1,38,57	**89,27**	40,17	+27,84	+1,06	+10,42	+5,29	**84,28**	+4,99
912-13 . .	2,46,09	1,61,00	**85,09**	38,83	+26,43	+53	+11,15	+6,57	**83,51**	+1,58
913-14 . .	2,48,91	1,83,25	**65,66**	46,60	+11,34	+1,12	+11,98	+6,24	**77,28**	—11,62
OTAL FOR 5 YEARS	**11,20,60**	**7,29,23**	**3,91,37**	**2,06,76**	**+91,17**	**+4,36**	**+53,15**	**+36,08**	**3,91,52**	**—15**

ualifications taching to figures r the balance of ade.

7. It is necessary to emphasise the fact that the above statistics are not intended to do more than furnish a very rough general idea of what I may call India's international account. The transactions between India and other countries settled by Council bills, or remittances of sovereigns and gold and silver bullion, include not only the exports and imports of merchandise but also the adjustment of a large number of private credits and debits, the extent of which it would be impossible to determine with any accuracy. The import and export of capital and the payments of interest thereon have

also to be taken into account, and these transactions are very frequently represented by the movement of merchandise, as in the case of the railway material imported. Again, the trade returns, which represent the declared wholesale value of goods at the time or place of exportation or importation from or into India, do not necessarily represent the actual prices receivable by or paid by India for the goods imported or exported. A difference of 1 per cent. in the values of exports in one direction and of imports in the other would make a difference of more than Rs. 4 crores in the total of the figures for net exports in 1913-14. Further, it can never be the case that a period of twelve months is self-contained for the present purpose, as a large number of liabilities on account of transactions which have taken place during the year must necessarily be outstanding at its close. There are also other factors to be taken into account, and in view of the misapprehensions which occasionally arise on the subject I give in Appendices Nos. I and II to this report a more detailed explanation (*a*) of the relationship between the movements of external trade and the Government transactions, and (*b*) of the basis on which the trade figures themselves are actually prepared.

Special features of foreign trade in 1913-14.

8. While, however, the above figures must be used with reserve, they are interesting as bringing out an unusual feature in the transactions of the year.

There is usually a small balance in favour of India, but this is not always the case, and in 1907-08 a substantial adverse balance resulted from a combination of unfavourable conditions, including famine in India and a great credit crisis in the United States. During 1913-14 exports, after a rapid and continuous growth for some years, were almost stationary, while there was on the other hand a large increase in the imports of merchandise. Councils were sold to the extent of about Rs. 8 crores in excess of the figures of the preceding year, but these were more than set off by a large decrease of about Rs. 15 crores in the imports of sovereigns. It may incidentally be noticed that the net excess of imports in 1907-1908 followed on similar excesses in the years preceding, and that it was probably largely the cumulative effect of these adverse balances, combined with special outside conditions, that produced the slump in exchange experienced at that time. In 1913-1914 though the actual excess of *net* imports was considerably larger, this followed on years of excess net exports, and exchange was not materially affected during the year, though some weakness was manifested in the following months, *vide* paragraph 11 below.

As a result of the factors mentioned above the statement in paragraph 6 discloses a balance against India during the year of Rs. 11·62 crores. In the following paragraphs I refer briefly to the special causes to which this departure from normal may be attributed.

Exports of merchandise.

9. The following table shows the more important fluctuations in the case of the exports :—

Exports.

Articles.		Quantity (000's omitted).		Value (in lakhs of Rs.)		Difference in value.	
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase in 1913-14, compared with 1912-13.	Decrease in 1913-14, compared with 1912-13.
Rice	cwt	55,263	49,040	32,56	26,64	...	5,92
Wheat and wheat flour	,,	34,574	25,632	18,77	14,38	...	4,39
Barley	,,	12,304	3,808	5,56	1,57	...	3,99
Cotton seed	,,	2,611	5,687	1,03	2,13	1,10	...
Groundnut	,,	4,867	5,558	4,04	4,88	84	...
Linseed	,,	7,090	8,277	7,98	6,69	...	1,29
Tea	lbs.	278,518	289,474	13,29	14,98	1,69	...
Raw cotton	cwt	7,378	10,626	28,34	41,04	12,70	...
Raw jute	ton.	876	768	27,05	30,83	3,78	...
Gunny bags	no.	311,708	368,759	9,67	12,53	2,86	...
Gunny cloth	yds.	1,021,817	1,061,152	13,06	15,59	2,53	...
Opium	chests	31	12	11,22	3,42	...	7,80
						25,50	23,39

Net Increase 2,11

The more important decreases have occurred under 'opium,' 'rice,' 'wheat' and 'barley;' these are set off by a very large increase in the case of 'raw cotton' and also by substantial improvements under 'raw and manufactured jute.'

The export of rice shows a falling off in value of nearly Rs. 6 crores, the foreign exports from Bengal declining by 150,000 tons and those from Burma by 200,000 tons. Burma was of course not affected by the adverse conditions to which I have referred in an earlier paragraph but these resulted in the despatch to India from Burma of no less than 600,000 tons more rice and paddy than in the preceding year. This activity in the Indian trade necessarily involved a contraction in Burma's foreign exports.

The large decline in the case of wheat is due to unfavourable conditions in the preceding year, *i.e.*, 1912-13. There was some increase in the shipments from Bombay, but a substantial decline from 1,405,000 to 978,000 tons in the case of Karachi and from 145,000 to 78,000 tons in the case of Calcutta. Though the exports of linseed showed a falling off, there was an improvement of about Rs. 3 crores from 22·7 to 25·7 crores in the total shipments of seeds, including cotton seeds, groundnuts and other seeds.

The total estimated outturn of cotton in 1913-14 was approximately 5,201,000 bales of 400 lb. each against 4,610,000 bales in the preceding year. These figures represent an increase of nearly 13 per cent. and are the highest ever recorded. There was a large increase in the shipments to Japan and all the principal countries in Europe. A series of destructive fires on the Bombay cotton green began towards the close of the year, and by the end of April the stocks in Bombay had been reduced by nearly 100,000 bales.

The increase in the value of the jute shipped is due to the abnormal prices realised. These at one time touched the record figure of Rs. 90 per bale. As a result an actual decline in the tonnage of raw jute has been accompanied by a rise in value of $3\frac{3}{4}$ crores; in the case of manufactured jute also the higher values are partly due to the increased rates paid.

The discontinuance of the export of opium to China has lead to a heavy decline under this head. The loss to the credit side of the account in respect of this item is of course a permanent one, but it will no doubt be made good by expansion in other directions.

nport of merchandise.

10. The following statement shows the more important fluctuations on the import side of the account:—

Articles.	Value (in lakhs of Rs.)		Difference.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase in 1913-14, compared with 1912-13.	Decrease in 1913-14, compared with 1912-13.
Sugar	14,28	14,96	68	
Raw cotton	2,22	27	...	1,95
Cotton yarns and piece goods	60,82	66,30	5,48	
Hardware and cutlery	4,90	5,77	87	
Machinery and millwork	5,42	7,76	2,34	
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding galvanised sheets and plates)	7,84	10,61	2,77	
Galvanised sheets and plates	3,63	5,38	1,75	
Copper	2,37	4,12	1,75	
Railway plant and rolling stock	6,40	10,03	3,63	
Wool and woollen goods	3,26	4,05	79	
			20,06	1,95
			Net increase	18,11

The largest increase occurs under the head of 'cotton manufactures,' the imports of which during the year were greatly in excess of immediate requirements, with the result that a serious congestion of stocks has ensued on both sides of India. The congestion was accentuated by the unfavourable agricultural conditions referred to above, and the tightness of the money market and the temporary curtailment of credit which followed in the train of the bank crisis in the second half of the year.

11. It is possible with reference to the above figures to give some more detailed explanation of the adverse balance of trade during the year :— Explanation adverse balance 1913-14.

(i) The imports of railway plant and rolling stock, which were in excess of the corresponding figures for the preceding year by Rs. 363 lakhs, stand on a special footing. As I explain in Appendix I, they represent imports of capital, and their payment is not adjusted against any of the items appearing on the credit side of the account. These additional imports were no doubt largely paid for by funds raised in England, and to this extent therefore the item represents an import of capital in this particular form of an amount in excess of that imported in 1912-13.

(ii) It is understood that substantial sums were until recently outstanding on account of the large stocks of opium which were up till a recent date held in China. It is believed that the payments to India thus involved have now been liquidated. Conversely, in the case of cotton piece goods which are largely purchased on credit, an increase of imports would in any case involve a larger outstanding debit against India at the close of the year, and I understand that an unusually large sum remained to be liquidated on this account after the close of the year.

(iii) Further, it is believed that the bank crisis which occurred during the year led to the Exchange banks strengthening their position in India by the importation of funds not immediately required for their business. Thus, the statement below shows that the net imports of gold and council bills during the months of October, November and December were unusually large in view of the actual net exports of merchandise during those months. It is possible, however, that the whole of the excess funds brought out at the period were not retained idle within the country until the close of the year.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	Net Exports of merchandise.	Council Bills paid.	Net Imports of gold.	Net Imports of silver.	Total (3) to (5).	Progressive totals of Exports Column 2.	Progressive totals of Imports Column 6.
April	6,41	3,62	2.11	63	6,36	6,41	6,36
May	5,37	3,11	2.75	22	6,08	11,78	12,44
June	5,67	1,45	1,91	53	3,89	17,45	16,33
July	6,16	84	35	35	1,54	23,61	17,87
August	1,58	1,27	88	—10	2,05	25,19	19,92
September	3,15	4,51	1,15	61	6,27	28,34	26,19
October	5,48	6,37	2,53	3	8,93	33,82	35,12
November	3,00	4,02	2,29	39	6,70	36,82	41,82
December	4,79	5,98	2,82	85	9,65	41,61	51,47
January	4,39	6,76	1,35	68	8,79	46,00	60,26
February	11,76	4,98	2,80	79	8,57	57,76	68,83
March	7,90	3,69	2,38	1,26	7,33	65,66	76,16
TOTAL	65,66	46,60	23,32	6,24	76,16	...	...

If the above suppositions as to the existence of unliquidated liabilities against India to a greater extent than usual at the end of the year, and also as to the anticipatory import of funds, are correct, it might be expected that the

close of the year would be followed by a period of weakness of exchange and a reduced demand for councils. That this is what has actually occurred is confirmed by a comparison of the trade figures and the payment of council bills for the first three months of 1914-15 with those of the corresponding period of 1913-14 :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Gross exports of merchandise . . .	59,02	63,78
Gross imports of merchandise . . .	41,57	40,76
Net exports of merchandise . . .	17,45	23,02
Imports of Treasure	10,02	9,63
Exports of Treasure . . .	1,87	1,45
Net imports of Treasure . .	8,15	8,18
Net exports	9,30	14,84
Council Bills paid . . .	8,18	3,93
Balance . . .	1,12	10,91
Difference	9,79 lakhs.	

orts of gold and r bullion.

12. The figures given in paragraph 6 above show an increase of 83 lakhs in the imports of gold bullion in 1913-14, and a decrease of 33 lakhs in the imports of silver bullion, as compared with the corresponding figures of 1912-13. It should be explained that in the case of gold these figures take into account coined gold other than sovereigns and also the exports of gold bullion from the Mysore mines. In the case of silver, the figures comprise not only the imports of bar silver from the United Kingdom and other countries for arts and industries, but also the imports and exports of Government of India rupees and the export of British dollars coined at the Bombay Mint for circulation in Hongkong. The production of the Mysore mines varies little from year to year, and there is not usually a large fluctuation in the net imports of coined gold other than sovereigns, the figures for 1913-14 amounting to 20 lakhs against 23 lakhs in 1912-13 and 35 lakhs in 1911-12. The actual figures for the gross and net imports of gold bullion alone have been as follows during the last four years :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Gross imports.	Net imports.
1910-11	14,73	11,42
1911-12	13,45	10,07
1912-13	14,32	10,92
1913-14	15,23	11,78

As the gold bullion is used mainly for arts and manufactures, these figures indicate a steady demand and a continuance of the favourable material conditions of the country.

rice and consumption of silver bullion

13. In the case of silver, the ruling prices affect the demand to some extent, but it may be noted that since 1908-09 there has been a substantial fall in the imports and that during the last 3 years these have been on a lower level than in the years from 1907-08 to 1910-11. For some years after 1907 during which new silver coinage by the Government of India was found to be unnecessary, the price of silver was relatively low, actually falling in 1908 below 23*d*. During 1909 it was generally in the neighbourhood of 23*d*. and 24*d*. and in 1910 of 24*d*. and 25*d*. Subsequently, as coinage by the Government of India in the near future became probable, prices rose, and in 1912-13 when large purchases by Government again proved to be necessary they ranged between $26\frac{1}{16}d.$ and $29\frac{3}{4}d.$, the lower figure being touched in March 1913. At the beginning of April 1913 the price of bar silver in London stood at $26\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce, which, however, rose to $27\frac{3}{16}d.$ on the 7th and $28\frac{1}{16}d.$ on the 28th of the same month. The fluctuations appear to have been mainly due to conflicting rumours

as to the prospects of the China loan and to sales and purchases on China account in the London market. Subsequently, the price fell, touching 27*d.* on the 18th June and it remained approximately at this figure until the middle of July, the fall being due to the existence of large stocks and a tight money market in London. Prices varied between 27*d.* and $27\frac{9}{16}d.$ from the 16th July to the end of August, but with the entry of the Government of India into the market for the purchase of silver for their coinage operations prices rose, reaching $28\frac{3}{16}d.$ on the 18th September and $28\frac{5}{16}d.$ at the end of that month. From the beginning of October the price began to fall and the closing rate for the month was $27\frac{5}{8}$d. In November the price fell further and a temporary collapse followed the failure of the Specie Bank and the death of Chuni Lal Saraiya on the 29th of that month, the lowest quotation being $25\frac{15}{16}d.$ on the 1st December. The position of the silver market appeared to be very serious, as it was believed that the holding of the Specie Bank in London amounted to approximately £5 millions and that the forced sale of this large amount must necessarily tend further to depress prices. A powerful syndicate was, however, formed to take over the holdings of the Specie Bank in London, and was able to dispose of them without causing any perceptible disturbance in the market. On the formation of the syndicate the price showed an immediate recovery, touching $27\frac{1}{4}d.$ on the 6th December. It ranged during January and February between $26\frac{7}{16}d.$, and $26\frac{3}{4}d.$, and in March between $26\frac{11}{16}d.$ and 27*d.*, the year closing with a quotation of $26\frac{3}{4}d.$ The highest rate reached during the year was $28\frac{11}{16}d.$ on the 22nd September and the lowest $25\frac{15}{16}d.$ on the 1st December. There was thus a variation of less than 3*d.* during the year, and this may be regarded as normal for a year of large Government purchases. The total value of the silver bought by Government was £$4\frac{1}{2}$ millions at an average price of $28\frac{1}{2}d.$ The first instalment of silver purchased was shipped to India on the 23rd September 1913 and the last on the 22nd November 1913.

The value of imported silver retained in the country in the past two years for other than coinage purposes is worked out below :—

Figures in lakhs.

		1912-13.		1913-14.
Gross imports on private account . . .		9,91		8,39
Deduct—Amount used for dollar coinage .	1,45		21	
Government rupees imported on private account	63	2,08	80	1,01
Net . .		7,83		7,38
Gross exports on private account . . .		3,33		2,15
Deduct—Dollars exported	1,45		21	
Government rupees exported on private account	1,86	3,31	1,93	2,14
Retained in the country .		7,81		7,37

Import of sovereigns.

14. The figures for the net imports of sovereigns in 1913-14 showed a very substantial decline from the high level of the two previous years. As I explain more fully in a subsequent paragraph, this decline in the net imports of sovereigns does not represent any decrease in the absorption of sovereigns within India. The large stocks held in the Government balances made it possible for this absorption to show a substantial advance. The net imports of sovereigns are dependent firstly on the extent to which an import of funds generally into India is required in order to settle India's international account, and secondly on the question whether it is more economical and expedient to import the necessary funds in this form or by the purchase of Council Bills or

Telegraphic Transfers. Including bullion and coin the total net imports of gold into India have been as follows during the last 3 years :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Gross Imports.						
	United Kingdom.	Egypt.	Australia.	Other places.	Total.	Gross exports.	Net imports.
1911-12	17,46	8,18	12,52	3,33	41,49	3,73	37,76
1912-13	14,93	11,95	10,76	3,65	41,29	3,71	37,58
1913-14	16,63	6,68	1,69	3,22	28,22	4,90	23,32

The net imports of gold bullion included in the above amounts increased by 73 and 83 lakhs respectively in the last two years, and the main fluctuations which the above figures indicate are therefore in respect of imports and exports of sovereigns. The differences are most marked in the case of Australia. The position is that the volume of the export of sovereigns from that country is dependent on the state of her balance of trade at the time When there is a heavy balance of trade against Australia, as was the case in 1911-12, she has to part with large quantities of sovereigns or bullion in settlement of her liabilities, and most of these usually find their way to India, in a sort of triangular settlement of Australia's indebtedness to Europe. In the year under discussion a very limited number of sovereigns was forthcoming from this source. During the course of the year also Rs. 434 lakhs under shipment from Egypt or in transit from Australia were diverted to England by the Secretary of State by the sale of special telegraphic transfers on India. A noticeable feature of the year is that the export of gold to the Straits amounted to about 89 lakhs against about 2 lakhs in 1912-13 and about ½ lakh in 1911-12. This export occurred mainly during a period of weak exchange in June and July. Taking the year as a whole, there was a net export of gold from the Straits to India of about Rs. 16 lakhs as compared with Rs. 123 lakhs and 40 lakhs in 1912-13 and 1911-12 respectively. In the case of general merchandise there is a large net export from India to the Straits as the following figures show :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Exports from India	8,79	9,19	6,79
Imports to India	2,98	3,08	[illegible]
Net export .	5,81	6,11	3,37

Export of gold on Government account. Light weight sovereigns.

15. There was no remittance of gold from India to England on Government account during the year. As was explained in paragraph 8 of last year's report, remittances to the value of £2,382,613½ in that year represented light-weight coins, *i.e.*, sovereigns or half-sovereigns of less weight than the least current weight, (*viz.*, 122·5 grains for sovereigns and 61·125 grains for half-sovereigns), but not reduced more than 3 grains below standard weight, (*i.e.*, not of less weight than grains 120·27447 and 58·63723 respectively). A considerable number of such light-weight coins, however, continued to be imported by the Exchange Banks, as is shown by the following figures for such sovereigns detected in the tenders of sovereigns to Government on import:—

	Calcutta. £	Bombay. £	Total. £
1911-12 . . .	41,790	512,964	554,754
1912-13 . . .	23,203	964,838	988,041
1913-14 . . .	26,860	381,937	408,797

The percentage of light-weight coins found in the imports at Bombay for the above 3 years is as shown below :—

	Total Sovereigns tendered (£ Thousands.)	Total light-weight (£ Thousands.)	Percentage.
1911-12 . . .	13,347	513	3·8
1912-13 . . .	15,891	965	6·1
1913-14 . . .	6,016	382	6·3

16. The total drawings of the Secretary of State in the year amounted to £31,200,800 (=Rs. 46,60 lakhs) against £25,759,700 (=Rs. 38,50 lakhs). in the preceding year. The figures for 1913-14 include a sum of £2,150,000 drawn against the Gold Standard Reserve. The following figures compare the monthly variations in the two years :— Council Bill drawings.

	(In lakhs of rupees.) 1912-13.	1913-14.
April	2,72	3,92
May	2,83	83
June	2,09	1,50
July	2,82	1,31
August	2,01	1,70
September	2,22	4,09
October	3,53	6,12
November	3,20	4,11
December	4,81	5,90
January	5,37	6,80
February	4,41	4,91
March	2,49	3,41
	38,50	46,60

The year opened with a sale of Rs. 50 lakhs in the first week of April, at par for bills and a point higher for telegraphic transfers. The amount offered was, however, raised to Rs. 60 lakhs in the following week and was maintained at this figure, supplemented by occasional special sales, until the second week in June. With a falling off in the demand and a consequent weakening in exchange the offerings were then reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs and at the two following sales to Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs, respectively, the rate having fallen below par. The last mentioned amount continued to be offered until the second sale in August. As already mentioned, the sale of bills below the par rate during this period was accompanied by a steady export of gold from India to the Straits

Exchange revived at the beginning of August with the demand for funds for the finance of the jute crop, and the amount offered was raised to Rs. 40 lakhs in the second week and Rs. 50 lakhs in the last week of that month, and, further, to 60 lakhs in the first week of September. As a result mainly of the record prices realised for jute the demand for funds was abnormal and, in spite of large special sales, the weekly offering of Rs. 60 lakhs soon proved to be insufficient. The amount was increased to Rs. 70 lakhs in the third week of September and to Rs. 100 lakhs and 120 lakhs in the two following weeks, Calcutta taking about three-quarters of the total amounts sold. Sales at 120 lakhs continued during the whole of October, dropping to 100 lakhs in the first week of November. At this period of the year large amounts were taken by Bombay where, as I have already stated, the Exchange banks doubtless considered it desirable to strengthen their balances in view of the banking crisis. The weekly allotments were reduced to 80 lakhs in December, but in addition to these the Secretary of State renewed his offer for the purchase of gold in transit from Egypt and Australia in order to replenish his balances. The Secretary of State continued to issue Telegraphic Transfers on this account at the rate of about half a crore a week in addition to regular sales of Rs. 80 lakhs, and from the middle of January, of Rs. 100 lakhs. The sales of telegraphic transfers against gold were discontinued from the middle of February, the amount sold up to that time being 434 lakhs. The amount of the regular sales was, however, enhanced to 120 lakhs on the second and third Wednesdays in February. In the following weeks the amount was successively reduced to Rs. 100, 80 and 60 lakhs, this latter amount being sold weekly during the last three weeks of March in addition to some special sales. The highest amount drawn in any month was Rs 680 lakhs in January 1914 and the lowest Rs. 131 lakhs in July 1913.

17. The total sales of Council bills for the year were effected at an average of 16·07*d.* or a little above $16\frac{1}{16}d.$ per rupee. At the beginning of the year

the sales were effected at par or at a slight premium, but the rate sagged towards the middle of June. The weakness of exchange which the sales during this period reflect lasted for eight weeks to the end of July. This relative weakness is in fact a normal feature of the months of June and July. With the demands of the jute trade exchange rose to par in August and gradually reached $16\frac{3}{32}d.$ in the middle of September. Subsequently, though there were some fluctuations, the rate did not again drop below 16*d.* in the latter half of the year. The lowest rate touched was $15\frac{15}{16}d.$ and the highest $16\frac{3}{32}d.$

III.—Treasury balances and payment of Council Bills. Balances of the Presidency Banks.

Treasury balances.

18. Statement I gives the usual details of the cash balances in the Government treasuries in India on the first day of each month. The year opened with an unusually high balance of nearly 29 crores and this rose further to over 32 crores in August. The figure was subsequently reduced and the balance stood at about Rs. $23\frac{1}{2}$ crores at the end of the year. Much interest has recently been taken in questions relating to the magnitude and management of the balances of the Government of India, and the whole subject has been examined by the Royal Commission. While, however, the management of the balances within India forms an important part of the operations of the Currency department, the fluctuations in these cannot be adequately explained without some reference to the total balances of Government, *i.e.*, inclusive of that portion of them held by the Secretary of State in England. The amount of the total balances and their distribution as between England and India depend on several important factors, a discussion of which would be beyond the scope of this report. Statement II, however, exhibits in an abstract form the actual cash transactions of the Secretary of State under the more important heads in the years from 1899-1900 onwards and shows the manner in which the closing balance has been worked up to in each year. The following figures show the amount of the balances held both in London and in India on the 31st March of the last four years, excluding the figures for the Gold Standard Reserve, a small portion of which is held by the Secretary of State in his treasury balance and usually placed at short notice :—

	In London.	In India.	Aggregate.
	£	£	£
31st March 1911	16,696,990	13,566,922	30,263,912
„ 1912	18,390,013	12,279,689	30,669,702
„ 1913	8,783,970	19,293,131	28,077,101
„ 1914	8,132,517	15,610,933	23,743,450

As the above figures show, a substantial reduction has taken place in the aggregate balance since March 1912. This has been entirely effected in the Home portion of it, as though the Indian balance fell from £19 millions on the 31st March 1913 to £$15\frac{1}{2}$ millions on the 31st March 1914 this figure is still more than £3 millions in excess of that for March 1912. The policy underlying these reductions was explained by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in paragraphs 78 and 79 of his Financial Statement in March last, and to this aspect of the question it is not necessary for me to refer in detail. Owing to various causes which were mentioned by the Hon'ble Member in that connection, the balances both in England and in India still stand at a higher figure than that at which Government normally aim, this being approximately £4 millions for the Home treasury and £$12\frac{1}{2}$ millions or Rs. $18\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the Indian balances. Briefly speaking, the main causes which operated during 1913-14 to prevent a reduction to the normal figures consisted of unanticipated improvements in certain branches of revenue as well as large under-spending in certain cases. The Local Governments, for example, drew on the large balances standing to their credit (which include unspent grants for education) to the extent of over £2 millions less than they budgeted to do. The Secretary of State's balance was also augmented by receipts not taken into account in the budget for 1913-14, owing to the fact that he anticipated a portion of his borrowing programme for 1914-15 by floating a loan of £2 millions through the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company in January, more than £$1\frac{1}{2}$ millions of which was paid up before the close of 1913-14.

Effect on balances of adjustments account of s purchased.

19. With regard to the distribution of the balances it may be mentioned again that the Secretary of State sold Council bills and telegraphic transfers to the extent of £31,200,800 against £21,650,000 taken in the budget. These figures, however, include £2,150,000 drawn against the Gold Standard Reserve, representing the profits on coinage in India. The drawings also include a sum of £4½ millions on account of the Secretary of State's silver purchases, the payments for which were made from his treasury balance in the first instance, the result being a temporary transfer of his balance to that extent to the balances in India which the additional drawings just referred to eventually counterbalanced. The way in which this occurs was explained in last year's report. On receipt of intimation from the Secretary of State of the shipment of any consignment of silver, or, in some cases on the delivery of silver in the Mints in India, a transfer was made of the silver to the Paper Currency Reserve, a transfer of funds representing its price being simultaneously made from the Paper Currency Reserve to the treasury. When the silver was coined up into rupees a portion of these, equivalent to the price paid for the silver, was retained in the Paper Currency Reserve, the balance representing the profits being made over to the Gold Standard Reserve.

These remarks indicate that in the busy trade season there was no withdrawal of currency from circulation to swell the Reserve Treasury balances. On the contrary, so far from this being the case, these balances would have been exhausted had they not been supplemented by the above-mentioned adjustments made in connection with the purchase of silver. Apart from this, however, Government took special measures in connection with the banking crisis, as I have mentioned in paragraph 5 of the report; the balances held by Government with the Presidency Banks were largely increased and Government also published terms on which they were prepared to advance further sums to the Presidency Banks if required. Taking the year as a whole, also, there was a substantial increase in the amount of money left by Government with the Presidency Banks both at their headquarters and at their branches. The measures adopted really involve a new departure in the policy of Government in the direction of easing the money market by placing a portion of their balances, not immediately required, at the disposal of trade through the Presidency Banks:—

(In lakhs of rupees).

Months.	1911-12.			1912-13.			1913-14.		
	Head-quarters.	Branches.	Total.	Head-quarters.	Branches.	Total.	Head-quarters.	Branches.	Total.
April	185	227	412	180	220	400	198	302	500
May	159	250	409	177	233	410	215	271	486
June	170	232	402	213	220	433	211	289	500
July	163	246	409	318	228	546	314	297	611
August	165	253	418	203	224	427	208	327	535
September	162	256	418	200	222	422	215	345	560
October	186	247	433	195	216	411	252	367	619
November	174	275	449	188	235	423	259	347	606
December	158	282	440	180	246	426	260	321	581
January	165	215	380	195	272	467	244	310	554
February	145	224	369	203	290	493	254	312	566
March	201	228	429	238	327	565	233	365	598
Average	169	244	413	207	245	452	238	321	559

bill pay-

20. Paragraph 16 of this report deals with the drawings of the Secretary of State in London, but the figures entered in the tables in paragraph 6 represent amounts paid in India. The drawings in London and the payments in India in any month do not agree, as the bills issued in London cannot be presented for payment in India till more than a fortnight after their issue. Some bills therefore remain unpaid at the end of the month in which they are drawn, and the amount thus outstanding varies from month to month. Of the sum of Rs. 46,60 lakhs paid on account of Councils during the year about Rs. 3,23 lakhs were met by a transfer from the profits on coinage in India to the treasury balances, the remaining amount being provided directly from the treasury balances. The payments were distributed as follows between the three Presidency towns:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Calcutta	19,22	20,07	19,77
Bombay	15,30	12,82	19,35
Madras	5,65	5,94	7,48
Total .	40,17	38,83	46,60

The figures for 1911-12 included Rs. 2,98 lakhs transferred through the Currency reserve.

s from Pro- to meet bill pay-

21. Council Bill payments are made at the three Presidency towns only, but the funds required for the payments are supplied from all the Provinces in India, and it is necessary to bring to the Presidency towns sufficient funds to enable these payments to be made. The following table shows the local receipts in each province from various sources, the net total funds available in the year and the amount actually transferred by the Comptroller General, or, since the appointment of the Controller of Currency, by the latter officer, from province to province in conducting his resource operations:—

IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Net local Revenue receipt.	−3,16	67	2,37	2	1,67	88	4,12	3,07	5,72	2,72	18,08
Opium Revenue .	...	..	...	...	1,98	...	...		...	...	1,98
Salt and Customs .	1,05	.	2,02		4,63	...	...	...	1,84	5,98	15,52
New Rupee Loan .	3,00	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	3,00
Transfer from Home Treasury on account of purchase of silver.	3,00	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,75	6,75
Total . .	3,89	67	4,39	2	8,28	88	4,12	3,07	7,56	12,45	45,33
Opium Expenditure .	...	..	...	...	...	...	−1,50	...	...	..	−1,50
Capital, Interest and Imperial Department transactions.	−3,94	10	3,48	67	1,27	−97	−3,27	−5,43	63	1,70	−5,76
Miscellaneous Debt Deposit transactions.	−24	46	−12	22	1,43	1,21	25	60	−16	−3,87	
Total net funds available.	−29	1,23	7,75	91	10,98	1,12	−40	−1,76	8,03	10,28	37,85
Amounts actually transferred by Comptroller General.	16,88	−1,21	−7,89	−93	−10,75	−1,07	52	1,88	−1,96	4,53	
Council bills paid .	−19,77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−7,48	−16,12	43,37
Cash balance decrease	3,18		14	2	−23		−12	−12	1,41	1,31	5,52

Balances of t Presidency B and the bank

22. The year opened with a bank rate of 7 in Calcutta and of 8 in Bombay and Madras. In the following months the rates in Calcutta and Bombay were steadily reduced till they stood at 3 per cent. in July, but this low rate continued for a few weeks only and the Madras rate did not fall below 5 per cent. In fact the tendency in recent years has been the prolongation of the busy season at the expense of the slack season, and the period of low rates was substantially shorter in 1913-14 than in the two preceding years. On the other hand, in spite of the crisis in Bombay and of the unusually large demands in Bengal for the finance of the jute crop, the bank rate did not in the busy months in the latter portion of the year rise above 6 per cent in the case of Bombay, or above 7 in the case of Calcutta and Madras. The Banks held very substantial cash balances throughout the year, the cash balances of the Bank of Bengal reaching the high figure of 10 crores of rupees at the end of June 1913 against $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores at the corresponding periods in 1911-12 and 1912-13.

IV.—Employment of the Currency Reserves in the Finance of the Internal Trade.

Currency Rese

23. The previous Section deals with the treasury operations. The currency reserves also, as has been previously explained, form an integral part of the machinery by which the resource operations as a whole are carried on. This Section of the Report details the actual movements of currency through the agency of the Currency Reserve. In practice, however, it is not possible to obtain an accurate idea of the resource operations of Government as a whole by dealing independently with the movements of funds through treasury and the movements through currency. The total additions to the currency of the country through both currency and treasury are therefore dealt with in Section V and the resource operations as a whole in Section VI of the Report.

Statement III shows the distribution of the Currency Reserve of coin month by month throughout the year. The opening balance of gold for the year stood at the high figure of 29·38 crores and the rupee balance at 16·45 crores. There was a considerable return of rupees from circulation during June and July; the balance standing at the end of that period at 21·23 crores. An unprecedented demand for rupees in connection with the jute crop, however, caused the balance to fall to Rs. 13·64 crores at the end of September and new coinage became necessary. Silver to the value of £$4\frac{1}{2}$ millions was purchased and coined, the outturn in rupees amounting to 10·19 crores. Supplemented by this coinage the rupee balance rose to Rs. 18·44 crores at the end of January; in the following two months the demand for currency fell off and the rupee balance in the Currency Reserve at the end of the year stood at 20·53 crores.

The net issues of rupees during the busy season in each circle are shown in the statement in paragraph 29 below. These net issues, which exclude the amounts met from local revenue collections before transfer to Currency chests, amounted to Rs. 32·20 crores. While heavy demands for trade occur in some provinces surplus revenue accumulates in others, and to economise the coin balances, and to reduce to a minimum the coinage of new rupees, the surplus is transferred to trade centres as quickly as possible. To meet about Rs. $32\frac{1}{4}$ crores issued from the currency offices at different seasons the surpluses available were as follows:—

		Rs. Lakhs.
April to June	Calcutta	1,50
April to November	Rangoon	3,00
June to September	Cawnpore	3,70
July to September	Lahore	1,95
June to October	Bombay and Karachi	2,70
July to November	Madras	1,75
November to March	Calcutta	4,15
November to February	Cawnpore	2,95
February and March	Lahore	75
Ditto ditto	Madras	40

Thus during the year as a whole, against about Rs. 32¼ crores to be supplied from the Currency Reserves, about 26·15 crores became available as a result of surplus collections, the net deficiency being about Rs 6 crores. The position, however, was that some portion of the surplus collections did not accrue till the latter portion of the year, whereas the greatest demand for coin occurred during the months of July to October. The net demand for the jute crop alone amounted to no less than Rs. 16 crores in these months. It is not at this period of the year possible to forecast the actual demand for coin during the later months of the year, and the actual coinage found necessary at the time was therefore in excess of the net issues of currency for the whole twelve months.

24. *Hot weather : April to June.*—In the three months April to June 1913 about 3¾ crores in silver and 2 crores in gold were required for the spring crops in Northern India and about 110 lakhs in silver and 70 lakhs in gold for cotton and groundnuts in Madras, and remittances of rupees were necessary to the extent of 245 lakhs in Cawnpore and 130 lakhs in Lahore and 110 lakhs in Madras. Gold is used largely for financing the trade in Northern India, and a remittance of Rs. 210 lakhs was sent in sovereigns from Bombay to Lahore for this purpose ; Rs. 150 lakhs were also sent from Bombay to Madras.

On the whole, the withdrawals from circulation in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon during this period were substantially greater than the actual demands, the balance of rupees in the Reserve on the 30th June being 19·47 crores against 16·45 crores on the 31st March.

The issues of gold during the quarter amounted to 5¾ crores, but though these were to some extent set off by the imports, the stocks during the three months fell from 29·38 crores to 25·86 crores.

Rains ; July to October.—The demand for currency to finance the jute crop during this period was even larger than in the corresponding months in the preceding year, the rupees required amounting to 16·10 crores against 12·70 crores in 1912-13. To meet this demand it was necessary to make large transfers from the other provinces, and the remittances brought to Calcutta during this season were :—

Rangoon	185	lakhs.
Cawnpore	200	,,
Lahore	185	,,
Bombay	200	,,
Madras	50	,,

The supply of rupees in the Calcutta circle was also supplemented by the transfer of Rs. 150 lakhs from the Calcutta branch of the Gold Standard Reserve against a transfer of sovereigns to the Gold Standard Reserve, while 300 lakhs in the Bombay branch and 100 lakhs in the Rangoon branch of the Gold Standard Reserve were also despatched to Calcutta as an available further reserve. In spite of these transfers the coin reserve had fallen to 13·31 crores by the end of October, and the coinage of new rupees had become necessary. Gold is not taken to finance the internal trade in jute, but though the stocks were supplemented by imports the reserve of sovereigns also fell during the period from 25·86 crores to 23·23 crores; the greater part of this absorption took place in Madras, but remittances of gold to the value of Rs. 90 lakhs from Calcutta to Rangoon and Rs. 150 lakhs from Bombay to Cawnpore were made in anticipation of future requirements.

Cold weather : November to March.—With the close of the jute season in October begins the season for cotton, seeds and wheat in Northern and Southern India and this is followed at the end of December by the rice trade in Burma. The last five months of the year from November to March thus constitute a period of active trade over a large area, and the demands for accommodation are usually very heavy. In November and December the revenue collections are comparatively small, and there is, consequently, a heavy drain on the Currency Reserve of rupees. The position is that while Council Bills are usually drawn against treasury balances, the surplus balances are mainly held in the Reserve Treasuries in notes of high value, whereas the purchasers of the Bills mainly require rupees. The ultimate effect of the payment of Council Bills is therefore a reduction in the amount of the notes held in the Reserve

Treasuries, against an issue of rupees from the Currency Reserve to the public. From January to March the drain is accompanied by large revenue receipts, so that the net reduction of the Currency Reserve rupees is not great.

In the year under review, however, there was a substantial falling off in the demands in Northern India, mainly owing to famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces, and the actual remittances required to supplement the Currency Reserve stocks at Cawnpore and Lahore were considerably less than in the preceding year. For Burma, on the other hand, large remittances were necessary, and 175 lakhs in rupees were despatched from Bombay and 64 lakhs from Calcutta. To meet the requirements in Bombay in connection with the cotton crop 125 lakhs were transferred from Calcutta to Bombay through the Gold Standard Reserve to supplement the proceeds of the new coinage in Bombay. As a result of the revenue collections during this period, there was a return to the Reserve of 345 lakhs during the last three months. The issues of gold during the last five months of the year were heavy amounting to about 9 crores. These issues were however largely set off by tenders of imported gold, and the gold in the Reserve at the end of March was less than a crore lower than at the end of October. During the period 150 lakhs of gold were despatched from Bombay to Madras, 30 lakhs from Bombay to Rangoon and 75 lakhs from Bombay to Lahore.

The year closed with a stock in the currency reserve in India of 20·53 crores in silver, 22·44 crores in gold, representing an increase during the year in the former case of about 4 crores and a decrease in the latter of 7 crores.

V.—Total Absorption of Currency.

25. It is now necessary to examine the total increase in the circulation as a whole as the result of the trade of the year. In the three years from 1909-10 to 1911-12 the average annual addition to the currency was Rs. 21·72 crores. In 1912-13 the total was Rs. 24·52 crores, and in 1913-14 Rs. 23·84 crores, this figure being arrived at as follows :— Increase in total of currency.

	In lakhs of rupees.
New rupees coined and paid to Currency Reserve . . .	9,51
Deduct—Payment of gold from Treasury to the Gold Standard Reserve	3,22
	6,29
Net imports of sovereigns received at the Currency office . .	9,49
Investment on account of the Gold Standard Reserve in England against equivalent issues in India	3,22
	19,00
Add—Decrease in treasury balance in India	4,84
	23,84

The total increase in the circulation compares as follows with the trade balance for the last four years :—

Year.	Balance of trade.	Increase in currency circulation.
1910-11	80,53	13,69
1911-12	89,27	30,31
1912-13	85,09	24,52
1913-14	65,66	23,84

26. As I have previously stated, about £4½ millions worth of silver were purchased in the year for coinage into rupees. The average price paid was 28½*d.* per ounce British Standard $\frac{37}{40}$th fine. The outturn at the Indian Mints in tolas Indian Standard $\frac{11}{12}$th fine was 10·19 crores. The withdrawal of uncurrent rupees in the mints amounted to 2·79 crores of which 2·11 crores were recoined into rupees and the net addition to the rupee currency was therefore (10·19 +2·11—2·79=) 9·51 crores. New rupees coined.

Tender of imported sovereigns at the Currency Offices.

27. The gross imports of sovereigns on private account in the year under report amounted to 8½ millions. Of this amount about £7¼ millions were tendered at the Currency Offices in exchange for notes or transfers, and about £1¼ millions were absorbed direct without passing through the Government treasuries or Currency Offices. It has always been assumed that the difference between the Customs figures and the currency figures represents the import of shield sovereigns. These are in special favour for use of ornaments and command a small premium. In view, however, of the fact that these coins are no longer minted, the number of them in existence and consequently the number imported must be steadily decreasing, and it is probable that an increasing number of ordinary sovereigns are now on import passed direct into circulation.

Absorption of different forms of currency.

28. The following table distributes, under the different denominations of currency, the total addition to the circulation of 23·84 crores arrived at above.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Total.
(1) Silver—						
New rupee coinage (excluding coinage for the G. S. R.).	...	...	...	12,27	9,51	21,78
Increase (—) or decrease (+) in the Currency Reserve of rupees and bullion.	+1,84	+3,22	+10 66	−1,05	—4,08	+10,59
Transfer from or to the G. S. R.	+12,08	+90	...			+12,98
TOTAL SILVER . .	+13,92	+4,12	+10,66	+11,22	+5,43	+45,35
(2) Gold						
Net imports of sovereigns (through Currency).	+10,67	+10,88	+25,42	+21,57	+9,49	+78,03
Increase (—) or decrease (+) in Currency Reserve of sovereigns in India.	−9,26	+2	−14,05	-6,04	+6,94	−22,39
TOTAL GOLD . .	+1,41	+10,90	+11,37	+15,53	+16,43	+55,64
(3) Increase in the circulation of currency notes.	+8,92	+58		+7,61	—2,86	+20,62
(4) Increase (—) or decrease (+) in Treasury balance.	−3,09	−1,91		-9,84	+4,84	-8,09
GRAND TOTAL CURRENCY DEMANDS	+21,16	+13,69	+30,31	+24,52	+23,84	+1,13,52

When the increase or decrease in treasury balances is distributed among the different denominations of currency the following figures are obtained for the total absorption of each denomination :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Gold	1,16	10,78	11,40	15,37	16,26
Silver (rupees and half-rupees) .	13,22	3,31	11,54	10,49	5,32
Currency notes . . .	7,28	−83	7,56	6	2,87
Bank and other balances .	−50	40	−19	−1,40	—61
	21,16	13,69	30,31	24,52	23,84

These figures show that there was a steady increase in the absorption of gold in the country, but as I have explained in paragraph 27 these figures are not complete, as they deal only with the gold which is tendered on import to Government and exclude the gold which is passed direct into circulation. The net issues of rupees were substantially smaller than in the preceding year in spite of the abnormal demands for jute.

It must be explained with regard to the figures for note circulation that in the first of the above statements the figure of 286 lakhs represents a decrease in the *gross* circulation, *i.e.*, taking into account the notes held in our Reserve Treasuries, the balance of which fell from 12,68 lakhs to 7,40 lakhs during the year. The increase of 242 lakhs shown in the following paragraph has reference to the figures for net circulation.

Absorption of each class of currency by seasons in each circle.

29. The following statements, which are prepared on the lines adopted by Mr. Gauntlett in his report last year, bring out the part played by each form of currency in the monetary transactions of the country. They show firstly the absorption of each during the busy seasons in each circle, and secondly the absorption or return of each during successive busy and slack seasons :—

I-A.—Busy Seasons.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

		Rupees.	Sovereigns.	Currency Notes.
Spring crops—Northern India.				
Cawnpore Circle .	April and May . .	2,45	35	—30
Lahore „ .	April to June . .	1,30	1,68	15
Cotton—groundnut, etc., Madras.				
Madras Circle .	April to June . .	1,10	71	—43
„ „ .	December to January .	50	30	63
Jute trade—Bengal.				
Calcutta Circle .	July to October . .	16,10	24	—1,71
Cotton, wheat and seeds—Bombay and Karachi.				
Bombay and Karachi Circles.	April to May .	65	1,95	—16
	November to February .	5,35	4,25	30
Rice trade, Rangoon.				
Rangoon Circle .	December to March .	2,75	46	2,37
Winter crops—Northern India.				
Cawnpore Circle .	October .	1,15	40	26
„ „ .	March . . .	25	27	...
Lahore Circle .	October to January .	60	1,30	—56
		32,20	11,91	55

I-B.—Slack Seasons.

April to June . .	Calcutta . . .	—4,50	56	1
April to November .	Rangoon . . .	—3,00	77	—2,17
June to September .	Cawnpore . . .	—3,70	18	53
July to September .	Lahore	—1,95	—60	1,12
June to October .	Bombay and Karachi .	—2,70	35	64
July to November .	Madras . . .	—1,75	1,30	—75
November to March .	Calcutta	—1,45	30	1,76
November to February.	Cawnpore . . .	—2,95	60	36
February and March	Lahore . . .	— 75	45	—6
„ „ .	Madras . . .	— 40	70	43
		—26,15	4,61	1,87
	Net .	6,05	6,52	2,42

II.—Successive Seasons, 1913-14.

Circles.	Seasons.		Rupees.	Notes.	Sovereigns.	Total.	Monthly average issue of sovereigns.
Calcutta	*Slack*	*April to June*	*—4,50*	*1*	*56*	*—3,93*	*19*
	Busy	July to October	16,10	—1,71	24	14,63	6
	Slack	*November *to March*	*—4,45*	*1,76*	*30*	*—2,39*	*6*
		TOTAL	7,15	6	1,10	8,31	...
Bombay and Karachi.	Busy	April and May	65	—16	1,95	2,44	97
	Slack	*June to October*	*—2,70*	*64*	*35*	*—1,71*	*7*
	Busy	November to March	5,85	30	4,25	9,90	85
		TOTAL	3,80	78	6,55	10,63	...
Madras	Busy	April to June	1,10	—43	71	1,38	24
	Slack	*July to November*	*—1,75*	*—75*	*1,30*	*—1,20*	*26*
	Busy	December and January	50	63	30	1,43	15
	Slack	*February and March*	*—40*	*43*	*70*	*73*	*35*
		TOTAL	—55	—12	3,01	2,34	...
Rangoon	*Slack*	*April to November*	*—3,00*	*—2,17*	*77*	*—4,40*	*10*
	Busy	December to March	2,75	2,37	46	5,58	12
		TOTAL	—25	20	1,23	1,18	...
Lahore	Busy	April to June	1,30	15	1,68	3,13	56
	Slack	*July to September*	*—1,95*	*1,12*	*—60*	*—1,43*	*—20*
	Busy	October to January	60	—56	1,30	1,34	32
	Slack	*February and March*	*—75*	*—6*	*45*	*—36*	*22*
		TOTAL	—80	65	2,83	2,68	...
Cawnpore	Busy	April and May	2,45	—30	35	2,50	17
	Slack	*June to September*	*—3,70*	*53*	*18*	*—2,99*	*4*
	Busy	October	1,15	26	40	1,81	40
	Slack	*November to February*	*—2,95*	*36*	*60*	*—1,99*	*15*
	Busy	March	25	...	27	52	27
		TOTAL	—2,80	85	1,80	—15	...
		GRAND TOTAL	6,05	2,42	16,52	24,99†	...

*November is usually regarded as a portion of the busy season in Calcutta, but it is included in the slack season on the present occasion, as there was an actual return of rupees from circulation during the month; jute came forward very early in 1913-14 no doubt owing to the high prices realised for the crop.

†The difference between this figure and (23,84+61) 24,45 in the preceding paragraph is due to the fact that 24,99 represents currency transactions, whereas 24,45 takes into account treasury transactions also.

Main features of the demand for the different forms of currency.

30. The inferences drawn by Mr. Gauntlett from the transactions shown in the corresponding statements for 1912-13 can be applied with very little qualification to the figures for 1913-14. The main features of the above statements are :—

(1) The regular ebb and flow of the rupee circulation—absorption in the busy season and return in the slack. This indicates the absolutely free circulation of the rupee throughout India for every purpose.

(2) An ebb and flow (though this is somewhat less general and less marked) of the note circulation conversely to that of the rupee circulation.

The cause is explained in paragraph 51 below. Briefly it is that rupees, when wanted for circulation, are obtained from currency offices by the presentation of notes, and, when returned from circulation, are paid back to currency for notes in which form bank balances are kept. There is, however, a large and increasing movement in the opposite direction in the Rangoon circle, where there is a real use of notes in substitution for coin in the financing of the rice trade. The net issues of notes which have occurred during busy seasons in other circles are relatively small and it may be inferred that except in Burma notes are not as yet used largely in the purchase of crops.

(3) The regular issue of gold in small quantities in busy and slack seasons alike in most circles.

This represents the normal flow of gold whether for use as currency or for hoarding or other purposes as distinguished from the issues for the purpose of financing a particular crop.

(4) The very considerable variations, in this regular outflow of gold, in Bombay and the Punjab and, to a smaller extent, in the Cawnpore circle. In these circles the striking increase in the absorption of sovereigns in the busy season illustrates the extent to which gold is there used in the purchase of important crops.

(5) The 'total' column indicates roughly the relative prosperity, during the year, of the various circles, as evidenced by the extent to which coin or notes are withdrawn from circulation. Thus the large absorption in the Calcutta and Bombay circles was mainly due to the excellence of the jute and cotton crops in those areas. There was a substantial decline in the absorption in the Punjab, while the famine conditions prevailing in a portion of the United Provinces were accompanied by an actual return from circulation in the Cawnpore circle. In Rangoon there was a large return from circulation after the heavy issues of the preceding busy season, with the result that, in spite of an excellent rice crop, the net absorption during the twelve months was considerably less than in the previous year.

(6) Certain other features in the transactions of the year may be referred to:—

(*i*) The jute crop had a preponderating importance in determining the demand for rupees; in fact the absorption of rupees in the Calcutta circle alone was greater than the net absorption for India as a whole.

(*ii*) There was a further large increase in the demand for gold in the Bombay circle in connection with the cotton crop, the value of the total issues of gold being twice as great as that of the rupees issued.

(*iii*) In all the other circles an absorption of gold was accompanied by a return of rupees from circulation.

VI.—Resource operations and movement of Funds.

Movement of currency to finance the internal trade.

31. The preceding paragraphs show approximately the total addition made to the currency in circulation in India during the year 1913-14 and the distribution of the total, both among the several denominations of currency, and over the various trade seasons in each currency circle. It is now necessary to explain in somewhat greater detail the processes and agencies by which this distribution is effected. The import of funds, or their release from Government reserves into active commercial employment, is effected in the first instance in the form of sovereigns, or by means of Council Bills, which are paid by Government at the Presidency towns. Government also provide the machinery by which large transfers of funds are made. Thus, in addition to the means for remittance afforded between circles by universal notes, they grant to banks and firms at a nominal charge telegraphic transfers between one circle and another, and also (subject to their own requirements) supply bills between different treasuries. All these forms of remittance are payable in coin at the option of the payee, and a large portion of the burden of coin remittances for trade purposes thus

ultimately falls on Government. This is especially the case in regard to inter-provincial remittances. In the case of centres where there are no Currency Office coin remittances are necessarily to a large extent made by private agencies. For instance, in the case of the Bengal jute trade, the remittances to the jute centres in Eastern Bengal are made through private agency, Government supplying the coin at the Currency Office in Calcutta. In the same way while the coin requirements for the North India trades are mostly supplied by Government at Cawnpore and Lahore, it is left to the trade to make its own arrangements to move funds from the currency centres to the interior. These arrangements, however, very frequently take the form of transfers through Government on district treasuries.

The processes and agencies for distribution of funds among trade centres are therefore considered under the following heads :—

1. Transfers of universal currency notes.
2. Inter-provincial transfers through Government.
3. Transfers through Government within Provinces.
4. Government remittances of coin between Provinces.
5. Remittances of coin on private account.

Transfer of currency notes.

32. The transfer of universal notes from one circle of currency to another through private agency cannot be ascertained even approximately, but the encashment of these notes in a foreign circle gives some idea of the value of notes used for remittance purposes. I refer to this subject somewhat more fully in paragraph 58 below, but it may be mentioned here that the total encashments in 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 21·63 crores against Rs. 17·93 crores in 1912-13, and there can be no doubt that currency notes are being used for trade remittances to an increasing extent. It cannot be the case that all or even most of the notes remitted to a foreign circle are presented for encashment, and the figures here given must represent a part only of the business done in the form of currency note remittances. The remittances as represented by encashments in foreign circles were as follows in 1913-14 :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Circle.	Cashed.	Remitted.	Net receipt of currency.	Net receipt in 1912-13.
Calcutta	6,04	4,75	1,29	85
Cawnpore	1,11	3,92	—2,81	—12
Lahore	2,36	5,16	—2,80	—1,65
Bombay	7,70	2,98	4,72	1,22
Karachi	2,42	86	1,56	1,09
Madras	1,83	3,03	—1,20	—83
Rangoon	17	93	—76	—56
	21,63	21,63	...	...

It appears that as in the previous year Bombay and Calcutta obtained funds withdrawn from Northern India, Madras and Rangoon. The larger amounts withdrawn from Northern India in the year under review are doubtless attributable to some extent to the relatively unfavourable conditions in that part of India.

Inter-provincial transfers through Government.

33. Statement No. IV gives the details of the transfers between different centres, the total value of the transfers in 1913-14 having been Rs. 41½ crores against Rs. 47½ crores in 1912-13. The net results of the movements according to the statement are :—

Bombay sent away	14¾	crores	against	24¾	crores in 1912-13.
Bengal and India sent away while	4	„	„	1¼	„ „
Burma received	10	„	„	11½	„ „
Madras „	3½	„	„	5½	„ „
United Provinces received	1¼	„	„	4	„ „
Punjab „	2	„	„	4	„ „
Central Provinces „	1¾	„	„	1	crore „

The above figures (as is also the case with the figures for note remittances, *vide* preceding paragraph) indicate a falling off in the demand for funds in Northern India.

There was also a falling off in the transfers to Madras and Burma. There was a consequent reduction in the supplies from Bombay, where the gold imports and Council Bills are received in large amounts, so that it is the centre from which the bulk of the supplies is naturally distributed. The gross figures of the remittances are noticed below :—

Bombay.—Bombay received for remittance to other provinces 20¼ crores while it paid 5½ crores on account of bills and transfers drawn by other provinces. The payments included 1 crore supply bills and transfers drawn by the Punjab (¾) and Burma (¼), 3 crores telegraphic transfers drawn by Calcutta in redistribution of the Exchange Bank balances among Presidency towns, ½ crore transfers drawn on Karachi by Calcutta, and ¾ crore drawn by Madras and ¼ crore by the United Provinces in the shape of bank transfers and supply bills. As regards the amounts received for remittance, the following are the details :—

Telegraphic transfers granted on Calcutta against imported gold	.	1 crore.
,, ,, Madras ,,	.	1 ,,
Other telegraphic transfers from Bombay on Calcutta	.	5¼ crores.
,, Cawnpore	.	1½ ,,
,, Lahore	.	1¼ ,,
,, Madras	.	3¼ ,,
,, Rangoon	.	1¼ ,,
,, Central Provinces		1 crore.
Transfers from Karachi on Lahore	. . . .	1 ,,
,, ,, ,, Calcutta	. . . .	¾ ,,

Calcutta and Bengal.—Received for remittance 16 crores and paid 12 crores, making the net amount sent away 4 crores. As explained in the note under Bombay, there was a net payment on account of Bombay of (1+ 5¼+¾—½—3) 3½ crores so that the net remittance to other provinces from Bengal was about 7½ crores made up as follows :—

To Rangoon for the rice trade	. . . . .	6½ crores.
,, Cawnpore ,, wheat ,,	. . . . .	1 crore.
,, Lahore ,, ,, ,,	. . . . .	¾ ,,
,, Madras in the cotton and groundnut season	. .	1 ,,
,, Central Provinces	. . . . .	¾ ,,
		10 crores.
Deduct—		
Returned by Madras in jute season	. . . .	1¼ crores.
,, ,, Burma ,,	. . . .	¼ crore.
Transferred from Cawnpore	. . . .	⅝ ,,
,, ,, Lahore	. . . .	⅜ ,,
		2 crores.

Burma.—The rice trade required a remittance of 10¾ crores and this was made up of 6½ crores from Calcutta, and 4¼ crores from Bombay. Rangoon returned in its slack season about ¾ of a crore only, of which ¼ crore each went to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Madras.—The net payment of 3½ crores in Madras was made up of 5¾ crores paid and 2¼ crores received. As has been already explained, the 5¾ crores paid were made up of 4½ crores from Bombay, 1 crore from Calcutta and about ¼ crore from Rangoon. The receipts for remittance were for Calcutta 1¼ crores Bombay ¾ crore and Rangoon ¼ crore.

United Provinces.—Here the net payment was 1½ crores made up of remittances from Bombay 1½ crores and Calcutta 1 crore and of a transfer to Calcutta ¾ crore and Bombay ¼ crore.

Punjab.—Here the supplies made to trade through Government amounted to 2 crores, of which 1½ crores came from Bombay and ½ crore from Calcutta.

Central Provinces.—The 1¾ crore paid in these Provinces represented mainly bank transfers of treasury surpluses in the Akola and Amraoti districts,

The figures are grouped below in order to show main lines of the movements of the year, the figures for 1912-13 being given for comparison :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	To	1912-13.	1913-14.	From	1912-13.	1913-14.
Inter-presidency.	Calcutta from Bombay	9,67	6,96	Calcutta to Bombay	1,63	3,43
	Calcutta from Madras	1,04	1,33	Calcutta to Madras	1,06	1,09
	Madras from Bombay	5,59	4,34	Madras to Bombay	8	71
Northern India.	Punjab from Calcutta	1,28	84	Punjab to Calcutta	40	38
	Punjab from Bombay	4,18	2,40	Punjab to Bombay	90	87
	United Provinces from Calcutta	1,84	1,03	United Provinces to Calcutta	42	63
	United Provinces from Bombay	2,59	1,42	United Provinces to Bombay	9	22
Bihar and Orissa.	Bihar and Orissa from Calcutta	20	27	Bihar and Orissa to Calcutta	54	89
Assam .	Assam from Calcutta	66	69	Assam to Calcutta	51	72
C. P. .	Central Provinces from Calcutta	10	68	Central Provinces to Calcutta	2	...
	Central Provinces from Bombay	94	1,03	Central Provinces to Bombay	1	...
Burma	Rangoon from Calcutta	7,61	6,44	Rangoon to Calcutta	82	26
	Rangoon from Bombay	4,53	4,14	Rangoon to Bombay	9	24
	Rangoon from Madras	39	11	Rangoon to Madras	22	21

The outstanding features in the above comparison are the substantial decrease in the amounts drawn to Northern India to finance the wheat trade and the large requirement for the rice trade in Burma.

nsfers within vinces.

34. Statement No. V shows the internal movements of funds within provinces through Government agency. These transactions were largest in Bombay, Madras and Burma; the aggregate figures for these provinces compare as follows with those for the two previous years :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Bombay	5,39	7,09	7,06
Madras	5,47	4,70	5,59
Burma	4,36	4,07	4,50

In Bombay though the total figure corresponds closely with that for 1912-13, there is an important variation in the manner in which it is made up, there being a considerable increase in the amounts remitted by the Bank of Bombay to its branches and a decrease in the remittances in the reverse direction. In the earlier year owing to slackness of trade the bank had large surpluses at its branches, whereas Government had to meet increased demands for loans and advances to cultivators in connection with the failure of the rains in 1911. With more favourable conditions during 1913-14 money was in demand for trade purposes and the district treasuries were able to spare a substantially larger amount for transfer to the Presidency Bank.

The increases in the case of Madras and Burma are also due to the supply of larger amounts to the branches of the Presidency Banks in the districts.

vernment remittces of coin been provinces.

35. The remittances of specie made by Government between provinces and circles during the year amounted to 16·58 crores in silver and 8·94 crores in gold, being a total of about 25 crores against about 35 crores in the preceding year. The following are the details :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Silver.		Gold net [received (+) or sent (—)].
	Received.	Sent.	
India and Bengal	8,71	4,06	—47
Assam	3	...	+2
Central Provinces	...	..	+19
Burma	2,40	2,41	+1,20
Bihar and Orissa	...	1	+4
United Provinces	1,71	2,58	+1,46
Punjab	1,05	1,90	+3,03
Madras	25	63	+3,00
Bombay	2,43	4,99	—8,47
Total	16,58	16,58	...

The above figures exclude a transfer of Rs. 150 lakhs in whole rupees from the Gold Standard Reserve to Currency Reserve in Calcutta against an opposite transfer of gold in Bombay.

The important movements take place as currency remittances, and have already been described in paragraph 24. The main reason of the decrease in the magnitude of the remittances was that larger balances of rupees were held in the treasuries and currency offices during the year, and that the necessity for remittances in opposite directions at different seasons of the year was therefore reduced.

Remittances of gold are made almost entirely from Bombay, which receives the bulk of the imports, and require no special remark except that United Provinces and the Punjab took about 4⅓ crores worth against about 8¼ crores in 1912-13, while Madras took 3 crores and Rangoon 90 lakhs.

Remittance of silver coin on private account.

36. To ascertain the extent of the remittances of silver coin on private amount we depend entirely on the returns of railway goods traffic, but experience shows that the figures are not suitable for our purposes. After deducting from the total remittances of silver coin as given in these returns the Government remittances likely to have been included in them, the following figures are arrived at for remittances on private account :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Bengal	+ 40
Assam	+ 36
Bihar and Orissa	−1,30
United Provinces	— 23
Punjab	— 33
Madras	+ 49
Bombay	−99
Central Provinces	+ 1.60

Movements of coin for the jute trade.

37. The most important movement of rupees through private agency takes place in connection with the jute trade in Bengal. Most of the funds required are drawn from the Calcutta currency office in exchange for notes and they are then sent to the trade centres in Eastern Bengal. Until last year the figures for 1906-07 constituted a record year for jute demands, but they were exceeded in 1912-13, and 1913-14, again broke all past records. The following are the figures of net issues of rupees from the Calcutta currency office in the jute season for the last eight years :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
1906-07	69	3,61	5,06	1,66	1,34	12,36
1907-08	37	2,07	2,95	1,33	21	6,93
1908-09	...	70	1,90	89	22	3,71
1909-10	...	1,20	2,49	66	...	4,35
1910-11	...	79	2,34	1,37	25	4,75
1911-12	54	1,67	3,87	1,93	32	8,33
1912-13	62	4,38	4,09	2,92	92	12,93
1913-14	118	5,25	6,34	2,80	24	15,81

Visible addition to currency through trade remittances.

38. We are now in a position to calculate the visible addition to currency in the several provinces by trade remittances through Government and private parties. The following table shows the compiled result :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

—	India and Bengal.*	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Burma.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.
1. Foreign imports of sovereigns.	+82	...	...	+12	...	...	−15	+8,70	...
2. Council Bills .	+19,77	...	...	...	...	...	+7,48	+19,85	...
3. Inter-provincial Transfers—									
(a) Net transfer of Currency Notes to (+) or from (−) each circle	+1,29	...	...	−76	−2,81	−2,80	−1,20	+6,28	...
(b) Remittances through Government.	−3,30	−3	−62	+9,98	+1,51	+2,07	+3,49	−14,81	+1,71
4. Silver coin remittances on private account.	+40	+36	−1,30	...	−23	−33	+49	−99	+1,60
5. Increase in treasury cash balances (−).	−3,61	−1,60	−1,39	−7,75	+43	+2,44	−8,03	−10,85	−1,38
Net visible addition to currency.	+15,37	−1,27	−3,31	+1,59	−1,10	+1,38	+2,08	+7,68	+2,03

*The heading "India" includes a small number of treasuries such as Ajmer, Quetta, Coorg, etc., which are not included in the larger Provinces or Administrations.

Additions to currency according to Government balances.

39. The additions to currency according to the balances in the Government treasuries and the currency and Gold Standard Reserves and the currency note circulation account are as follows :—

—	India and Bengal.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Burma.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Currency note Circulation Statement XVI.	−3,32	...	...	+20	+89	+63	−1,60	+34	...
Gold Issues Statement VII.	+1,01	+2	+4	+1,39	+1,79	+2,64	+3,04	+6,15	+18
Rupee Issues Statement VIII.	+7,72	−22	+9	−28	−3,63	−1,35	−90	+4,01	−12
Increase (−) of currency notes in treasury balances.	+3,44	+8	−2	+4	+17	−5	+1,60	+40	+7
TOTAL .	+8,85	−12	+11	+1,35	−78	+1,87	+2,14	+10,90	+13

There are considerable variations between the two statements due mainly to the incompleteness in the figures for the remittances of foreign circle notes and to the impossibility of obtaining any really exact figures for the private movements either of specie or notes. At the same time there is a rough correspondence between the compilations by the two methods, and the statements afford a general indication of the manner in which the absorption of currency in each province is dependent on the movements of trade.

VII.—Gold Circulation.

Absorption of sovereigns.

40. Detailed figures showing the gross import of sovereigns during the last three years and the amounts passed through Currency Offices are given in statement VI. Of this total import about £7¼ millions passed through currency offices. As I have already explained in paragraph 27, though the difference of about £1¼ millions between the figures as obtained from the trade returns and the figures supplied by Currency Offices may to some extent represent shield sovereigns, there are grounds for believing that a substantial number of ordinary sovereigns also passed direct into circulation.

While there was actually a large falling off in the net imports of sovereigns as compared with the high figures of the two preceding years, this

fact does not imply any decline in the rate of absorption of this form of currency. The position is that the favourable trade balances of the preceding years caused large quantities of sovereigns to flow into India, in excess of the amount which could immediately be absorbed. The balance accumulated in the paper currency reserve in India with the result that the gold holding in this reserve had risen on the 31st March 1913 to over £19½ millions. Though, therefore, the imports fell off in 1913-14, there was, as the following statement shows, an increase in the net absorption from £11,101,000 in 1912-13 to £12,074,000 during the year:—

Year.	Net imports.	Net absorption.			Balance in Paper Currency Reserve in India on 31st March.
		After passing through Government Reserves and Treasuries.	Direct.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1910-11 . .	8,162,000	7,189,000	914,000	8,103,000	6,186,000
1911-12 . .	18,228,000	7,595,000	1,289,000	8,884,000	15,554,000
1912-13 . .	15,236,000	10,245,000	856,000	11,101,000	19,583,000
1913-14 . .	7,560,000	10,843,000	1,231,000	12,074,000	14,957,000

The rate at which sovereigns were absorbed thus amounted for the first time to an average of over £1,000,000 a month.

Distribution of the absorption by provinces.

41. Statement VII shows how the absorption was distributed among the various provinces. The most striking feature of the year has been the large increase in the absorption of sovereigns in the Bombay Presidency, namely from £1,658,000 to £4,100,000. As is explained by Mr. Brigstocke, Accountant General, Bombay, this was due to the great demand for sovereigns in connection with the cotton crop. There was also a substantial increase in the case of Madras from £1,571,000 to £2,025,000. In the Punjab where the heaviest absorption of sovereigns has occurred during the last few years, there was a large decline from £3,372,000 to £1,758,000. There was a marked contraction in the demand for silver also in the case of this province, and the Accountant General is inclined to think that this slackening in the demand for currency may be partially due to the finance of the wheat and cotton crops being arranged through Government to a smaller extent than usual. The main cause of the reduction in the demand for currency doubtless lies in the relatively unfavourable conditions of the year. It is probable also that the operations of trade were hampered to some extent by the banking crisis which occurred during the course of the year. It may also be the case that, as a result of the heavy issues of sovereigns in the Punjab in the last few years, the province is approaching saturation point in this respect.

In the United Provinces a fall, from £1,616,000 to £1,195,000, is doubtless attributable to the existence of famine conditions in portions of the province. The decline from £1,090,000 to £677,000 shown under India and Bengal is more apparent than real, as the figures for 1912-13 included a special issue to a Native State of £333,000 as explained in paragraph 37 of the report for that year. If this amount be excluded the figure of £677,000 represents a decrease in absorption of about £80,000 only. In Burma, the increase referred to in last year's report continued, the figures being £927,000 against £814,000 in 1912-13 and £573,000 in 1911-12.

Popularity of the sovereign in different provinces.

42. In view of the importance of the subject special enquiries as to the exact use of sovereigns issued at Government treasuries and currency offices were continued, and the question is receiving attention from the Account and Currency Officers concerned. Extracts or summaries of the reports submitted by these officers are given in Appendix III to this Report. Mr. Brigstocke has again submitted a very detailed and interesting report, and in view of the great increase in the absorption of sovereigns in Bombay I have thought it desirable to quote his remarks at some length.

Receipts of sovereigns by Treasuries, Post Offices and Railways.

43. Statement No. VIIA gives the usual details of receipts of sovereigns by Treasuries, Post Offices and Railways. The transactions in 1912-13 which were very much larger than those in 1911-12 were again largely exceeded in 1913-14 as the following statement shows:—

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Treasuries	3,177	5,626	8,002	10,223
Post Offices	638	1,363	1,961	2,737
Railways	597	1,222	1,810	1,987

In the case of the treasuries the largest figures were those for Bombay, *viz.*, £2,939,000 followed by the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province with £2,443,000 and the United Provinces with £2,019,000. The figures are in all cases the highest on record. The more important Banks in India have kindly furnished me with details of the gold transactions over their counters. Their receipts from the public in sovereigns during the year amounted to £9,249,000 and their issues to £9,404,000, showing a remarkable increase on the corresponding figures for the previous year which were £6,785,000 and £6,621,000 respectively.

The use of sovereigns.

44. The above figures, I think, leave little doubt that in certain parts of India at any rate sovereigns are used to an increasing extent in real currency transactions. During the course of the year under review the sovereign has been more largely employed in Bombay in connection with the finance of the cotton crop, and it has secured a firmer footing in that Presidency than it had previously obtained in the Punjab. It is also extensively used in the United Provinces, and its popularity both in Madras and Burma is growing. At the same time, sovereigns are probably largely melted down for ornaments, and Mr. Brigstocke has shown (*vide* Appendix III) that when full weight sovereigns are so dealt with it is possible to make a small profit on the transaction. They are also doubtless hoarded, though the use of this term, as has been explained on previous occasions, is liable to cause misapprehension. It is the natural instinct of a large proportion of the inhabitants of this country to secrete their savings against a rainy day instead of placing them in a bank or investing their money. In recent years there have been signs of a nascent tendency towards the more economical practice of investment, and this was exploited by the promoters of the Swadeshi banks of whom mention has already been made. At the present time, with the outbreak of war in Europe, there has probably been some reversion to the old hoarding tendency, which, it may be hoped, will soon pass away. While however no clear line can be drawn between money which is merely put away for use when required and money which is more permanently hoarded, there is an obvious distinction between the two practices. The former merely involves a lower degree of rapidity in the circulation of coin than would be the case if it were passed continuously from hand to hand; but such differences in the rapidity of circulation of currency necessarily occur even in the most advanced countries. There can be no doubt, for instance, that the circulation of money will usually be found to be more rapid in towns than in the country.

It has not so far been possible in India to collect any reliable statistics to show even approximately how the large volume of sovereigns absorbed is finally disposed of, *i.e.*, what proportion of the sovereigns taken by the public is melted down or is retained by them either temporarily or as quasi-permanent hoards, and what proportion may be said to remain in more or less active use as currency. The figures which I have given above, however, seem to indicate that in large portions of India the sovereign is now entering largely into ordinary transactions in cases in which these are of sufficient size to make its use possible. It has certainly displaced silver to some extent in Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces, and probably, in a lesser degree, in Madras and Burma also. It is also extensively used in the Native States of Cochin and Travancore. On the other hand, in Eastern Bengal, in the finance of the jute crop, it has so far had no attraction for the cultivator. He will take

rupees only and does not care for either gold or notes. As I shall show in a later paragraph, there are also indications that the sovereign is competing to some extent with notes, mainly in Bombay, the Punjab and United Provinces. Its use in preference to notes as a store of value by such classes as the cultivators and the small artisans, etc., is readily intelligible. As Sir James Meston stated before the Royal Commission, "living as they do, the large mass of these people, in poor homes, with constant risk of floods, fires and destructive insects, it is impossible that they will take the risk of keeping their little stocks in notes". It will be interesting to observe whether the stoppage of the use of gold, which Government found necessary to adopt on the outbreak of the war in August 1914, will have the effect of causing the appetite for the sovereign to disappear, now that it has once been roused, or whether it will be found, when a supply of sovereigns is again available for issue, that the demand for them will still exist in its present volume.

VIII.—Silver Circulation.

45. Statement VIII gives the usual details of the net absorption of rupees and half rupees during the year. The total absorption in 1913-14 for all India compares as follows with the actuals since 1906-07 :— Absorption of rupees.

	(In lakhs of rupees.) (Absorption +, Return —.)
1906-07	+18,00
1907-08	+ 3,92
1908-09	—14,88
1909-10	+13,22
1910-11	+ 3,34
1911-12	+11,54
1912-13	+10,49
1913-14	+ 5,32

In the second portion of Statement No. VIII details of the net absorption of rupees are worked out by provinces. The figures in these statements do not exactly correspond to those appearing in paragraph 29 of the report for the reason that, in the first place, the figures in paragraph 29 relate to currency circles, whereas those in statement VIII relate to administrative provinces, and that in the second place the former represent currency transactions, while the latter take into account treasury transactions also.

46. As I have already noted in paragraph 30, the marked feature of the year was the preponderating importance of the jute crop in determining the demand for rupees; but for this factor there would actually have been a net return from circulation in India as a whole. Outside Bengal the only important absorption occurred in Bombay amounting to 401 lakhs against only 42 lakhs in 1912-13. The very low figure of the earlier year was due chiefly to the failure of the monsoon of 1911 in some parts of the Presidency. Though there was again a substantial demand for rupees during the year under review, the total amounted, as I have previously stated, to only about half the gold taken. Provincial variations.

In the United Provinces, mainly owing to the existence of famine conditions, an absorption of 108 lakhs was replaced by a return from circulation of 363 lakhs. Similarly, in the Punjab there was a decrease in the demand for rupees as well as for gold, (*vide* paragraph 41), an absorption of 160 lakhs being converted into a return from circulation of 135 lakhs. There was also a return from circulation in both Madras and Burma. In the latter case, this result was doubtless due to the increasing extent to which currency notes were used for the finance of the rice crop (*vide* paragraph 30).

In the case of Bengal the issues during the jute season amounted to the abnormal figure of Rs. 16 crores. Details of these issues have already been

given in paragraph 37 above. The following further figures are somewhat interesting in this connection :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1906-07.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Net issues in jute season . .	12,36	4,35	4,75	8,33	12,93	15,81
Total absorption of rupees India . .	18,00	13,22	3,34	11,54	11,29(*b*)	5,63(*a*)
Net absorption in Bengal	10,78	—83	10	5,59	6,52	7,90

(*a*) The difference between this figure and that shown in Statement No. VIII is due to the fact that Murshidabad and Farukhabad coins to the value of Rs. 31 lakhs were received at the Calcutta Mint. These uncurrent coins have been treated for the purpose of Statement No. VIII as withdrawn from India and Bengal and thus the real absorption of silver has been understated by that amount.

(*b*) For explanation of the excess of Rs. 89 lakhs over the figure in para. 45 see para. 43 of last year's report.

It is interesting that the net absorption for Bengal did not increase to an extent corresponding to the increase in the issues for jute. In 1906-07 and 1911-12 when there were also large issues in payment for the jute crop, the amount actually absorbed was only 2 or 3 crores less than the issues. In 1912-13 the difference amounted to about 6½ crores and in 1913-14 to nearly 8 crores. Bengal being a permanently settled province is not liable to large fluctuations in revenue receipts, and it would seem to be probable that the explanation of the return in the last two years of such a large proportion of the issues is connected with the substantial increase in the import trade of the year, and that the large receipts of the cultivators for their jute enabled them to spare a greater amount from their savings for the purchase of imported articles.

placement of pees by other ms of currency.

47. The question naturally arises whether rupees have been replaced to any appreciable extent by other forms of currency. It is a curious fact already mentioned that in Bengal the cultivators will only take rupees in payment for their jute and will have nothing to say either to gold or to currency notes. In Bombay, on the other hand, gold seems largely to have taken the place of rupees in payment for the cotton crop, and rupees seem similarly to have been ousted by gold to some extent in the Punjab, while in Burma currency notes are to an increasing extent taking the place of rupees in payments made on account of the rice crop.

upee coinage.

48. The subject of coinage of rupees both from purchased silver and by recoinage of withdrawn coins have already been dealt with in paragraph 26. Statement No. IX gives the details of the coinage.

upee census.

49. Statement No. X furnishes the usual figures relating to the rupee census.

IX.—Circulation of Currency notes.

rowth of the ote circulation in ecent years.

50. Statements XI to XX contain the usual statistics regarding currency note circulation. These statistics have a special interest at the present time in view of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the subject of the Indian Currency note system. The Commission, while holding the view that it is important that Government should continue to act on the principle of giving the people the form of currency for which they ask, express the opinion that it is eminently desirable that the use of notes in India should be encouraged by all legitimate means. With this object in view they recommend that Government should increase, whenever and wherever possible, the number of places at which notes are encashable as of right as well as the extra-legal facilities for encashment. They consider that it is desirable to universalise at once the notes of Rs. 500, and that with the experience so gained it will be found possible to carry universalisation still higher. I refer to these questions in more detail below. It may, however, be stated here that the policy of Government has been steadily directed towards increasing the facilities for the encashment of currency notes. Within the last few years the notes of the Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 denominations, which could formerly be cashed only at the head office of the circle of issue, have been made encashable as of right at the head offices of each of the circles. Extra-legal facilities are also given at most of the Government treasuries. The circulation of notes has also been increasing very rapidly in recent years. This appears from the following statement for

the circulation on the last day of each of the last 15 years. The figures show (*a*) the gross circulation, (*b*) the net circulation (which excludes the value of the notes held in the Reserve Treasuries), and (*c*) the active circulation (which further excludes the value of notes held in all other Government treasuries and also those held at the head-quarters' offices of the Presidency Banks) :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Gross circulation on 31st March.	Net circulation on 31st March.	Active circulation on 31st March.
1899-00	28,74	27,04	22,10
1900-01	29,87	26,02	21,92
1901-02	31,66	26,41	22,22
1902-03	35,72	31,18	24,81
1903-04	38,21	33,75	28,09
1904-05	39,18	36,30	28,46
1905-06	44,66	40,62	32,63
1906-07	46,95	43,64	36,45
1907-08	46,89	40,96	32,61
1908-09	45,49	41,13	34,95
1909-10	54,41	49,10	39,98
1910-11	54,99	48,41	40,17
1911-12	61,36	56,17	44,61
1912-13	68,98	56,30	47,32
1913-14	66,12	58,72	49,97

The gross circulation.

51. It may be observed that the gross figures do not afford a very trustworthy basis for comparing the extent of the real circulation of notes at different periods, as they include the notes held in our Reserve Treasuries. It is the practice to issue notes of high value to these Treasuries, on account of the balances held by them, against a transfer of rupees or sovereigns to the Currency Reserve. These balances fluctuate very largely in amount, both as a result of variations in the total Government balances held in India and also in the portion of those balances held at head-quarters in the Reserve Treasuries. The falling off in the gross circulation indicated by the above figures is due to the fact mentioned in paragraphs 19 and 28 above that the Reserve Treasury balances were substantially lower during the latter half of 1913-14 than in the corresponding period of 1912-13.

For present purposes also there are advantages in taking average figures as a basis of comparison. It is normally the case, as was explained in last year's report, that the circulation is lowest at the end of the busy season in April and May. The Presidency Banks ordinarily hold their reserves in the form of notes obtained by the tender of coin in exchange. Their balances so held are usually lowest at the close of the busy season. Subsequently, as funds begin to return from the public to the Government Treasury or to the Banks, the Currency Reserve rupees and the note circulation alike tend to increase. Conversely, at a later period when the busy season sets in, there is a tendency for the operation to be reversed. Coin is obtained by the tender of notes so that the Reserve and the circulation decrease. This tendency is counterbalanced by two factors, *viz.*, a busy trade season in one Province in India overlaps a slack season in another, and, secondly, the exchange for currency notes of the sovereigns imported in large quantities in the busy season increases the note circulation.

net circulation.

52. In the following statement, therefore, I show the figures for the average net circulation, the figures being the average for the last day in each of the 12 months in the year, and excluding the notes held in the Reserve Treasuries. Monthly figures for each circle for the last 3 years will be found in the Statement No. XIV, the figures below being the yearly averages for India as a whole:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Average net circulation.
1899-00	25·48
1900-01	26·54
1901-02	25·87
1902-03	29·61
1903-04	32·76
1904-05	35·33
1905-06	37·95
1906-07	41·48
1907-08	42·50
1908-09	40·76
1909-10	47·02
1910-11	48·55
1911-12	51·83
1912-13	54·92
1913-14	55·62

he increase in the last year was made up as follows:—

	(In lakhs of Rupees.) Increase + Decrease −		Percentage Increase or Decrease	
Calcutta Circle	—	5	—	·2
Cawnpore „	+	24	+	10·0
Lahore „	+	70	+	24·0
Bombay „	—	26	—	2·0
Karachi „	+	34	+	28·8
Madras „	—	18	—	2·6
Rangoon „	—	9	—	1·7

The increases where they occurred are mainly in respect of 100-rupee notes and of notes of the higher denominations. That in Lahore is partly attributable to the fact that larger balances were held during a portion of the year with the branch of the Bank of Bengal at that place.

he active circulation.

53. A still better criterion of the extent to which currency notes are in circulation among the public will probably be found in the figures for average active circulation. The average amount of notes held in Reserve and other treasuries during the year under report was about Rs. 12½ crores and the Presidency Banks also held at their head offices, on an average, about Rs. 6¼ crores. When these amounts are deducted from the average gross circulation, it appears that the average active circulation during the year was over Rs. 46½ crores. It stood at about Rs. 47⅓ crores at the commencement of the year; it then declined until August, falling just below Rs. 43 crores at the end of that month. It increased steadily during the next three months attaining its maximum of Rs. 50½ crores at the end of December. The aggregate amount of notes in the hands of the public was as usual greater during the winter months than at other times of the year, and after unimportant fluctuations March closed with an active circulation of

about Rs. 50 crores. The growth of the active circulation in each year from 1902-03 onwards in lakhs of rupees has been :—

1902-03	+2,30
1903-04	+2,85
1904-05	+1,77
1905-06	+2,41
1906-07	+3,41
1907-08	+ 50
1908-09	—1,33
1909-10	+4,11
1910-11	+1,54
1911-12	+3,14
1912-13	+3,50
1913-14	+1,24

The figures for 1907-08 and 1908-09 were abnormal, as these years were affected by adverse agricultural conditions and by the financial crisis in the United States. The figures for 1909-10 show a recovery from the effects of the previous two years but in the following year 1910-11 the growth was relatively small. The figures for 1911-12 and 1912-13 indicate a return to the ordinary rate of development, but the rate of increase again fell off in 1913-14. It is difficult to trace the exact causes to which this falling off should be assigned. It may be the case that the larger increases in the two previous years were due to the impetus given to the note circulation by the universalisation of the notes of the lower values, and that the effect of this impetus has been exhausted. It would seem however more probable that the causes should be looked for in the temporary set-back in the export trade and also possibly, in some circles, to the competition of the sovereign. It has already been noticed that in the Lahore circle there was a substantial falling off in the total demand for currency, and experience has shown that such demands are largest in years of bumper crops, of which a large margin is available for export. The temporary curtailment of credit in connection with the banking crisis may also have operated to restrict to some extent the demand for currency during the year.

Character of circulation

54. It will be convenient here to give some description of the character of the circulation, and to show the percentage borne by each denomination of note to the total circulation. The calculations in the following statement are based on the figures on the 31st March in each year, and they leave out of account notes of Rs. 10,000 which are rarely used except as a store of value by the Banks and Reserve Treasuries :—

	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000
1901-02	1·7	23·4	3·6	5·1	32·6	10·7	22·9
1909-10	2·7	27·9	2·0	4·1	34·5	7·5	21·3
1910-11	2·9	29·8	·5	6·3	33·5	6·7	20·3
1911-12	2·8	32·1	·3	4·0	35·1	5·9	19·8
1912-13	2·9	35·3	·2	3·4	35·0	5·4	17·8
1913-14	3·2	34·9	·2	3·5	35·0	5·2	18·0

Taking the last few years together, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of 5 and 10-rupee notes in circulation, and this fact indicates the growth of the popularity of this form of currency, for these notes are used almost entirely in every-day transactions.

Coupled with this general tendency there is a very remarkable divergence in the relative popularity of the notes of various denominations in the different circles, which is illustrated in the statement below :—

[*N.B.*—The figures for circulation are given in Lakhs of rupees.]

Circle.	Details.	Gross Circulation on 31st March.	Circulation of 10,000 Rupee Notes.	Gross Circulation excluding 10,000 Rupee Notes.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000
Calcutta—											
	Circulation, 1912-13 . .	31,52	8,95	22,57	17	10,97	2	30	5,77	1,33	4,01
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*·7*	*48·6*	*·1*	*1·3*	*25·5*	*6·0*	*17·8*
	Circulation, 1913-14 . .	28,20	6,64	21,56	17	10,36	2	26	5,67	1,23	3,85
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*·8*	*48·0*	*·1*	*1·2*	*26·3*	*5·7*	*17·9*
Cawnpore—											
	Circulation, 1912-13 . .	2,23	35	1,88	5	20	1	9	68	28	57
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*2·7*	*10·6*	*·5*	*4·8*	*36·2*	*14·9*	*30·3*
	Circulation, 1913-14 . .	3,12	51	2,61	7	22	1	14	1,24	31	62
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	..	*2·7*	*8·4*	*·4*	*5·4*	*47·5*	*11·9*	*23·7*
Lahore—											
	Circulation, 1912-13 . .	2,93	5	2,88	20	56	2	27	1,10	37	36
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*6·9*	*19·4*	*·7*	*9·4*	*38·2*	*12·9*	*12·5*
	Circulation, 1913-14 . .	3,57	36	3,21	24	60	1	29	1,18	39	50
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	..	...	*7·5*	*18·7*	*·3*	*9·0*	*36·8*	*12·1*	*15·6*
Bombay—											
	Circulation, 1912-13 . .	14,40	4,57	9,83	66	2,14	3	76	2,27	48	3,49
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	..	*6·7*	*21·8*	*·3*	*7·8*	*23·1*	*4·8*	*35·5*
	Circulation, 1913-14 . .	14,27	4,15	10,12	68	2,25	3	76	2,39	48	3,53
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	..	*6·7*	*22·2*	*·3*	*7·5*	*23·6*	*4·7*	*35·0*
Karachi—											
	Circulation, 1912-13 . .	1,30	46	84	2	33	1	7	16	4	21
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*2·4*	*39·3*	*1·2*	*8·3*	*19·0*	*4·8*	*25·0*
	Circulation, 1913-14 . .	1,76	80	96	2	32	0	8	20	5	29
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*2·1*	*33·3*	...	*8·3*	*20·9*	*5·2*	*30·2*
Madras—											
	Circulation, 1912-13 . .	10,44	3,52	6,92	33	71	1	19	5,17	22	26
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*4·7*	*10·7*	*·1*	*2·8*	*74·7*	*3·2*	*3·8*
	Circulation, 1913-14 . .	8,84	2,20	6,64	36	77	1	21	4,88	18	23
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*5·4*	*11·6*	*·1*	*3·2*	*73·5*	*2·7*	*3·5*
Rangoon—											
	Circulation, 1912-13 . .	6,16	32	5,84	5	3,00	...	4	2,61	...	14
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*·8*	*51·4*	...	*·7*	*44·7*	...	*2·4*
	Circulation, 1913-14 . .	6,36	63	5,73	7	3,21	...	4	2,25	1	15
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*1·2*	*56·1*	...	*·7*	*39·2*	*·2*	*2·6*
All Circles—											
	Circulation, 1912-13 . .	68,98	18,22	50,76	1,48	17,94	10	1,72	17,76	2,72	9,04
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	...	*2·9*	*35·3*	*·2*	*3·4*	*35·0*	*5·4*	*17·8*
	Circulation, 1913-14 . .	66,12	15,30	50,82	1,61	17,73	8	1,78	17,81	2,64	9,17
	Percentage to total Circulation	...	...	.	*3·2*	*34·9*	*·2*	*3·5*	*35·0*	*5·2*	*18·0*

The circulation of the different denominations of notes according to the population of each circle is also of some interest. The following statement shows the number of notes of each denomination per 10,000 of population :—

Circle.	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000
Calcutta	32	1,119	5	61	2·5	4
Cawnpore	18	33	4	22	1·3	1
Lahore . . .	137	181	15·5	32·5	2·2	1·5
Bombay	172	290	19·8	31	1·4	5·7
Karachi . . .	66	691	38	28	·2	7
Madras	124	133	7	78·5	·6	·4
Rangoon	91	1,450	4·5	139	...	1

Calcutta.—If the 10,000-rupee notes be excluded, the 10-rupee notes followed by the 100-rupee notes form the bulk of the circulation. The circulation of 5 and 50-rupee notes are relatively small. In fact, as compared with the other denominations of notes the 5-rupee note is far less popular in the Calcutta circle than in any other, and there are only 32 Rs. 5-notes per 10,000 of population as compared with 1,119 Rs. 10-notes and 61 Rs. 100-notes.

Bombay.—Here the 1,000-rupee notes account for more than a third of the circulation, followed by the 100's and 10's. The actual value of the circulation of 5-rupee notes is, however, relatively large being about four times as great as in the Calcutta circle, though the circulation of the Rs. 10-note is more than four times greater in Calcutta than in Bombay. On the population basis the circulation of the 10's and 100's is much lower than in either the Calcutta or Rangoon circles.

Madras.—The 100-rupee notes are by far the most popular, accounting for about three quarters of the circulation. The circulation of 5-rupee notes is about half of that of the 10's.

Burma.—The 10-rupee notes, which are very largely used for rice payments, and the 100-rupee notes practically share the circulation between them. It is somewhat remarkable that the circulation of these notes per 10,000 is substantially higher than in any other circle, being 1,450 for the 10's and 139 for the 100's. The use of the 500-rupee note on the other hand is insignificant. As in the Calcutta circle the 5-rupee notes are unpopular.

Lahore.—The features of the circulation correspond closely with those of the Bombay circle. The 5-rupee note is relatively very popular as compared with 10's, while 50's and 100's are also fairly extensively used.

Cawnpore.—The favourite denomination is the 100-rupee note. It is possible that this is mainly used as a store of value or for remittances, as the *per capita* circulation of the other denominations is very low. Neither 5's or 10's are very popular, but the proportion of 5's to 10's is relatively high as in the case of Bombay, Madras and Lahore.

Karachi.—Here the 10-rupee note is the most widely used; the 50-rupee note is also in much greater vogue than in other circles.

Sovereigns and note circulation.

55. Two points may be noticed in connection with the above figures. Firstly, that in the circles in which gold has made the most headway, *viz.*, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore, the circulation of notes as a whole is much lower, as compared with that in the other circles, than might have been anticipated; and, secondly, that in these circles the ratio of the circulation of the 5's to that of the 10's is also relatively high. In the case of Madras too, where the sovereign has also taken on, the circulation of the 10's is comparatively small. The figures seem to suggest that it may be the case that when the sovereign finds an entry it tends to compete with notes, and especially with 10-rupee notes, and that the circulation has been restricted to some extent by this competition. If these figures stood by themselves, it would no doubt be unsafe to base any very definite conclusion of the kind on them, as there are necessarily other factors which operate to cause some divergence between the various circles. And it may be mentioned that in Burma the Rs. 10-note has attained great popularity in spite of the growing competition of the sovereign, while the Rs. 5-note is comparatively little used. At the same time, in view of the large absorption of sovereigns in India in recent years, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion, that in certain parts of the country these must have been used as currency in many cases in which notes would otherwise have been employed.

Possibilities of development of the note system.

56. As I have pointed out in paragraph 44 there are certain purposes for which sovereigns will necessarily be taken in India in preference to notes, and it cannot be doubted that there will always be a place in the circulation for both these forms of currency. At the same time it may reasonably be expected that any increase in the facilities which it is possible to grant for the encashment of notes will tend to enhance their usefulness and consequently their popularity, and to be reflected in an increase in the volume of notes in active circulation. If a man finds that he is at will able to obtain readily sovereigns or rupees in exchange for notes, he will naturally regard them with more favour

than if it is only possible to encash them with difficulty or at a discount. I have already referred in paragraph 50 to the recommendations of the Royal Commission in this respect. It is probable that the number of places to which the encashment of notes as of right can be extended safely is very limited and that there is a greater prospect of effecting some advance by improving the extra-legal facilities for encashment.

Encashment of notes at District treasuries.

57. It may be explained in this connection that the present position with regard to the encashment of notes at District treasuries is that, although no person has a legal claim to obtain cash for notes presented at a Government Treasury, Government desire that this accommodation should be given when convenient, and notes are normally cashed freely at the District Treasuries as Statement XX shows. This statement does not, however, include places at which the treasury is managed by the branch of a Presidency bank and in any case it is necessary to consider whether steps cannot be taken to make such facilities more real. Measures for this purpose, including the revision of the rules governing the issue and encashment of notes at District treasuries, are now under examination. The most favourable opportunities for development of the note system will no doubt occur at the larger trade centres, including those at which the Presidency banks have branches. The question of enlisting the co-operation of the Presidency banks at such places has been taken up, and arrangements have already been made with the Bank of Madras for taking over the treasury work at certain treasuries and simultaneously arranging for the issue and free encashment of notes from their branches in these cases. A similar arrangement has been made with the Bank of Bengal in the case of Delhi for the free interchange by the public of the various forms of currency, though this facility is, in its experimental stage, subject to a limit of Rs. 1,500 for each transaction. The possibility of extending these arrangements to other centres as opportunity arises will be steadily kept in view.

Statement XX gives the usual information regarding encashment of currency notes at treasuries in the several Provinces. The following statistics show that there has been an increase in the transactions in notes at treasuries both under receipts and issues :—

In Thousands of Rupees.

Year.	RECEIPTS FROM					ISSUES TO				
	Public in payment of Government dues.		Public for silver.	Public in exchange of notes of other values.	Total.	Public in payment of Government dues.		Public for silver.	Public in exchange of notes of other values.	Total.
	Home notes.	Foreign notes.				Home notes.	Foreign notes.			
		3	4		6				10	11
1901-02	10,31,69	4,59,88	2,55,00	40,89	17,87,46	7,40,40	72,20	4,99,60	40,89	13,53,09
1902-03	11,13,88	3,89,41	2,81,40	44,24	18,28,93	8,21,92	71,76	5,21,95	44,24	14,59,87
1903-04	12,44,49	3,47,52	3,38,06	52,56	9,82,63	8,92,78	69,66	4,89,33	52,56	15,04,33
1904-05	13,26,82	3,54,69	3,18,48	44,55	20,44,54	9,87,83	90,00	4,79,03	44,55	16,01,41
1905-06	14,69,59	3,66,48	3,33,50	49,81	22,19,38	10,83,70	1,10,20	5,27,95	49,81	17,71,66
1906-07	16,03,30	4,15,02	3,30,61	55,71	24,04,64	11,75,70	1,12,45	5,16,05	55,71	18,59,91
1907-08	16,06,62	2,52,55	2,87,10	61,60	23,07,87	11,50,15	87,85	5,96,25	61,60	18,95,85
1908-09	14,98,39	2,70,46	2,75,52	86,27	21,30,64	12,62,11	81,68	7,26,37	86,27	21,56,43
1909-10	17,78,14	3,05,36	3,85,31	1,01,53	25,70,34	13,83,55	81,39	6,55,07	1,01,53	22,21,54
1910-11	20,14,28	16,80	3,92,35	1,19,01	25,42,44	14,88,26	4,29	5,58,10	1,19,01	21,69,66
1911-12	22,67,68		4,00,02	1,21,76	27,89,98	16,24,08	...	5,99,67	1,21,76	23,45,51
1912-13	25,99,32		4,34,16	1,67,57	32,01,11	17,41,00	.	5,96,33	1,67,57	25,04,90
1913-14	27,15,67		4,02,05	1,54,99	32,72,73	19,08,02	...	6,61,12	1,54,99	27,24,13

The insignificant figures for the last four years under Foreign notes in the above table, is due to the fact that non-universal notes of other circles are no

longer receivable in treasuries either in payment of Government dues or as part of the Railway and Postal revenue credited into treasuries.

The fact that the issue of notes to the public for silver has not increased to the same extent as the other transactions, is probably attributable in part to the popularity of gold. The use of universal notes for remittance purposes has also affected to some extent the tender of surplus notes at Government deficit treasuries, such as Quetta, for the purchase of supply bills.

Use of currency notes in remittances

58. In connection with the improvement of facilities of the kind, and also with the recommendation of the Royal Commission for the universalisation of notes of the higher values, the extent to which notes are used for the purpose of remittance assumes a material importance.

By the currency legislation of February 1910 non-universal notes are encashable only within the circle of issue, except the old sub-circle notes which are encashable also at the head offices of circles, *e.g.*, Cawnpore and Lahore notes at Calcutta, and Karachi notes at Bombay. Remittances of notes between circles are therefore mainly effected by means of universal notes, and the encashment of the so-called foreign circle notes is practically confined to universal notes issued in another circle and represents for the most part transfers of funds from one circle to another in these notes.

The aggregate encashments of foreign circle notes during the year 1913-14 were 21,63 lakhs (Statement XVIII). A comparison of this figu with the corresponding figures for previous years is made below :—

	Lakhs.
1907-08	15,79
1908-09	23,14
1909-10	17,06
1910-11	8,12
1911-12	14,47
1912-13	17,93
1913-14	21,63

The figure for 1908-09 was quite exceptional, as an enormous number of Lahore and Cawnpore notes were presented for encashment at Calcutta. The decrease in the figures in 1910-11 was also unusual, the encashment of foreign notes not having been proportionate to the increase in circulation of universal notes. The increasing use of the 100-rupee notes for trade remittances is clearly indicated by the figures for the last 3 years.

These remittances along the main routes are analysed below :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Sub-circle notes cashed at head offices	6,55	3,40	3,27	3,10	3,97
Per contra encashment at sub-circles	2,49	79	1,17	2,39	1,84
Transactions between Presidencies	4,69	1,72	4,57	5,94	7,39
Bombay and Upper India (Cawnpore and Lahore)	1,12	98	2,88	2,97	3,69
Cawnpore and Lahore	52	30	41	38	54
Lahore and Karachi	58	50	1,02	1,41	1,89
Calcutta and Karachi	24	10	24	39	57
Rangoon and other Circles	23	21	48	83	1,11
TOTAL	16,72	8,00	14,04	17,41	21,00

Sixty-three lakhs are left unaccounted for on less important lines such as Madras and Karachi, Cawnpore, etc. Under "sub-circle notes cashed at head offices" are included the old sub-circle notes of the Cawnpore and Lahore Circles which are encashable at Calcutta and of the Karachi Circle which are encashable at Bombay. But this head also includes the value of universal notes of the above circles cashed at Calcutta or Bombay.

In 1913-14 the remittances from Cawnpore and Lahore to Calcutta were 3½ crores against about 3 crores in 1912-13; the remittance from Karachi to Bombay was a little over ¼th of a crore. But the remittances in the opposite

direction to Calcutta and Bombay fell to 1¼ crore from 2¼ crores in 1912-13. Transactions between Presidencies exceeded those of 1912-13 by about 1½ crore. The net results have already been reviewed in paragraph 32.

From the record maintained in currency offices of the receipts and issues of notes in bundles of the value of ₹10,000 and over, an estimate of the value of notes which have been used for remittance purposes is prepared. When notes are issued, enquiry is made as to the purpose for which they are taken, and, if it be stated that they are required for remittances, this is recorded. It may be inferred, however, from the figures that correct information is not given by the public in all cases. During the year under review the total value of the 50 and 100-rupee notes, said to have been required for remittance purposes and issued in bundles of ₹10,000 and over, was Rs. 5,41 lakhs against an aggregate value of Rs. 2,48 lakhs in the previous year. The value of notes of other circles tendered in such bundles in currency offices was, however, Rs. 6,92 lakhs against Rs. 4,64 lakhs in the previous year, and practically the whole of the receipts were in 100-rupee notes.

Enquiries which I have made on the subject point to the conclusion that 100-rupee notes, which are for obvious reasons the favourite medium for remittances, are, if anything, even more widely used for this purpose than the figures which I have previously mentioned indicate. Thus, an estimate made in the Bombay Currency office puts the percentage of 'cut' 100-rupee notes issued by other circles and cashed by that office, and the cut Bombay circle notes invoiced to that office from other currency offices, at no less than 95 per cent. of the Rs. 100 notes received in these ways. The percentage of cut Bombay circle 100 rupee notes presented for encashment is also high, though not so high as that of foreign circle and invoiced notes of this denomination, it being estimated at about 60 per cent. of the notes so presented. While it is thus clear that the 100-rupee note is very largely used for remittance purposes, it must be remembered that it is possible that a large proportion of these notes in the course of their life may enter into a number of other transactions as well as that of remittance. The above figures cannot therefore be regarded as any guide to the percentage of remittance transactions for which these notes are generally used as compared with the whole number of transactions.

The use for remittance purposes of notes of lower value than Rs. 100 doubtless occurs mainly in the case of remittances to places where a large number of 100-rupee notes would not find ready encashment, *i.e.*, for remittance to places within their own circle of issue.

With regard to the circumstances in which notes, rather than telegraphic transfers, are used for remittance purposes it is, I believe, the case that the larger firms almost invariably employ the latter method, owing to the loss of interest entailed by the remittance of notes. Thus, in the case of a remittance from Bombay to Lahore, notes would probably be sent in two instalments of half notes, and the receipt for the first consignment awaited before the second is despatched. This would probably entail the loss of interest for 5 days or thereabouts. There may of course be occasions when even an important bank or firm has money lying idle, but, generally speaking, this question of loss of interest is more likely to be a determining factor in such a case than in that of a firm with limited transactions.

It may be mentioned that in the past some strong advocates of the policy of popularising currency notes as a form of currency generally have not been in favour of measures which might facilitate the use of notes as a means of remittance, on the ground that their use for this purpose is not a legitimate one and does not in itself tend to encourage the circulation of notes as a form of currency. This view would in any case appear to require some qualification, since the fact that a note is taken out for the purpose of remittance does not necessarily imply that it will be tendered immediately to a currency office for encashment at the other end. I do not propose to enter into any discussion of this question of principle as it would obviously at the present stage be impossible in practice to question the legitimacy of the use of notes for remittance purposes, even if it were considered on theoretical grounds to be advisable to

restrict such use. I may say, however, that so far Government have not experienced any special inconvenience as a result of the use of currency notes for remittance purposes. It is improbable that the small trouble and expense saved to the remitter by the use of notes of higher value would be sufficient to induce him to use notes when he would otherwise have recourse to a telegraphic transfer, and in view of the large extent to which notes are at present employed in this way, there is no reason to apprehend that any material difficulties would result from an extension of universalisation in the direction recommended by the Commission.

X. Miscellaneous matters connected with currency Notes.

59. The following statement compares the total number of cancellations during 1913-14 with the average gross circulation during the year for notes of the various denominations (excluding the 20's which are no longer issued). The figures are in thousands of pieces in each case : Life of currency notes.

	Rs. 5	Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.
Total cancellations .	5,284	23,486	788	5,585	213	689	83
Gross circulation .	3,089	17,834	350	1,779	54	91	17
Percentage of circulation to cancellations.	*58*	*76*	*44*	*32*	*25*	*13*	*20*
Average percentage of circulation to cancellations for 5 previous years.	*65*	*81*	*44*	*36*	*28*	*16*	*20*

The percentages indicate roughly the average life of each denomination of note, and it will be observed that there is in some cases a reduction in the life of notes during the last year as compared with the average for the preceding 5 years. Thus, the life of the Rs. 5-note has dropped from over 8 months to 7 months, and that of the Rs. 10 note from about 10 months to 9 months.

Under the existing rules Currency Offices are not supposed to re-issue (*a*) worn and soiled notes, (*b*) 'cut' notes and (*c*) notes of foreign circles. The manner in which the orders with regard to worn and soiled notes are given effect to must necessarily be dependent to some extent on the personal equation, not only of the officer in charge, but also of the individual clerks at the counters. The figures above, however, indicate that the orders have been interpreted with increasing strictness during the last few years. It is obvious, in the interest of the popularity of the note issue, that clean notes only should be put into circulation. This procedure has the further advantage of making it more difficult for forgeries to escape detection, as these are usually intentionally soiled or smudged in order to conceal their defects, and therefore of promoting confidence among illiterate holders of notes who might otherwise be imposed upon by crude forgeries.

60. For these reasons Government have under consideration the question of introducing the practice in force at the Bank of England of never re-issuing any note which has once been paid in. Other possibilities of improvement under examination are the forms of the notes and the procedure for dealing with cut-notes. Possible improvements in procedure, etc.

Apart from the growth in the circulation which has taken place in recent years, the more rapid return of notes from circulation just referred to has involved a great increase in the work in Currency Offices. The whole question of the provision of adequate establishments for dealing both with the existing work and its future expansion is now before Government, together with proposals for ensuring the prompt issue and encashment of notes by simplifying the procedure for transactions between the Currency Offices and the public.

61. It is satisfactory that no new forgeries of special importance came to light during the year, and that there was a falling off in the number of forged notes presented for encashment, or received in the Currency Offices for exami- Forgeries.

nation as to their genuineness or for safe custody. Of a total of 359, against 395 in the previous year, 37 were of the Rs. 100, two of the Rs. 5 and the rest of the Rs. 10 denomination. Of the Rs. 10 denomination the following new forgeries came to notice :—

Series.	Denomination.	Where appeared.
A.B/37	Rs. 10	Calcutta and Bombay.
W.A/40	Rs. 10	Bombay.
Y.A/71	Rs. 10	Lahore.
D.A/92	Rs. 10	Cawnpore.

None of these were very successful either in cleverness of execution or in wideness of circulation. The notes of the A.B/37 series were hand-drawn and altogether crude specimens, while those of the W.A/40 series were mere pen-and-ink sketches on common paper. The notes of the other two series also were badly executed, the black portions being thick and dull though the imitation of the signature was fairly good.

The bulk of the Rs. 10 notes presented during the year were old forgeries of the series G.A/40, T.A/35, Y.A/47, Q.C/15 and Q.C/36. These are all alike in being made by the photo-lithographic process, the serial letters and numbers and the signature of the Head Commissioner being printed independently of the rest of the note. As was stated in last year's report, most of the gang implicated in these forgeries were apprehended in Batavia, where it is believed that they were dealt with by the Dutch police. Another man suspected to be a member of the gang was sent up for trial at Mandalay during the course of the year, but the case resulted in acquittal.

Of the Rs. 100 denomination new forgeries purporting to be of the Rangoon Circle, of the series Q.C/61, Q.C/62, Q.C/64 and Q.C/66, appeared in Rangoon. Though differing in their serial numbers, they all apparently belonged to the same class as the old forgery of the Q.C/69 series. With these exceptions the forgeries of Rs.100 notes were old forgeries of either the Q.C/69 or the Q.B/96 series. The forgeries of both these series were cleverly executed, the former being well-known as the 'Siya' series, from the name of the forger who was sent up for trial in this connection and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In all 8 prosecutions were instituted under 489B or 489, Criminal Procedure Code (all in Burma); of these 5 resulted in convictions, including four cases relating to the Rs. 100 notes of the Q.C/61, Q.C/62, Q.C/64 and Q.C/66 series.

Claims on Lost Notes, etc.

62. The figures below show the number of wholly destroyed, half and mutilated notes, claims in respect of which were admitted during 1913-14 and the preceding two years :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Whole notes destroyed	27	71	23
Half-notes — Lost by post	898	582	652
Half-notes — Lost otherwise	1,163	856	1,594
Mutilated notes	516	675	794

There was a slight increase in the number of half-notes lost in the post, though the figures are still much below those of 1911-12, the decline since that year being attributable to the introduction of compulsory insurance of notes sent by post. It may be mentioned, however, that the claims made show that the rules regarding compulsory insurance are not always observed.

As an illustration of the extreme carelessness with which notes are occasionally handled by the public, it may be mentioned that it happens more frequently than would be supposed that notes composed of two-right or two-left halves of different notes are tendered at a Currency office for payment; and it has been necessary to decide that payment will not ordinarily be made on notes constituted in this way until the missing halves are forthcoming. It has also proved necessary to make some modification in the rules prescribed in 1911

for dealing with oiled notes. There were at that time grounds for believing that there was a practice of deliberately soaking notes in oil or chemicals to facilitate reproduction. While it was recognised that such notes must ultimately be paid, treasuries were directed to forward them to Currency offices, where a form of interrogatory was issued to the presenter with the object of ascertaining how and why the notes had been oiled. It was found, however, that this procedure did not have the intended effect, and that it led to the refusal of railway booking offices to accept notes only slightly oiled. Revised orders were therefore issued during the year under report, confining the scope of the previous instructions to oiled notes believed to be counterfeit or disfigured in such a manner as to render their identification doubtful, and directing that such notes only should be refused at treasuries.

As usual a few fraudulent claims were made on half and mutilated notes. Of 10 new prosecutions on this account 7 were instituted in Calcutta, of which 5 resulted in conviction and one in acquittal; the accused in the remaining case was still under trial at the close of the year. Of the remainder Lahore reports one and Bombay two successful prosecutions. A case of suspected fraud in Madras was still under investigation at the close of the year, while the accused in the Rangoon case mentioned in last year's report as still pending has since been convicted under sections 420-511, Indian Penal Code. During 1913-14 two altered notes were impounded and their value credited to Government. One of them, a mismatched note of Rs. 10 with the top numbers in both halves altered, was presented for encashment in Rangoon; while the other, a ten-rupee note altered to resemble a hundred-rupee note, was received by the Commissioner of Rangoon from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burma.

Writing off of old notes.

63. The value of notes written off to Government under section 19 of Act II of 1910 amounted during the year 1913-14 to Rs. 51,300, as compared with Rs. 49,830, Rs. 43,700 and Rs. 43,080 in the preceding three years.

Receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department.

64. Statement XXII gives the details of the receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department for the year under report. There was a slight increase in the receipts on account of the value of unclaimed notes. The charges increased by Rs. 2,38,000, mainly on account of a larger payment for note forms to the extent of Rs. 3,71,000; this was set off by a large reduction under cost of repairs, etc., to buildings, owing to the inclusion in the charges of the previous year of Rs. 2,27,000 on account of the cost of a site for a new Currency Office in Madras. Increases also occurred in the cost of both the permanent and temporary establishments and in telegraph and postage charges as a result of progressive growth in the work of the department.

XI.—State of the Coinage.

State of the coinage.

65. The statement below shows the withdrawal of uncurrent and other coins during the year under report:—

In Thousands of Rupees.

Province.	1835.	1840.	George V 1911.	Shroff marked.	Other uncurrent.
	2	3	4	5	6
India . .	1,09	12,35	91	...	43,34
Central Provinces	8	2,03	9	2	59
Burma . .	7	68	12	...	3,04
Assam . .	13	81	4	...	3,84
Bengal . .	40	3,24	27	...	19,80
Bihar and Orissa	71	6,55	8	...	11,87
United Provinces	2,31	25,61	13	...	51,25
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province . . .	1,24	14,11	3	...	19,36
Madras .	44	7,72	28	...	14,30
Bombay	19	5,15	31	...	8,10
Total .	6,66	78,25	2,26	2	1,75,49

The total value of withdrawn coins amounted to 2,62½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 3,58½ lakhs in 1912-13. The figures for the earlier year, however, also included a special remittance of 1,05 lakhs from a Native State consisting of about 15½ lakhs of the 1835 coinage and 89½ lakhs of the 1840 coinage. In the total of 2,62½ lakhs are included 17 lakhs, the value of worn small silver withdrawn under the special order of May 1910, and also 2½ lakhs of the George V rupees bearing the date 1911. These last were withdrawn owing to certain defects in the die for the obverse from which they were struck. Column 6 in the above statement includes defective and defaced coin in addition to the light-weight coin, the figures for which are separately shown in the following table :—

	Number of Coins reduced in weight.				
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6¼ per cent.	Over 6¼ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.
Rupees	12,113,608	38,257			16,018
Half-rupees	...	...	596,508	3,137	1,167
Quarter-rupees	...	...	...	468,524	866
Eighth-rupees	...	...	...	466,372	631
Total	12,113,608	38,257	596,508	938,033	18,682
	13,705,088				

The total receipts of uncurrent coin shown in column 6 of the first table amounted to 1,75½ lakhs against 1,56 lakhs in 1912-13. These larger receipts are mainly due to the withdrawal of coin reduced in weight by 2 per cent., but not more than 6¼ per cent. The value of coins so withdrawn by Government has increased very rapidly within recent years—

Year.	(In thousands of rupees.) Other uncurrent coins.
1902-03	5,91
1903-04	9,07
1904-05	12,31
1905-06	19,61
1906-07	35,38
1907-08	40,10
1908-09	58,18
1909-10	65,50
1910-11	89,96
1911-12	1,02,80
1912-13	1,55,89
1913-14	1,75,49

Special examination of remittances by the Mints.

66. Special orders were passed in 1906 to ensure more careful shroffing, and the above figures indicate that a considerable improvement has been effected. A special examination is now made yearly at the Mints of a remittance from

each of the six Currency Offices as a check on this branch of the work. The figures below give the result of this examination for 1913-14 :—

Amount examined.	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Madras.	Rangoon.
	R10,00,000	R5,00,000	R4,98,000	R3,94,000	R3,08,000	R3,00,000
Counterfeits .			43	28	22	10
Lost between 2 % and 6¼ % .	4,510	5,959	10,707	2,209	2,775	3,646
„ 6¼ % „ 12½ % .	46	58	48	28	27	20
„ 12½ % „ 18¾ % .	2	5	...	1	...	5
„ 18¾ % „ 25 % .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	4,591	6,073	10,798	2,266	2,824	3,681
Percentage of light-weights .	·456	1·204	2·159	·568	·910	1·223
Ditto in 1913 . .	·423	·373	·726	·710	·905	·999

There is room for further improvement in some offices, and the attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the matter. It may, however, be stated that in the case of the light-weight coins detected in the Mints the average loss in weight only very slightly exceeds 2 per cent. The excess was not greater than 0·4 per cent in the case of any office, and in one office was as low as 0·2 per cent.

False coinage.

67. Details of the counterfeit silver coins which have come to light during the year will be found in my review of the reports of the working of the Mints in Bombay and Calcutta.

Among the heavy imports of sovereigns examined at the Mints and Currency offices during the last three years, three counterfeits only were detected and instances in which such sovereigns have come to notice in the interior are no less rare. Three were presented in the Madras Presidency and two in the Central Provinces, and it may be said that the counterfeiting of sovereigns is for all practical purposes non-existent in India.

The instances in which badly sweated sovereigns have come to light are also rare. Four cases have recently occurred in Madras, relating to 48, 28, 11 and 6 such coins, respectively. All four cases are apparently attributed to the same gang, and prosecutions, which are still pending before the Courts, have been instituted with regard to two of them.

There is some counterfeiting of the nickel one-anna pieces, most of the counterfeits met with being in the railway receipts. Recent enquiries made on the subject however indicate that such counterfeiting must be on a relatively small scale and that it is not appreciably increasing.

XII.—Small Coin.

Small Silver, Nickel and Bronze.

68. Statement XXI shows the absorption of these coins in each province during the year 1913-14 as well as in the two previous years.

The fluctuations in absorption of small coin from year to year are often very considerable, and the following statement showing the figures for the last twelve years may be of interest :—

(in thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Four-anna pieces.	Two-anna pieces.	One-anna pieces.	Single pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.
1902-03	8·40	12·29	...	8·20	36	29·25
1903-04	18·48	19·32	...	16·34	65	54·79
1904-05	17·49	17·37	...	16·31	89	52 06
1905-06	19·55	19·09	...	23·77	75	63·16
1906-07	29·82	28·20	...	25·95	71	84·68
1907-08	15·40	20·29	(*a*)15·29	26·73	82	78·53
1908-09	—9·50	—2·79	11·29	—7·25	97	—7·28
1909-10	8·25	7·39	16·28	7·62	66	40·20
1910-11	14·18	14·10	20·36	9·37	75	58·76
1911-12	15·23	14·05	24·76	11·11	81	65·96
1912-13	25·72	19·53	23·76	16·51	1·15	86·67
1913-14	15·67	13·23	19·91	7·85	79	57·45

(*a*) August to March.

The general conclusions which this statement suggests are that the normal annual absorption of small coin, up to and including 4-anna pieces, amounts to about Rs. 60 lakhs, but that in famine years there is usually an enhanced demand for small coin though the large issues in such years return to some extent from circulation when normal conditions are again established. There was also a specially large absorption in the years 1906-07 and 1912-13 as the result of issues of new coin which tended to obscure the effect of the famine demands in the two following years *viz.*, 1907-08 and 1913-14. The one-anna nickel coin sprang into immediate popularity on its introduction in 1907-08, and this popularity has continued, apparently mainly at the expense of the single pice.

XIII.—Gold Standard Reserve.

Gold Standard Reserve.

69. Statement XXIII gives the details of the Gold Standard Reserve on 31st March 1914. The important questions of principle involved in the location and constitution of this reserve have attracted much attention in recent years. The main recommendations of the Royal Commission in this connection are still under consideration, but it may be mentioned that the tendency has been gradually to replace the investments in permanent securities by securities maturing at early dates, and that in 1912 it was decided to hold a sum of £5 millions in liquid gold in London. Since the close of the year under review the sum of Rs. 6 crores held in the Indian Branch of the Reserve has been replaced by gold from the Paper currency reserve against an opposite transfer of rupees to that reserve. It is further the case that there have been substantial accretions to the Reserve during the last two years, mainly as the result of the profit on the new silver coinage. This amounted during the year 1913-14 to £2,136,872, and there were also an addition of £575,061 on account of interest, and an improvement of about £214,000 in the market value of the securities

held. As a result of these causes the total of the Reserve rose to £25,532,230 at the close of the year. This figure includes sterling securities of the face value of £18,239,634 as the portion of the Reserve held in London (the market value being £17,165,069), £4,329,000 in gold earmarked at the Bank of England and £24,962 held by the Secretary of State in the form of cash placed at short notice; there was a reduction in the last mentioned item owing to the investment of the greater portion of the amount formerly held in this form. The profits on coinage and the interest, etc., realised have enabled the Secretary of State to earmark a substantial quantity of gold in pursuance of the decision to hold a sum of £5 millions in gold in London. It may be added that the gain on account of interest, etc., up to the close of 1913-14 amounted to £3,996,955, as compared with a loss on account of depreciation of securities of £907,316 at that date. As at the close of the preceding year, a sum of Rs. 6 crores or £4 millions was held in rupees in the Indian Branch of the Reserve on the 31st March 1914, but as above mentioned this has since been exchanged for gold. A small amount of £22,199 was also held as a book credit in India pending its payment into the fund.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. F. HOWARD,

Controller of Currency.

APPENDIX I.

The trade balance of India in recent years and certain connected questions.

Meaning of the term 'trade balance.'

The term trade balance is frequently used in a general way to denote the relation between the value of a country's imports and exports as recorded in the trade returns. In the past the existence of what is known as a 'favourable' trade balance, or an excess of exports over imports, was regarded as highly important, the theory commonly known as 'Mercantilism' or the 'mercantile system' being that a country which imports goods of greater value than the goods exported will have to make good the difference by payments in the shape of precious metals, and that it will eventually be ruined by the drawing off of its whole stock of gold and silver. In more recent times great changes have taken place in the theory of international trade. It has been properly realised that an excess of imports is not necessarily disadvantageous, that it will not necessarily lead to a country exporting the precious metals, and that there are other important factors in the problem. In fact, the real question for examination is not the balance of a country's exports and imports, but the balance of its international credits and its debits.

Nature of India's international credits and debits.

2. The nature of these international claims or debits is generally understood. It may, however, be useful to bring together here the various items which must be taken into consideration in making up India's balance of accounts Any special features which attach to them will then be investigated in greater detail.

(1) The first place must still be given to the imports and exports. A country must clearly be debited with the payments made by it for its imports, and credited with the payments received for its exports. These amounts, however, do not necessarily correspond with the declared values of the imports and exports and it is necessary to scrutinise very carefully the basis on which the returns are prepared. This question is one of material importance, as any conclusions deduced from the trade statistics as they stand without reference to their limitations, are liable to be erroneous. I have therefore added a note (*vide* Appendix No. II) to indicate the qualifications which must necessarily attach to these statistics.

(2) As is well known a country possessing a large mercantile fleet is a creditor for the services rendered by her ships to the countries whose goods she carries. India has to make large payments on this account, but in her case, as I explain in Appendix No. II, these are for the most part included in the declared figures for imports, and it is to that extent unnecessary to make any further allowance for them.

(3) Further important adjustments are necessary as a result of investments of foreign capital in a country or of capital by a country abroad. Such transactions have two aspects. At the time when a loan is made the capital must be remitted to the borrowing country. Generally speaking it is received by that country in the form of commodities. As such imports are not paid for by the borrower at the time, the transaction has no effect on the balance of trade of the year in which they come in. In other words, in striking a balance, the debit on account of the cost of the imports must be diminished by the amount of the loans contracted abroad during the period. To put the same thing in yet another way the investment of foreign capital in a country makes it a creditor, while the investment of the capital is being carried on. The same result is arrived at if instead of making the above adjustment in the trade figures, a credit of the actual amount is made on the opposite side of the account. The repayment of a loan of course acts in exactly the opposite way.

In the second place, when interest comes to be remitted, a debit to this extent is raised against the borrowing country, and it is necessary for her to export goods to a sufficient extent to balance it. It will of course be readily understood that this is not necessarily a burden on a country taking loans, as if these are judiciously incurred for profitable enterprises the country is automatically enabled to increase her exports.

(4) Other debits against India include various miscellaneous charges for the use of English capital or credit, by way of commission, premiums of insurance, etc., remittances to England on private account, *e.g.*, on behalf of Indians residing in England, or by Europeans, etc., residing in India, whether for the purpose of investment out of India or for the support of their families or otherwise.

(5) On the other side there will be a corresponding credit to India on account of remittances of income accrued in England for their personal expenses to persons residing in India, whether as temporary travellers or more permanently as *e.g.* officers in the Army having private means or in receipt of allowances.

(6) The private remittances of securities must be carefully distinguished from remittances of money as their effect is entirely different. If somebody in India sells an Indian security to somebody in England, the transaction counts in the international trade for the time being as an export from India

and therefore as a means of discharging an international liability. On the other hand private remittances of securities to India must be regarded as imports. These remarks apply to Indian Government paper enfaced in India for payment of interest in England and *vice versa*; they are, however, subject to the qualification that if an Englishman in India saves money and invests it in such paper, and on return to England has the paper enfaced and takes it with him, the transaction does not affect the international account of the year one way or the other. Subsequently of course when interest comes to be remitted a debit arises against India in respect of such interest in the manner explained in (3) above.

(7) *Private imports and exports of the precious metals.*—In casting up the balance of accounts these should be dealt with in exactly the same way as imports and exports of other commodities on private account.

(8) The transactions of the Indian Government whether in the form of loans, remittances of interest, imports and exports of the precious metals or of other commodities will have exactly the same effect on India's balance of credits and debits, taken as a whole, as similar transactions on private account. The remittances which the Indian Government have to make to England to meet their liabilities in the United Kingdom on account of interest and other charges, are usually effected by the sale by the Secretary of State of bills and telegraphic transfers on India. These bills, etc., represent two transactions, *viz.*, a remittance to England by the Government of India, and a corresponding remittance to India by the purchaser of bills. The relationship between these remittances and the other private transactions can be represented in the form of a simple equation :

$$c = d + S,$$

where c represents the private credits on account of exports etc., d the debits including imports etc., and S the Secretary of State's drawings by which payment is made for the balance of credits not set off by the imports of merchandise, specie, etc. In a similar equation to show the Government transactions, S, representing an export of funds from their point of view would appear on the other side of the account and we should have

$$C + S = D,$$

where C represents the credits and D the debits on account of Government. The two equations above can obviously be combined into one, thus—

$$C + c + S = D + d + S$$

or, eliminating S,

$$C + c = D + d.$$

That is to say, the Government and private transactions can be represented in a single equation, and the Secretary of State's drawings, which when this is done represent merely a book transaction, can be eliminated from the joint account.

Government transactions between England and India.

3. The qualifications to be applied in interpreting our statistics for the private credits and debits can be more readily explained if the nature of the Government transactions between India and England is first briefly stated. The relevant statistics on the subject are those for:—

(1) the imports and exports of stores and treasure into and from India on behalf of Government; and

(2) the receipts and expenditure of the Secretary of State in England both on capital and revenue account.

These two heads overlap to some extent, and the accounts, in the form in which they are usually exhibited, include various complicated adjustments and do not show very clearly for the present purpose the effect of the various transactions.

I have therefore brought together, in an abstract form, the actual net cash transactions of the Secretary of State under the more important heads, distinguishing those on account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves, *vide* Statement No. II appended to the report. This statement includes information as to the net capital deposited with the Secretary of State, and the net outlay of the various railway companies whose transactions are incorporated in the Government accounts. It is now necessary to see how far the Government transactions appearing in the trade returns are covered by the accounts figures:—

Imports of Stores.—These include (*a*) stores purchased from revenue, the cost of which is shown under the Civil and Military and Marine heads, and (*b*) stores purchased on capital account for railways and irrigation works. In the case of the railway stores the trade figures until recently showed large excesses, amounting on an average to over £1½ millions a year, over the accounts figures for capital expenditure on State Railways proper. This was due to the fact that under orders in force up to 1905 importations of stores by certain railways which are the lessees of Government lines were recorded in the trade figures as Government stores. For the reasons which I shall explain below the present practice of including these imports under private merchandise may also lead to misconception in another direction.

Exports of Stores.—These figures do not usually refer to transactions of a commercial character. When, however, they relate to shipments in vessels chartered by Government they do not appear in the trade accounts as the vessels do not clear at the Customs. In this way during the South African War and the China Expedition great quantities of material escaped record; much of this, having been sold to the British Government represented a true commercial transaction affecting the balance of trade. The payments made on this

account are included in Statement II as a credit in England under the head "Miscellaneous deposits and remittances."

Imports of Treasure.—These consist almost entirely of silver for coinage purposes and the figures are practically identical with the cost as shown in the finance accounts.

Exports of Treasure.—These correspond to the remittances of gold to England on account of Treasury or the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves shown in Statement II.

I refer again below to the question of the railway figures, but it appears that generally speaking the Government transactions represented in the trade returns are also adequately represented in Statement II showing the cash transactions in the United Kingdom. A few of the other entries in that statement require a brief explanation:—

Net charges against revenue.—The items grouped under this head (which include certain civil and military stores) need no special elucidation. They are an obvious and well known debit against India.

Miscellaneous deposits and remittances.—These include various adjustments with the Home and Colonial Governments as in the case of the supply of stores, etc. from India referred to above, or on account of the postal department, *e.g.*, for money order remittances sent to India from South Africa and elsewhere, which are honoured by the Indian Government in India, that Government being paid in London.

Capital outlay.—This is of course similarly a debit against India, and the same remark applies to *purchase of silver.*

Net debt incurred.—As has been previously explained the figures for net debt incurred in England must be regarded as a credit for present purposes.

Deposit and outlay of capital by Railway Companies.—I have shown the actual outlay of the companies in England in order to bring out the real commercial aspect of the transactions involved. In the Finance and Revenue accounts this is somewhat obscured, as in these accounts all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for the purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all money raised by them and paid into the Home treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in India and are treated in the Home accounts and estimates as remittances to and from India respectively.

The net additional capital raised by railway companies whose transactions are included in the accounts of Government can also suitably be treated as part of the Government credits, the interest payable in respect of such capital being passed through the accounts of Government. This last statement requires some qualification. The remittances on account of surplus profits accruing in the case of companies' railways are not effected through Government, and the Railway Companies make their own arrangements for these remittances to England.

Capital expenditure incurred in England on account of railways.

4. As I have already stated, however, a large quantity of material imported into India as a result of this capital outlay is shown among the imports of private merchandise and it is necessary to explain clearly the actual position with regard to these imports and the manner in which they are financed. This can most easily be done by bringing together the figures for the relevant transactions. These are shown in thousands of pounds in the following table:—

Year.	Net capital raised in England.			Capital outlay in England.			Imports of railway plant and rolling stock into India.		
	Net debt incurred by Government.	Net capital deposited with the Secretary of State by Railway companies.	Total.	Government outlay.	Companies' outlay.	Total.	On Government account.	As private merchandise.	Total.
1899-1900 to 1908-09.	23,011	21,362	44,373	16,777	33,178	49,955	24,985	20,319	45,304
1909-10 . .	8,890	2,405	11,295	2,097	3,591	5,688	1,966	3,627	5,593
1910-11 . .	1,157	2,294	3,451	1,861	3,267	5,128	1,294	2,830	4,124
1911-12 . .	79	—40	39	2,141	2,824	4,965	1,680	2,958	4,638
1912-13 . .	—3,478	495	—2,983	2,440	4,426	6,866	1,695	4,269	5,964
1913-14 . .	—1,781	4,553	2,772	2,998	6,744	9,742	2,684	6,690	9,374
Total .	27,878	31,069	58,947	28,314	54,030	82,344	34,304	40,693	74,997

Column 9. These figures include some imports for B. and N. W. R. The capital outlay of this company stood at Rs. 969 lakhs in 1912 against Rs. 516 lakhs in 1899, the increase during the period thus amounting to Rs. 453 lakhs or £3 millions.

The point which is clearly brought out by the above figures is that the imports into India of railway plant and rolling stock are not paid by any private remittances from India. Of the total sum of £75 millions expended during the last 15 years about £59 millions were paid for by capital raised in England either by Government or by Companies, and the balance by Government remittances from India. This balance represents the extent to which funds were provided out of (*a*) revenue, (*b*) post office savings bank deposits, or (*c*) capital raised in India by the Indian Government; part of this capital is of course actually expended in India. A small sum was on one occasion provided from the profits on coinage, but this was an isolated transaction and has not been repeated. The revenue contributions include, apart from the proceeds of ordinary surpluses, the funds made available from the famine insurance grant, and special windfalls from opium in a few years. The import figures also further include some imports the capital expenditure on which has not passed through the accounts of Government. The most important of these imports will be those of the Bengal and North-Western Railway; I have no details of the actual amounts but, as the capital outlay on the railway increased from Rs. 516 lakhs in 1899 to Rs. 969 lakhs in 1912, this figure must be somewhere in the neighbourhood of £3 millions. Thus it is obviously misleading in making up India's international account to debit her, as is often done, with the imports of railway material without entering as corresponding credits (*a*) the net capital raised in the United Kingdom to purchase the material, and (*b*) the export of funds from India in the form of Government remittances to the extent to which these are applied to capital outlay.

al effect of vernment mittances as tween England and dia.

5. Another aspect of these remittances of Government must also be emphasised. Such remittances whether made in gold or by means of the Secretary of State's drawings have *per se* no more material effect on the financial position of the Government of India than the transfer of funds from one treasury in India to another. What is material is the extent to which they have been actually employed in meeting debits raised against the Government of India in England, and how far any portion of them is still in hand, or in other words to strike a balance sheet showing the net result of the transactions during such period as may be under examination:—

(£ millions)

	10 years 1899-1900 to 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14 provisional.
CREDITS.						
1. Net debt incurred	23·0	8·9	1·1	...	—3·5	—1·8
2. Net capital deposited by Railway companies	21·3	2·4	2·3	...	·5	4·5
3. Other Miscellaneous receipts	1·5	·2	·5	·5	·5	·6
4. Council Bills	213·2	27·1	26·8	27·1	25·8	31·2
5. Gold remittances	28·1	...	...	...	1·9	·5
6. Other miscellaneous remittances net	7·8	—·3	·6	·5	—·3	1·1
7. Opening balance*	3·1	18·7	32·9	40·4	44·6	36·1
TOTAL	293·0	57·0	64·2	68·5	69·5	72·2
DEBITS.						
8. Net charges against revenue	176·0	18·4	18·6	18·9	19·3	19·5
9. Capital outlay	17·1	2·1	1·9	2·2	2·6	3·1
10. „ „ Companies	33·2	3·6	3·5	2·8	4·4	6·7
11. Sterling bills on London paid	8	...	...	...	..	..
12. Purchase of silver	40	...	...	...	7·1	4·5
13. Closing balance* on 31st March	18·7	32·9	40·4	44·6	36·1	38·4
TOTAL	293·0	57·0	64·2	68·5	69·5	72·2

*NOTE.—These figures for opening and closing balances cover not only the Treasury balances, but the portions of the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves held in England, including the investments on account of these Reserves. The details are shown in Statement II.

This statement, it will be seen, takes into account the expenditure incurred on capital account in respect of railway material with the exception of a relatively small amount of imports such as those of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in which Government have no direct financial concern. In balancing the *private* account therefore we must leave these imports out of consideration. We must carry forward to that account.—

(£ millions)

	1899-1900 to 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1. Council Bills	213·2	27·1	26·8	27·1	25·8	31·2
2. Other miscellaneous remittances net	7·8	—·3	·6	·5	—·3	1·1
less—						
3. Sterling drafts on London	8·0					
	213·0	26·8	27·4	27·6	25·5	32·3

'Other miscellaneous remittances net' include the adjustment through Government of various private and quasi-private transactions such as remittances by money-orders, and though they include other transactions also may be taken as approximately correct for present purposes.

6. Paragraph 6 of the report gives certain provisional figures for the balance of trade on private account. I give below an abstract of these after making the adjustments indicated above :—

(£ millions.)

	1899-1900 to 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14.	TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS.
CREDITS.							
Gross exports of private merchandise	965·8	125·3	139·9	151·9	164·1	165·9	747·1
Gross imports of private merchandise (less railway plant and rolling stock)	613·9	74·4	83·4	89·4	103·0	115·5	465·7
Net exports of private merchandise	351·9	50·9	56·5	62·5	61·1	50·4	281·4
DEBITS.							
Council Bills, etc.	213·0	26·8	27·4	27·6	25·5	32·3	139·6
Gold (sovereigns) (net)	49·9	9·2	8·2	18·2	17·6	7·6	60·8
Government securities (net)	4·7	—·5	1·6	·7	·4	·7	2·9
Gold bullion	24·9	5·2	7·8	6·9	7·4	8·0	35·3
Silver bullion	44·2	6·3	5·7	3·5	4·4	4·2	24·1
TOTAL	336·7	47·0	50·7	56·9	55·3	52·8	262·7
Balance at credit	15·2	3·9	5·8	5·6	5·8	—2·3	18·7.
Yearly Average	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	3·7

Even now, however, the statement is not complete. In the first place it does not take into account the capital raised in England on private account and imported into India in some form or other. I have not been able to obtain any complete figures for this. Some idea, however, of the extent to which the import of capital is going on, may be obtained

from the tables published by the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department from 1905-06 to 1909-10 to show the capital of sterling companies working exclusively in India. Excluding the railway figures the capital loaned to British India increased during this period from £26 to over £40 millions, of which about £15¾ millions were invested in tea, £4 millions in navigation and £3 millions in jute. This increase is at the rate of over £3 millions a year. About £4 millions have also been raised by the large Port Trusts and similar bodies in recent years, *viz.*, about £1 million in 1908-09, £2,099,600 in 1909-10 and £833,000 in 1910-11. Some allowance must also be made for the additional capital employed in India by the banks and large firms trading there. Thus, it may be mentioned that during the ten years 1899-1900 to 1908-09 the capital and reserves of the Exchange banks doing business with India rose from £12 to £30 millions. Some allowance on the other side is to be made for the interest payable on this capital and on the profits of banks, Insurance companies, firms, etc., remitted to England; also for freight of vessels employed in the coasting trade and on the earnings of the important steamship companies in connection with their passenger traffic. Quite a substantial sum has also doubtless to be remitted to Europe every year by European residents in India for the support of their families or other purposes; also by Indians to meet the expenditure of their sons undergoing their education in Europe. Further many Englishmen when they retire from India retain investments made by them in Indian securities the interest on which has consequently to be remitted to England. We have little certain information with regard to most of these items, and some of them, such as the capital imported into India or exported from India during the course of a year, are probably liable to relatively substantial fluctuations. For the purpose of illustration, however, a rough balance sheet may be struck as follows :—

(£ millions.)

	1899 1900 to 1908-09.	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Total for 5 years.
CREDITS.							
(1) Balance at credit carried forward from above statement	15·2	3·9	5·8	5·6	5·8	—2·2	18·7
(2) Credits on account of Port Trust, etc., borrowings	...	1·0	2·1	·8	...	...	3·9
(3) Other capital loaned to India	20·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	10·0
TOTAL	35·2	6·9	10·1	8·4	7·6	—0·2	32·6
DEBITS.							
(4) Charges for freight, etc.	5·0	·5	·5	·6	·6	·6	2·8
(5) Net private remittances to England	10·0	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·8	8·0
(6) Interest payable on enfaced rupee paper	4·2	·4	·4	·3	·3	·2	1·6
(7) Railway remittances	3·0	·4	·4	·5	·6	·7	2·6
(8) Interest payable on sterling capital of companies, etc.	12·5	2·0	2·1	2·3	2·4	2·5	11·3
TOTAL	34·7	4·7	4·9	5·3	5·6	5·8	26·3
Unexplained balance	·5	2·2	5·2	3·1	2·0	—6·0	6·3

Most of the figures in this statement are necessarily hypothetical.* A brief explanation is, however, required to indicate the manner in which some of them are arrived at. *Items (1) and (2)* have already been referred to and *item* (4) is explained in Appendix II. As there stated the figures for freights do not of course represent the total charges for freight on India's foreign trade, but simply certain net out of pocket expenditure in connection with the coasting trade and the passenger traffic.

* To avoid any misunderstanding with regard to this statement it must be clearly understood that it makes no pretence to accuracy. It is merely intended, as I have already stated, to illustrate the position, though I hope that it may also be useful to those interested in the subject, as indicating the directions in which it may be possible to pursue the enquiry. It would, for instance, probably be possible to collect some approximately correct information of the new capital raised by sterling companies and loaned to India in each year, as well as of the interest paid yearly on capital already so loaned.

Item (3).—It has been assumed that the new capital raised and loaned to India, exclusive of that raised through Government for railway and irrigation expenditure and that raised for the companies' railways whose accounts are included in the Government accounts, averaged 2 millions a year throughout the period. As a whole these figures are probably distinctly on the conservative side, though for individual years the amounts taken may be in excess of actuals.

Item (5) *Private remittances.*—This term as it stands is not quite clear without some further explanation. The item is intended to cover the *net* private transactions referred to in paragraphs 2 (4) and 2 (5) above, *i.e.* the net private debits against India other than those on account of real commercial transactions Remittances on account of such transactions would be effected through the banks, and one of the Exchange banks estimates that their net amount is roughly £125,000 to £150,000 per mensem. I have assumed a smaller amount at the commencement gradually increasing up to the higher of these figures.

Item (6) *Interest payable on rupee paper enfaced for payment of interest in London.*—This interest is not passed through the Government of India Home accounts, but is paid by the Bank of England in the form of a draft on India, and the holder makes his own arrangements for the realisation of the draft.

Item (7) *Railway remittances.*—The Exchange Banks estimate these at about a crore of rupees a year. They probably consist largely of the earnings of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which are of course not passed through the Government account. The net income of this railway increased from about Rs. 32 lakhs in 1901 to Rs. 77 lakhs in 1912 The figures also include some remittances by railways keeping their accounts with Government on account of the companies' share of surplus profits, leave allowances, provident funds, etc; such remittances may amount to half a million sterling in the course of a year.

Item (8).—During the first 10 years the foreign capital at charge (other than railway capital) is taken at an average of £25 millions with an average rate of interest of 5 per cent, a sum of £40 millions is assumed for 1909-10 gradually increasing in the following years. With regard to the rate of interest taken it may be mentioned that particulars available for 69 of the tea-companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1909 with a sterling capital of £10·2 millions showed that the total dividends declared by 66 companies with a capital of £8 millions amounted to 7·6 per cent., or 6·2 per cent. on the aforesaid capital of £10·2 millions. This indicates, I think, that 5 per cent. may reasonably be taken as a rough average of the interest payable on the foreign capital as a whole after allowing for concerns in which no dividend is earned.

After the above hypotheses have been made an unexplained balance still remains over. This is no doubt partially attributable to the very rough basis on which these hypotheses are framed, and possibly also to some uncertainty, to which I have already alluded, in the trade figures themselves. The abnormal figures for the year 1913-14 are in any case probably due to a considerable extent to the causes indicated in paragraph 11 of the report, *viz.*, firstly, that owing to the accumulations in China of the stocks of opium exported by Indian merchants, the price of this opium was not realised in full by them at the time and this credit to India has only been gradually met, and secondly, that much larger sums than usual were due by India at the close of the year on account of the heavy imports of cotton piece-goods, the settlement for which has been prolonged over an unusually extended period. Other factors also were responsible to some extent. Thus there are grounds for believing that the Exchange banks strengthened their balances held in India during the year. It is probable also that the imports of capital into India for mill extensions, etc., were larger than usual, or else (and this would have the same effect) that some portion of the profits of existing companies were retained in India for the purpose. This supposition is borne out by the fact that the imports of machinery and millwork were £5·2 millions in 1913-14 against £3·6 millions in 1912-13 and £3·3 for the average of the 3 years ending in 1911-12. The whole subject is however very elusive and it is from the nature of the case hardly possible, in a short note of this kind, to do more than to give a general indication of the underlying causes.

Natural equilibrium in trade movements, etc.

7. Nor is there any cause for apprehension that the abnormal conditions of 1913-14 will be more than a temporary phase of India's trade balance. It is generally recognised that there is a sort of automatism in the balance of accounts of nations which tends to restore the equilibrium of international exchange when it is disturbed. Apart from the more remote and more complicated causes which operate in this direction, the volume of the trade of every country as expressed by its value is of a very elastic character. The volumes of imports and exports are automatically adjusted by the necessities of the case within very short periods, and no country can have an adverse balance of trade except for a short time and as a result of some cause which temporarily diminishes its power to make payment for the services rendered to it. This is not the only method of adjustment, but it is that which most easily and naturally takes place. Thus in India in years of crop failure when exports of her raw produce are curtailed, the purchasing power of the people simultaneously contracts; and a falling off in the value of the exports results, after a very brief interval, in a decreased demand for imports and in a corresponding diminution in the country's international debits. During such periods of temporary set backs when the demand for the Secretary of State's bills falls off, the Government must meet its obligations in England by falling back on its gold reserves, or ultimately by borrowing.

Balance of trade and the stability of exchange.

8. As is well known, India's balance of accounts is, except in abnormal years, such as to enable her to acquire large quantities of the precious metals, and with a settled exchange

there should be no difficulty in her continuing to do so. In the past, however, in years of falling exchange, the decreasing gold value of silver and consequently of the rupee made it necessary to export a larger volume of goods as expressed by their rupee value in order to liquidate her debits with gold using countries. The necessity for an increase in the quantity of exports may have been to some extent counteracted by a rise in the rupee value of the commodities exported. But in any case the fluctuations of exchange and the uncertainty to which these gave rise were a very serious embarrassment to trade. With the divorce of the value of the rupee from that of its silver content, the fluctuation in exchange directly resulting from fluctuation in the value of silver was removed. There remained however the danger that in particular years when India's debits exceed her credits a depreciation in the value of the rupee would still occur unless measures were taken to prevent this. For, if she owes more abroad than foreign nations owe to her it is clear that her claims on foreign debtors in the shape of foreign bills of exchange will be relatively scarce; thus those wishing to remit money to London would have to pay a larger number of rupees for bills on London for a specified number of sovereigns. In other words exchange would fall to the point at which it would be more profitable to send gold to England than to remit by means of bills. In practice no gold might be available for export at such a time, and in such a contingency the rupee might, in the absence of proper safeguards, fall till it was worth no more than its bullion value at the rate of the day.

It was in order to obviate any such possibility that the Gold Standard Reserve was constituted. As has been stated elsewhere certain questions relating to this reserve are under examination. It is sufficient to mention in the present connection that it has already been built up to a very substantial figure, and that the Government of India have expressed their determination to support exchange up to the limit of their resources. When exchange shows signs of falling below 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}$*d.* they intervene by selling sterling bills on London at this rate. They took action in this way in 1908 and 1909 and again when exchange dropped as a result of the financial disturbance which accompanied the outbreak of the recent hostilities in Europe. On the latter occasion, telegraphic transfers on London were also offered by Government as an alternative to bills. This action had the necessary result of the maintenance of exchange in the neighbourhood of gold export point from India, and a striking testimony to the efficacy of the Indian arrangements is afforded by the fact that during August 1914 this value was maintained, though the exchange value of the United States dollar is reported to have fallen at one time during this critical period to the low figure of 3*s.* 6*d.* against its normal value of about 4*s.* 2*d.*

APPENDIX II.

Basis of Indian Export and Import Statistics.

is of values shown he trade returns.

Though it is recognised that a country's exports and imports are no longer the only items to be considered in making up its international accounts they are still the most important. It is therefore essential, before use is made of particular statistics, to examine with great care the basis on which they are prepared. The system adopted varies considerably in different countries. In the principal commercial countries of Continental Europe a schedule of values is prepared with the assistance of a commission composed of official experts and representatives of the principal industries, who determine the average unit values of the past year. The total value for a certain class of articles is arrived at by multiplying the total quantity by the unit value laid down by the Commission. The schedule is subjected to revision after the close of each year. This system prevails in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. On the other hand in India, as in the United Kingdom and United States, the returns are based on declarations made by importers and exporters. Switzerland also adopts this system in the case of her exports, and, since April 1909, only about one-third of the exports from Germany have been returned at official values, the values of the remainder being declared.

Even where the latter system is in force the basis of valuation is not the same in all cases. Thus in the United Kingdom the value of imports is taken to represent the cost in the country where purchased, *plus* insurance and freight, or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of the goods; in the case of exports the basis in the 'free on board' value. The United States generally speaking exclude in both cases the charges for placing the goods on board the ship and for freight. European fiscal authorities, as a rule, include the freight and other incidental charges on the goods to the point where they cross the national frontier. The system now in force in India, is based on 'declared' values, for the wholesale cash price (less trade discount and duty) for which goods of the like-kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time or place of importation or exportation as the case may be, or, where such price is not ascertainable, on the cost at which goods of the like-kind or quality could be delivered at such place. The values thus include the cost of freight and insurance in the case of imports, but exclude these items and such expenses as shipping charges in the case of exports. The system thus differs in some respects both from that followed in the United Kingdom, and from that in force in the United States, resembling the former more closely as regards imports, and the latter in the case of exports.

Statistics of import and export values would only be correct for the purpose of arriving at the true figures for the balance of trade were it possible in each case to ascertain the prices paid by the country for its imports or to the country for its exports. These are not,

however, the values actually taken in India,* and it is obvious that if substantial fluctuations occur in the price of commodities of which large quantities are bought or sold forward, the apparent balance of trade as disclosed by the returns will not be in accordance with the real facts. Thus a Calcutta merchant may have bought Rs. 80,000 worth of sugar from Java, and when this comes along it may be worth Rs. 1,00,000. He would show in his return Rs. 1,00,000 which is the value of the sugar on its arrival in Calcutta, but he has to pay Rs. 80,000 only to the Java shipper for the goods. Again a Calcutta firm may have sold jute for Rs. 1,00,000 early in the season for November shipment to Dundee. When the jute is shipped its value is Rs. 1,20,000, and this figure will be shown in the trade returns, though the actual sum which the Dundee buyer has to remit is Rs. 1,00,000 only.

Apart from cases of the kind, it would be impossible to give the prices actually paid by India for a substantial volume of her imports, as for instance consignment or monopoly goods. The same applies to the export values. To take for example the case of opium. This is a large speculative trade, and it would be impossible to ascertain the amount realised by the exporters for the sale of their opium. Again 'garden' teas are frequently the property of a sterling company in the United Kingdom and are exported by that company without any sale transaction in India.

2. Another important point is that goods are frequently bought and sold forward and individual years can not therefore be treated as water tight compartments in casting up a country's balance of accounts. Transactions often carried forward from one year to another.

3. A further question that is often discussed is the treatment of the charges for freights. It has long been recognised that countries possessing a large mercantile marine have an important 'invisible export' in the shape of services rendered to other countries by their ships. As the imports are by many countries valued at the place of arrival, they include in each case the cost of conveyance; the exports being valued at the place of shipment do not include that cost. The general result is that if the trade of all the countries of the world be added together a large excess of imports is obtained. Charges for freight insurance, etc.

An illustration of the way in which this may occur can be given from the Indian coasting trade statistics. The following figures show in crores of rupees, the value of the Indian merchandise moved in the inter-provincial coasting trade of British India during the five years from 1904-05 onwards.

	Imports.	Exports
1904-05	23·55	22·85
1905-06	26·06	25·47
1906-07	33·54	30·05
1907-08	37·51	35·02
1908-09	37·97	36·77
Total .	158·63	150·16

An exact correspondence in each year could not of course be expected, as a certain amount of cargo is of course in transit at the close of each period. Subject to this proviso the items covered by the two columns are identical. The figures for imports represent values on arrival, and these necessarily include freight, insurance and other incidental charges which do not appear in the export values. It is thus obvious how the divergence arises.

So far as her external trade and the bulk of her coasting trade is concerned India is for all practical purposes neither a ship owning nor a carrying country, and it is therefore necessary for her to pay for the services rendered to her in this connection. In the case of her foreign imports the amount paid for freight, etc., will be included in the value declared for imported goods. In the case of exports the payment will in the result be made by the country taking the goods. When these are not carried in vessels under the flag of the purchasing country the payment will be made by that country to the carrier. These remarks are subject to certain qualifications, as India must be credited with that portion of the expenditure in connection with freight which is incurred in India. This will include such charges as port and pilotage dues, cost of coal and stores purchased in India, wages of the crew spent in India, the wages of the Indian lascars, etc., and moreover, in the case of exports, shipping charges. The last mentioned item is not included in the declared value of goods, but it is a service for which India must be paid. Against these credits to India in respect of freight on goods in the foreign trade must be set (*a*) certain debits in respect of freight in the coasting trade and (*b*) the cost of passages of residents of India travelling from the country or between coast ports, *e.g.*, from Calcutta to Rangoon. In the coasting trade as has been seen the amount of the freight, etc., was about Rs. 8·5 crores in 5 years, thus being about Rs. 1·2 crores a year, or 5¾ per cent. on the net value of the goods carried. There are practically no Indian-owned steamships and, as the figures exclude trade which does not go beyond the limits of the individual provinces, it may be taken that a debit is raised against India in respect of all these transactions. Here again some deduction must be made on account of the expenditure incurred in India. Though it is not possible to estimate the net result of all these adjustments the debit against India is probably not less than half a million a year over and above the amount for freight actually included in the values recorded for imports.

4. It must further be noted that figures for private sea-borne trade are necessarily not exhaustive. They leave out of account the frontier trade, and also the trade partly unregis-

* It may be noted, however, that the method by which the Indian trade statistics are prepared makes them a more accurate basis than those of certain other countries, such as the United Kingdom, if it is desired to utilise them for ascertaining the current wholesale prices.

tered, carried on by the French and Portuguese Settlements and by the ports in the Native States on the West Coast of India, the not inconsiderable value of stones and pearls re-exported through the parcel post, and cash and articles of jewellery, etc., brought into and taken out of the country by travellers.

r qualifications hing to the e figures ordi- y employed.

In the frontier trade there is an excess of imports over exports amounting to nearly a million a year. This could possibly be to some extent accounted for on the supposition that dealers bringing goods into India over the frontier may be expected to spend a certain portion of the sale proceeds within India, that they therefore take out either cash or goods of a value lower than that of the imports, and that the excess of imports is a real debit against India counterbalanced by a corresponding credit in the form of money spent in the country. This is however mere surmise and the matter cannot very profitably be pursued as the statistics for the external land trade of India are admittedly very imperfect.

In the case of the sea-borne trade of non-British India there is on the other hand an excess of exports. The extent of the trade may be roughly estimated from the following figures for 1909-10 :—

	000's omitted. Imports. £	Exports. £
French Settlements	137	1,135
Portuguese Settlements	26	5
Travancore	76	54
Kathiawar	116	34
	355	1,228

The only item of any importance is that of the exports from Pondicherry. These consist chiefly of groundnuts, which are I believe to some extent a 'transit' commodity, being exported through Pondicherry from British India. The figures for this commodity are substantial, fluctuating over a period of 5 years from Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 140 lakhs.

5. Though some of the above figures are not very large when compared with those for the sea-borne trade of British India, they should obviously not be left out of account if an exact calculation of India's trade balance was desired. At the same time there is great difficulty in determining the exact allowance to be made for them, and it has always been found necessary to fall back on the recorded figures for imports and exports by sea. Though the result of this examination of the figures is somewhat inconclusive, I have thought it desirable to make it, in order to show clearly that the figures on which we have to rely must be accepted with considerable reservation and not as possessing the absolute accuracy of figures in a carefully verified account.

APPENDIX III.

Popularity of the sovereign in different Provinces.

India and Bengal.—A comparison of the issues over the counter of the Calcutta Currency Office in amounts of £100 or over with those of the two preceding years gives the following result:—

(In hundreds of £.)

Purposes for which taken.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Payments	187,1	326,8	319,4
Banking	73,4	53,8	357,4
Rice	1,1	2,7	2,0
Seeds	2,6	6,0	4
Shellac	6	10,9	1,6
Jute	1,5	9,8	5,0
Hides	...	8	1,2
Cotton	...	10,4	1
Miscellaneous	2	5	1,4
TOTAL	266,5	421,7	688,5

In the case of the 'India' treasuries, excluding the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the Reserve Treasury, the largest net issues occurred at Delhi (£146,000), Hyderabad (Deccan) (£33,000) and Quetta (£47,000), while at Ajmer a net sum of £70,000 was received, mainly as railway earnings.

In Bengal gold is not much used in ordinary transactions, except in Calcutta and the neighbouring districts of Howrah and the 24-Parganas and in Darjeeling. An attempt was made by one important firm to introduce sovereigns in payment for the jute crop, but this was unsuccessful. The total issues from the Bengal treasuries, though they showed an increase, still amounted to no more than £83,000.

Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam.—The absorption in Assam, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces is still very small, but, whereas in the Central Provinces the sovereign appears to be popular and its use is growing, in the case of Assam and Bihar and Orissa it has made very little progress. In the latter province there was, it is true, a small advance, but the general opinion expressed by the District Officers consulted is that a unit of Rs. 15 is of too high a value to enter into the daily transactions of the bulk of the people in the province. At the same time the Accountant-General suggests that sovereigns are circulated to a limited extent among the more well-to-do classes, and that, though there is some tendency to hoard or melt them, the greater portion of the issues perform the function of currency.

For the remaining provinces, where the transactions were of greater importance, I quote the remarks of the Accountants-General concerned :—

Burma.

Absorption of gold.—The total absorption of gold during the year 1913-14 was £917,867½ against £814,390 in the year 1912-13, *vide* statement annexed showing the absorption for each quarter during the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

	Rangoon.	Districts.
	£	£
First quarter	201,459½	99,828
Second „	94,328	83,672
Third „	87,186½	70,747
Fourth „	178,569½	102,077
Total	561,543½	356,324

The absorption of the year under report shows an increase of £103,477½ over that of the previous year. The absorption was at its highest during the months of April, May and June, *i.e.*, towards the close of the rice season.

Popularity of gold.—The increase in the absorption noticed in the foregoing paragraph and in previous reports shows that the demand for gold in Burma is steadily increasing. The amount of sovereigns paid out during the year from the Bassein Currency Chest in part payment of telegraphic transfers issued thereon was £6,200 during the rice season, which suggests that gold is to a small extent in demand for payments to cultivators.

Gold as currency.—The issues of gold at the Rangoon currency office during the first three quarters of the year were mostly made to Chetties, and more than half the issues of gold from the currency office were in sums of £50 and under.

The greater portion of the gold issued in the districts is said to be melted down and converted into ornaments and jewellery, and is not likely to return to circulation. This is particularly noticeable in the Bassein district, which next to Rangoon holds the highest record under issues to the public, *viz.*, £29,318, against which the amount paid into the treasury by the public during the year was only £8. The other districts in which the demand for gold was strong were :

	Receipts from the public.	Issues to the public.
	£	£
Moulmein	330	28,654
Maymyo	3,586	22,020
Akyab	372	21,659
Taunggyi	987	20,982

United Provinces.

The total receipts from and issues to the public including the amount on account of telegraphic transfers amounted to £2,563,609 and £3,758,270 respectively during the year under review against £2,281,743 and £3,899,340 in the previous year. The net issues aggregated £1,194,661 against £1,617,897 of the previous year. The cause of this decrease of £423,236 it is impossible to say. The failure of the rains and consequent slackness of trade may to a certain extent have influenced the figures already given.

Gold as currency.—The results of a special enquiry made from the Treasury officers show that approximately gold worth £666,000 was received as revenue in the treasuries and sub-treasuries in these provinces during the year. This shows that a certain number of the sovereigns and half sovereigns issued by Government are returned again to Government and so have the appearance of circulating coins. It is however very questionable whether this circulation is more than of a very limited kind. Wealthy landowners will take payment for their crops in gold : ryots whose holdings are small require payments to be made to them in silver. The figures however are a welcome indication that even if it be only amongst the wealthy fringe of the population gold is showing signs of being used as currency : and this without appreciably affecting the circulation of notes. It is not possible to say how much gold during the year was hoarded or melted and converted into jewellery. It is however not an uncommon practice for some classes of people to accumulate their savings in the form of jewellery, or necklaces of sovereigns and half-sovereigns for the female members of their family. This jewellery is a compact and portable form of personal property with the added advantage that, in the event of financial disaster occurring in the family, such jewellery is, it is understood, immune from attachment by a Civil Court.

Punjab.

The opening balance of gold, inclusive of treasuries but exclusive of branches of the Bank of Bengal, was 91 lakhs, and the corresponding closing balance was 105 lakhs. If the figures of the Branch Banks be included, the balances rise to 95 and 107 lakhs respectively. The net imports amounted to Rs. 281 lakhs against Rs. 501 lakhs in 1912-13. The net absorption amounted to Rs. 267 lakhs. The absorption taking into account Bank figures amounted to £1,768,000, as compared with £3,352,000 in the previous year.

The following table supplies an analysis of the issues of gold and silver from the Currency Office (whether by way of exchange for notes, or in payment of telegraphic transfers) for all issues of £100 or over in the case of gold or Rs. 10,000 or over in the case of silver. For comparison similar figures for the preceding year are included—

(Gold in £ thousands, Silver in Rs. thousands)

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
On account of wheat trade . .	974	21,725	584	9,851
On account of cotton trade . .	504	3,126	404	2,016
For other trade purposes . .	65	—	56	2,400
Issued to Banks . . .	1,207	5,932	869	3,958
Issued to private persons and firms	273	100	114	108
	3,023	30,883	2,027	18,333

It is difficult in view of the export figures to account for the comparatively low figure in connection with the wheat trade. A partial explanation may be found in the fact that during the year under report one of the largest firms, Messrs. Ralli Bros., financed themselves through the Bank of Bengal instead of through the Currency Office to a larger extent than in the preceding year. This explanation is supported by the fact that the drop in issues of silver is much heavier proportionally than that in issues of gold, and it was only later on in the year under report that the firm referred to adopted gold (and then only to a limited extent) as a medium for carrying on its transactions. It is also known that the cultivators owing to their prosperity consequent on the good harvest of 1912-13 were in a position to and actually did hold up their crop for better prices and it is probable that a larger proportion of the trade passed into the hands of smaller operators whose transactions would not affect the Currency figures.

The decrease in the part played by the Currency office in financing the cotton trade is probably explicable on similar lines. In particular it may be noted that owing to the withdrawal of deposits from other banks, the Bank of Bengal was in a financial position to give large assistance to the cotton trade and it must further be remembered that the operations of the bigger firms were to some extent hampered by the difficulty of obtaining ginned cotton, the ginning mills failing to get the assistance from the Banks, which was in the past forthcoming to enable them to carry on independent operations.

As to the effect of the wheat and cotton seasons on the flow of gold and silver from the Currency and Treasuries it may be noted that in the first quarter of the year the net issues of gold are at their heaviest, the second largest net issue occurring in the third quarter. In the second quarter alone was gold received in excess of issues. The course of silver follows much the same lines. The first quarter of the year is marked by heavy issues on account of wheat in the months of May and June, while the principal feature of the second quarter is the realisation of the *rabi* kist of the land revenue. The third quarter is marked by no large receipts while payments on account of the cotton crop are heavy in December. The fourth quarter combines heavy issues with heavy receipts, the bulk of the payments on account of the cotton crop occurs in January and the major portion of the *kharif* kist of the land revenue being realised in January and February.

Madras.

The total amounts issued during the last two years to the public and the Exchange and Presidency Banks in sums of £100 and over are given below :—

Year.	Public.	Exchange Banks.	Presidency Bank.
	£	£	£
1912-13	794,260	75,600	440,674
1913-14	873,640	85,630	843,954

Increases in the issues this year are noticeable under all the heads, the increase in the issues to the Bank of Madras being very marked. The Bank attributes this abnormal increase of £400,000 to the heavier demands from Cochin and Aleppey this year and to a remittance of £75,000 to their Bank at Colombo in replacement of a similar amount received from that branch in February 1912 on the understanding that the gold would be returned when required.

The following are the most important figures for gold transactions at treasuries (in thousands of £):—

Treasury.	Receipts.		Issues.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Bangalore	14	...	23	44
Godavari	13	20	23	45
Kistna	8	15	13	23
Guntur	22	25	21	24
Bellary	1	4	8	18
Trichinopoly	43	37	50	41
Tanjore	5	6	46	59
Tinnevelly	21	20	31	29
Malabar	659	1,000	664	1,004
South Canara	6	8	25	31

The receipt of £14,000 at Bangalore in 1912-13 formed part of the subsidy paid by the Mysore Darbar at the end of January 1913. The figures against Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Tinnevelly indicate that sovereigns circulate to a fairly large extent in those districts and return from circulation into the treasuries to an appreciable extent. The receipts at Trichinopoly are mostly from the South Indian Railway collections and are fairly large, but they are issued to the public almost as quickly. The circumstances of the Malabar district are very peculiar. Although the receipts and issues are exceptionally large, the net absorption is almost negligible owing to the fact that the receipts and issues are nearly equal to each other. As already stated, gold takes the place of currency notes to a very large extent in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin both of which adjoin Malabar. In the district of Malabar also gold seems to circulate as freely as silver. It is significant that, in order to meet this large demand for gold on the West Coast, the private banks and firms make the bulk of the remittances and the part taken by Government is not important. For instance in the years 1912 and 1913 the Bank of Madras alone remitted £230,000 and £315,000 respectively to its Aleppey branch and £160,000 and £280,000 respectively to its Cochin branch, whereas the Government remittance from Madras to Calicut in the two years 1912-13 and 1913-14 was only £4,000 and £9,000 respectively. The figures generally indicate that as a medium of circulation sovereigns are becoming more and more popular year after year.

Bombay.

Issues to the public.

The issues to the public from the Currency Offices at Bombay and Karachi amounted to £ 5·765 millions in 1913-14—more than double the figure of the previous year. Including sovereigns taken ostensibly for export, the issues in 1913-14 amounted to £ 6·070 millions against £ 3·110 millions in 1912-13. Of these £ 6 millions odd, £ 5½ millions were issued from the Bombay Currency Office, the balance being issued from Karachi. Further details of the issues at Karachi and Bombay are given below, the figures being compared with those of 1912-13:—

Karachi.

	1913-14.	1912-13.
	£	£
Issues for trade remittances (including remittances to the Punjab for the purchase of wheat)	353,400	233,100
Issues for pearls	30,700	12,300
Issues for banking	5,100	6,000
Issues for private use	...	3,600
Issues in sums of less than £ 1,000	169,500	95,900
Total	558,700	350,900

Bombay.

Remittances.		
Large issues made direct for cotton	3,250,600	941,000
For remittance to cotton growing districts	740,800	
For remittance for seeds and grain	15,000	15,000
For export to Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and to Persian Gulf for pearls	307,000	344,000
Total remittances	4,313,400	1,300,000
For melting	297,000	66,000
For payment to staff (chiefly G. I. P.)	542,000	418,900
For banking and exchange business	246,000	141,000
In small sums for local use	113,000	(a) 833,600
Total	5,511,400	2,759,500

(a) This figure includes issues of under £ 1,000 for cotton, melting and export which in the year under report have been distributed over the proper heads.

The figures show increases under almost all heads. In spite of the general falling off in the demand for money in connection with the Punjab wheat crop, there was an increase of £ 120,300 in the gold issued from Karachi for the purpose, showing an advance of over 50 per cent. on the previous year. For the pearl trade too gold was more freely used and the issues in small sums increased 75 per cent. In Bombay the outstanding feature is the enormous increase by over £ 3 millions in the issues for the cotton trade. A very large sum was taken ostensibly for melting and increased use was made of gold for the payment of establishments and by banking and exchange firms in their ordinary business.

The following table will give some idea of the extent to which gold has replaced silver in financing the cotton and other crops. For facility of comparison the transactions in silver are also shown in thousands of pounds :—

	Silver.			Gold.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1. For remittances to the Central Provinces and Berár.	2,894	2,300	2,590	351	313	390
2. For remittances to Khándesh and Gujrát.	727	544	716	499	801	2,531
3. For remittances to the Southern Marátha Country and the Karnátak	324	68	113	89	62	194
4. For remittances to other places	798	809	601	304	795	1,198
Total	4,743	3,721	4,020	1,243	1,971	4,313

Taking the total of the silver and gold issues in each of the three years, it will be observed that the gold issues amounted to 21, 34 and 51 per cent. respectively of the total, showing a steady and progressive increase in the popularity of gold.

In considering these figures it must be remembered that, as in the analogous case of the imports of gold, it is impossible to base merely on these statistics any reliable conclusions as to the actual *demand* for gold, without simultaneously recording other evidence on the point. So far as the acceptance of gold by the cultivator in payment of his crops is concerned, the evidence is practically unanimous that he will take as much as he can get. The actual amount that he gets and the proportion it bears to silver depend almost entirely on what is *offered* to him, and that depends on the action of the export firms. From *Broach* it is indeed reported that some difficulty was experienced in persuading cotton growers to accept silver and the figures sufficiently indicate the greatly increased popularity of gold in that district. The leading European firm still maintain their preference for silver (though they have made use of gold to a slight extent) on the ground of the greater risk of theft involved in storing large sums in gold, but it is quite certain that if they followed the example of the Indian firms and used gold, our silver requirements would be very greatly reduced.

Under the heading of gold taken for melting, there has been a noticeable increase from £66,000 to £297,000. I have made special enquiries into the question of melting during the year, and am inclined to think that this figure gives a rather exaggerated idea of the extent to which gold is taken from the Currency Office directly for the purpose of being melted and sold as bullion. There can of course be no doubt at all, as pointed out in paragraph 49 of my report of last year, that in out-of-the-way places it is frequently more convenient for the local goldsmith to obtain his requirements by melting sovereigns than to import bar gold from Bombay. To what extent this is done it is difficult to say, but considering the steady increase in the amount of gold bullion imported year by year, it seems improbable that this practice is much on the increase. Short of prohibiting it by legislation, there is probably no means of stopping it. But in addition to this, there is undoubtedly a certain amount of business done in Bombay in melting sovereigns and selling the bullion at a small profit. The amount of pure gold in a full-weight sovereign works out to Rs. 23-14-3½ per tola at Rs. 15 to the sovereign. The full-weight of a sovereign is 123·2744 grains while the least current weight is 122·5 grains. The average price of English bar gold (100 touch) in Bombay during the year was Rs. 24-0-9⅜, the highest and lowest price being Rs. 24-1-9 and Rs. 23-14-6 respectively. Excluding the question of the local supply and demand for the metal, the two main factors which determine the rise and fall in the price of gold bullion in Bombay are the rate of exchange and the demand for gold in the London Market. At the exchange rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee, the price per tola of gold (100 touch), which is equivalent to the Bank of England rate of 77*s.* 9*d.* per ounce of standard gold (11/12ths fine), is Rs. 23-13-8½. This then may be taken to be the ordinary Indian equivalent of the London price of gold bullion, but in addition freight, insurance and interest charges have to be met and these are said to work out to about 2½ annas per tola. If this is added to the London gold bullion price, the equivalent price in India comes to Rs. 24-0-2½, which corresponds very closely with the average price for the year. The fluctuations above and below this figure are chiefly due to alterations in the rate of exchange and to some extent to variations in the price of gold bullion in the London Market. The latter of course does not ordinarily vary by more than a fraction of a penny

per ounce, but when there is a special demand for gold bullion in excess of the available supply, it may rise, as has been the case lately, to nearly 77*s.* 10*d.* If the rate of exchange falls by $\frac{1}{32}$nd the equivalent rise in the price of gold bullion in India is about 9 pies per tola, and if this happens to coincide with a keen demand for gold in London, it is clear that the price in Bombay may rise to a point which will give the melter an appreciable profit on his operation. The melting costs, losses, interest charges, etc., have been worked out to amount to about 1½ anna for every tola of pure gold obtained by melting new sovereigns. If this is added to the value, Rs. 23-14-3½ per tola, mentioned above, the net value per tola of gold bullion obtained by melting full-weight sovereigns comes to Rs. 23-15-9½, which is almost the lowest price of gold bullion in the Indian Market; with gold at Rs. 24-1-9 per tola, the highest price of the year, it provides a profit of nearly 2 annas per tola. At the least current weight of 122·5 grains, however, the price including this 1½ anna for melting comes to Rs. 24-2-2, which is in excess of the highest price of the year. It is clear therefore that in order to make an appreciable profit out of the melting of sovereigns, it is necessary that the sovereigns should be as near as possible full-weight. This indeed is admitted by the two firms who chiefly take sovereigns from the Currency Office for this purpose, and who estimate their profits at about Rs. 3 for every 100 full-weight sovereigns melted or about 9 pies per tola. It seems certain therefore that a considerable proportion of the sovereigns, which are said to be taken for melting, are not actually melted, since it would not be profitable to do so. Only the full-weight ones are picked out and melted and the others are otherwise disposed of. It is probably impossible to make an estimate of what proportion of the £297,000 taken have actually been melted, but in any case the figure shows a considerable advance on that of the previous year. This is doubtless to some extent due to the rather high price of gold bullion in London. It would thus appear that in Bombay, where bullion dealers are in touch with the London Market and are able to take advantage of small fluctuations in the rate of exchange and in the price of gold, there may undoubtedly be a profit to be made of one-half to one anna per sovereign melted, when the rate of exchange is low and the price of gold bullion in London high and if only full-weight sovereigns are melted; and if this is done on a large scale and the capital employed is turned over many times in the year, it may provide a reasonable income to the melter. Gold bullion is only imported into India on specific orders and there is probably a natural tendency not to allow the supply to exceed the demand. When, therefore, in a favourable marriage season there is an unusually keen demand, the price may be forced up, and the melter of sovereigns may reap the benefit.

Retail transaction

An examination of what may be called the "retail" transactions of the public at treasuries is of considerable value in ascertaining how far sovereigns form part of the ordinary circulating medium of the country. There was a net issue to the public of £32,131½ in 1913-14 against a net receipt of £36,386½ in 1912-13 and a net issue of £19,647 in 1911-12. A more significant fact, however, is that the total turnover in 1913-14 was over £ 7 millions against about £ 3·7 millions in 1912-13 and £ 2·7 millions in 1911-12. The gross receipts increased from £ 1,337,163½ in 1911-12 to £ 1,890,501 in 1912-13 and £ 3,513,791½ in 1913-14. The issues also increased from £ 1,356,810½ in 1911-12 to £ 1,854,114½ in 1912-13 and £ 3,545,923 in 1913-14.

Thus both receipts and issues have almost doubled, showing that the use of sovereigns is not only in one direction and indicating in an unmistakable manner that an increase in the use of gold for financing the crops does tend to increase the receipts of sovereigns at treasuries. This fact is, no doubt, taken by some people to indicate that the cultivator does not want gold and that when it is forced on him he takes the earliest opportunity of getting rid of it by paying it back to Government. On the other hand, if he does not do so, the opposite school holds that he "hoards" it. In either case it is said not to remain in circulation. The fact that some £ 3½ millions were paid into Government treasuries and £ 1¾ million into the Currency Offices in 1913-14 against nearly £ 6 millions issued from the Bombay and Karachi Currency Offices and £ 3½ millions issued from treasuries, seems fairly conclusive evidence that a considerable proportion is used as actual currency, the payment of Government dues being after all to the cultivator the chief item of expenditure. Whether he receives gold or silver for his crops, he must pay a good portion of it into the treasury, so that in either case such coin cannot remain long in circulation. But the balance he keeps or "hoards" and uses as required.

Railway and Post Office figures.

The following table compares the receipts of gold coin at stations on the B., B. & C. I., G. I. P., Madras and S. M. and N.-W. Railways during the last four years:—

Receipts from the public at stations on the	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£
B., B. & C. I. Railway	32,333½	69,301½	90,961½	198,047
G. I. P. Railway	162,066	352,081	476,346	535,654
M. & S. M. Railway	16,779½	32,429½	42,543½	55,224
N.-W. Railway	134,094	248,880	454,609	469,784
Total	345,273	702,692	1,064,460	1,258,709

The steady increase in the case of all these railways is most noticeable and indicates the increasing use of gold by the general public in their daily transactions. Further evidence to the same effect is afforded by the Post Office figures which are given below :—

Names of offices.	Receipts.				Issues.			
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-offices.	37,663	81,070½	106,428	144,053½	22,370½	45,741	63,127½	81,358½
Karachi Post Office and its Town Sub-offices.	3,241	8,626	15,628½	26,198½	2,137½	4,714	7,602	11,082½
All other offices in the Presidency.	84,595½	159,795	215,444½	384,070	47,872½	93,071½	160,599½	325,554½
	125,499½	249,491½	337,501	554,322	72,380½	143,526½	231,329	417,995½

A rise from under £200,000 to nearly £1 million in four years cannot but indicate that sovereigns are increasingly popular, and that while they continue to form a larger proportion of the actual money in circulation, they are readily paid away when required to Post Offices and railways.

Special local enquiries were made during the year with regard to the actual use made of the gold in the various districts to which the largest amounts are exported from the Bombay Currency Office and where there have also been considerable issues from the local treasury. From the two *Khándesh* districts, where nearly £700,000 were absorbed in connection with the cotton crop, it is reported that there is absolutely no question that the cultivators always prefer to receive gold in payment for their produce rather than silver or notes. Gold is constantly used by all classes for petty purchases and is a universally accepted currency. "Even the most illiterate and credulous Bhil prefers gold to silver when he can get it." In a backward taluka of the *West Khándesh* district it is reported that as much as 75 per cent. of the Government dues were paid in gold. At the same time the standard of living in these districts is undoubtedly rising, and more is spent in every way on weddings, funerals, caste-dinners and in enjoying the amenities of life in a manner unknown to their fathers and grandfathers, so that although the cultivators obtain a good price for their crops, they do not after the money-lender has been paid, appear to have much surplus left for hoarding. It is reported that practically all savings among the better class agriculturists, which are held in sovereigns in the first instance, are used to buy land, often at absurdly inflated prices, and a good deal of money-lending is also done. There is said to be a distinct distaste in these districts for the silver token currency, which even the most ignorant cultivator knows to be worth much less than its face value. The use of sovereigns is also said to make for economy, inasmuch as a villager hesitates before changing a sovereign to make some petty purchase and frequently goes without it. Sovereigns are seldom if ever made into ornaments. The reports of the Collectors indicate that even small cultivators may possess 20 or 30 sovereigns awaiting investment in land, while from *East Khándesh* it is reported that two Shroffs in that district were lately found to possess Rs. 3 and 4 lákhs of sovereigns respectively. When robberies and dacoities are reported, the property stolen frequently consists largely of sovereigns.

In the adjoining *Berar* districts the popularity and use of gold seems to be somewhat less. The Deputy Commissioner, *Akola*, states that "there is not much reluctance" on the part of cultivators to receive payment in gold, but that when received it is generally converted into silver. The cultivators as a class are poor and when they have paid their revenue, their debts and set aside what is required for their maintenance, there is little or no surplus. From *Yeotmal* a good deal of hoarding of sovereigns is reported, Telangis in the south of district being notorious misers. "Even the small cultivator has a tiny stock of sovereigns which he likes to hug to the last." This money is produced only for marriages or law-suits, but in the more "advanced" portion of the district it is also spent by the half-educated village youth on "drink and debauchery." Much the same is reported from *Amráoti*. Here there is said to be a great and genuine demand for gold, which has gained much popularity among the rich and poor alike and is used both in large and petty transactions. "It is quite common to find the aboriginal Korkus in possession of sovereigns." The Deputy Commissioner, *Buldána*, states that the amount of gold paid for cotton is vastly increasing year by year, but that it is still unknown to the poorer cultivators in small villages in the interor. It is not hoarded or melted, the surplus if any (—and generally it is very small—) with the agriculturist being kept in silver. The large firms in the cotton or money-lending business receive large amounts of gold from their debtors and remit them to their Head Offices in Bombay, frequently by insured parcel-post. From *Wardha*—a more advanced district—it is reported that hoarding is dying out and that people invest their money in banks, with money-lenders or in trade. Sovereigns are said to be readily accepted in all villages and a very large amount of revenue is paid into sub-treasuries in gold. On the other hand, the *Nágpur* district, which one would almost have expected to take the lead in this matter, reports that the ordinary cultivator decidedly pre-

fers to be paid in silver for his crops, and that gold is seldom seen in agricultural villages. The Deputy Commissioner expresses a doubt whether this is due to the fact that the cultivators so seldom have the chance of seeing gold and are therefore not familiar with it. This is probably the case, and may be ascribed to the action of the large firms doing business in that district. That the gold paid to the cultivators in Berar does not altogether disappear is proved by the fact that during the first five months of the calendar year 1914 £78,707 were received in the treasuries of those districts in payment of Government dues, as against £73,310 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The *Broach* district of the Bombay Presidency is one where there has been the greatest advance during the year in the use of gold and the Collector reports that it is beyond question that gold now circulates in that district side by side with silver as freely as it does in England. The use of gold in paying fines in criminal cases is specially mentioned and even Bhils are said to produce gold for this purpose. A man unexpectedly fined a sum of Rs. 5 produced a sovereign with the remarks "if you can give me change for this, I can pay at once." It is moreover stated that Sárkárs will give change freely for a sovereign in rupees, without making any deduction such as is customary in changing a rupee or a currency note, and it is suggested that people now-a-days are too up-to-date to be willing to pay a commission on so simple an operation, except in the case of exchanges in which they have been for years accustomed to pay it. Here too a notable increase in the standard of living is reported and the consequent advance in the proportion of expenditure on articles of luxury, which were previously out of the reach of the ordinary cultivator. At the same time the cost of cultivation has increased very largely simultaneously with the extension of the cotton area and higher prices of cotton, so that a good deal of the extra money which has come to the district during the last two years has gone to the labourer and improved his lot. It is reported that a labourer cutting grass can earn as much as annas 8 by half a day's work. Of hoarding there is very little, the people not being given to saving and putting what spare money they have into trade or cotton speculation, but such money as is hoarded in gold. Much the same state of affairs is reported from *Surat*, where however the failure of Swadeshi banks in the autumn of last year is said to have shaken the confidence of people as regards the depositing of their money in banks and they have been led thereby to purchase houses and land with their surplus. Hoarding is said to be very much on the decrease. On the other hand, the Collector of *Ahmedabad* reports that the cultivators do not yet like gold coins and that as soon as a cultivator gets hold of a sovereign, his first idea is to get rid of it as soon as possible. This is ascribed partly to a fear of counterfeits, partly to difficulty in changing sovereigns and partly to the fact that the possession of sovereigns is looked upon as a sign of wealth, so that the cultivator is then prevented from pleading poverty to his creditors or to the village accountant. From the *Deccan* districts and *Southern Mahratta Country* there comes a general consensus of opinion that sovereigns are not used to any great extent either for melting or for hoarding, and that most of the gold which has found its way into those districts is actually in circulation.

In the backward *Sátára* district it is reported that some smaller cultivators are undoubtedly withholding sovereigns from circulation by hoarding them and that they are not very largely used for making petty purchases. The *Sholápur* district has suffered for several years continuously from scarcity, and it is to be expected that the use of sovereigns is almost confined to the trading and industrial communities of the town of Sholápore, where people are said to accept and use them quite freely. From *Dhárwar* too it is reported that there is practically no hoarding of gold and that in the larger villages sovereigns are freely used for making petty purchases, but are not melted for making ornaments, bar gold being chiefly used for this purpose, though occasionally a few sovereigns of Queen Victoria mintage are mixed with it for making bangles. In Sind, the chief gold-using districts are *Hyderabad* and *Sukkur*; in the former sovereigns are freely used in large transactions and are frequently paid into the treasury as Land Revenue, etc., they are also freely tendered in the bazars for petty purchases and are taken gladly, no commission being charged. At the same time there is said to be a considerable use of gold among Hindus for the purpose of making ornaments and in one town, where £2,500 were paid into the sub-treasury on account of Land Revenue, £1,000 sovereigns are estimated to have been converted in ornaments during the year. From *Sukkur* it is reported that a good deal of the gold ultimately finds its way to the Punjab cultivator, who prefers to keep his surplus wealth in sovereigns rather than in rupees.

On the whole it may perhaps be fairly concluded from this evidence that the popularity of the sovereign as a medium of ordinary currency depends largely upon the extent to which it is made available to the cultivator by the various firms and middlemen who buy up his produce, and that where it is so available in large quantities, it is gladly accepted and used in every-day transactions. In the more advanced districts the standard of living is undoubtedly rising and the cultivating classes are better off and spend more money on the amenities of life, so that the balance available for investment or hoarding is necessarily small. There is no doubt that some gold is hoarded, or in other words put aside to meet exceptional and unforeseen expenditure, but this is only natural.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Treasury balances in India on the first day of each month during 1912-13 and 1913-14 and their distribution.

[In Thousands of Rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	March closing balances.
1913-1914.													
Reserve Treasuries .	12,68,33	11,86,05	12,20,17	13,31,51	15,97,93	15,53,24	11,78,27	7,60,95	7,71,98	5,26,12	4,88,37	5,43,73	7,39,90
Presidency Banks (Head Offices). .	2,38,32	1,98,31	2,14,71	2,11,19	3,14,47	2,07,72	2,15,44	2,52,13	2,59,06	2,60,27	2,44,40	2,54,49	2,33,11
District Treasuries .	13,87,32	12,07,93	11,06,70	12,39,33	13,08,30	12,99,93	12,77,59	11,77,35	11,27,39	10,31,48	13,52,42	13,72,89	13,68,25
TOTAL .	28,93,97	25,92,29	25,41,58	27,82,03	32,20,70	30,60,89	26,71,30	21,90,43	21,58,43	18,17,87	20,85,19	21,71,11	23,41,26
1912-13.													
Reserve Treasuries .	5,10,90	4,56,89	6,03,78	9,46,33	10,95,90	13,85,70	14,48,64	11,66,89	12,83,21	10,61,80	10,83,88	9,90,26	12,68,33
Presidency Banks (Head Offices). .	2,00,86	1,80,30	1,77,14	2,12,82	3,17,51	2,03,38	2,00,48	1,94,53	1,88,28	1,80,28	1,95,16	2,03,45	2,38,32
District Treasuries .	11,21,19	10,56,75	10,14,35	10,41,81	10,44,20	9,78,70	9,64,42	8,89,50	9,42,66	9,57,32	11,94,81	14,06,68	13,87,32
TOTAL .	18,41,95	16,93,94	18,55,27	22,00,96	24,57,61	25,67,78	26,13,54	22,50,92	24,14,15	21,99,40	24,73,85	26,00,39	28,93,97
Difference .	+10,52,20	+8,98,35	+6,86,31	+5,81,07	+7,63,09	+4,93,11	+57,76	—60,49	—2,55,72	—3,81,53	—3,88,66	—4,29,28	—5,52,71

STATEMENT II.

Abstract Statement showing the cash transactions of the Secretary of State under the more important heads in the years from 1899-1900 onwards, and the cash balances held by him at the close of each year.

	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	TOTAL FOR 10 YEARS.
1 Net Debt incurred	−1,300	3,500,000	1,009,298	−368,800	−600,000	−2,200	749,427	1,250,100	7,998,209	9,476,253	23,010,987
2. Gold Standard Reserve—*Net receipts of interest	...	...	18,407	93,084	106,614	200,629	245,401	353,481	352,907	133,097	1,503,620
3. Remittances—											
(1) Councils	19,067,022	13,300,277	18,539,071	18,499,947	23,859,303	24,425,558	32,166,973	33,157,196	16,232,061	13,915,426	213,162,834
(2) Gold: (*a*) Treasury	...	3,967,362	1,001,995	497,207	3,997,128	4,090,388	400,309	...	...	239,950	14,194,339
(*b*) Paper Currency	...	..	...	...	...	...	6,000,000	..	...	...	6,000,000
(*c*) G. S. Reserve	...	..	1,496,746	...	259,575	1,099,087	...	...	...	...	2,855,408
4. Net Capital deposited by Railway Companies—											
(*i*) Companies working purchased railways	1,007,917	2,015,265	762,121	1,503,361	...	963,636	1,487,995	...	1,897,112	4,278,547	13,715,954
(*ii*) Other Companies	598,305	1,195,737	2,259,698	1,267,635	−80,000	1,440,035	−87,074	−302,707	343,581	1,011,286	7,646,446
5. Miscellaneous deposits and remittances	1,055,858	1,136,472	1,766,160	367,946	2,139,552	502,045	198,864	−125,003	630,256	128,370	7,800,540
6. Opening balances on 1st April—											
(*i*) Treasury	3,145,768	3,330,943	4,091,926	6,693,137	5,767,787	7,294,782	10,262,581	8,436,519	5,606,812	4,607,266	3,145,768
(*ii*) Paper Currency Reserve { Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333,333	1,333,333	1,333,333	...
(*ii*) Paper Currency Reserve { Gold	...	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,945,000	7,025,000	3,705,000	...
(*iii*) Gold Standard Reserve { Securities	...	...	..	3,454,246	3,810,330	6,376,520	8,376,632	12,165,033	12,518,514	13,186,521	...
(*iii*) Gold Standard Reserve { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,131,223	...
TOTAL	24,873,570	29,946,056	30,945,442	31,807,763	39,260,269	46,390,480	59,501,108	63,212,952	53,937,735	53,146,272	293,035,896
1. Net charges against revenue	16,129,303	16,982,881	16,877,447	17,667,016	17,399,730	18,827,654	17,666,233	18,383,943	17,768,630	18,323,420	175,976,257
2. Capital Outlay	615,814	654,879	860,518	1,536,023	1,305,583	1,502,352	2,081,254	2,631,059	2,501,431	3,389,453	17,078,366
3. ,, ,, of Companies—											
(*i*) Working purchased Railways	1,284,903	1,423,064	1,547,393	1,385,720	1,559,090	1,824,256	1,828,245	2,129,370	3,153,677	3,454,413	19,590,331
(*ii*) Other Companies	1,607,607	1,143,382	1,509,816	1,355,687	1,269,257	1,056,627	1,127,448	1,263,992	2,034,199	1,219,428	13,587,643
4. Purchase of silver	405,000	5,649,924	2,885	285,000	4,055,327	4,540,378	8,218,043	12,370,929	4,516,255	...	40,043,741
5. Payment of sterling bills on London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,058,000	8,058,000
6. Closing balance—31st March—											
(*i*) Treasury	3,330,943	4,091,926	6,693,137	5,767,787	7,294,782	10,262,581	8,436,519	5,606,812	4,607,266	7,983,897	7,983,897
(*ii*) Paper Currency Reserve { Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333,333	1,333,333	1,333,333	1,333,333	1,333,333
(*ii*) Paper Currency Reserve { Gold	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,945,000	7,025,000	3,705,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

		1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1.	Net Debt incurred	8,890,172	1,156,920	78,903	—3,477,600	—1,781,200
2.	Gold Standard Reserve—*Net receipt of interest	255,416	499,399	498,881	517,725	575,061
3.	Remittances—					
	(i) Councils	27,096,586	26,783,302	27,058,550	25,759,706	31,200,827
	(ii) Gold: (a) Treasury	...	...	...	327,501	453,024
	(b) Paper Currency	...	...	...	1,600,000	...
	(c) G. S. Reserve	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Net Capital deposited by Railway Companies—					
	(i) Companies working purchased Railways	2,459,426	2,294,278	...	...	
	(ii) Other Companies	—54,582	...	—40,000	495,000	4,552,788
5.	Miscellaneous deposits and remittances	—350,527	603,538	495,666	—314,721	1,126,462
6.	Opening balances on 1st April—					
	(i) Treasury	7,983,897	12,799,090	16,696,990	18,390,013	8,783,970
	(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Securities	1,333,333	1,333,333	1,333,333	2,666,666	2,666,666
	(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Gold	1,500,000	2,500,000	5,045,000	5,700,000	6,100,000
	(iii) Gold Standard Reserve — Securities	7,414,510	13,219,217	15,851,785	16,748,085	15,945,669
	(iii) Gold Standard Reserve — Gold	469,818	3,010,528	1,477,359	1,073,710	2,625,664
	TOTAL	56,998,049	64,199,605	68,496,467	69,486,085	72,248,931
1.	Net charges against revenue	18,411,709	18,605,706	18,865,246	19,302,292	19,455,872
2.	Capital Outlay	2,133,514	1,922,180	2,228,255	2,577,434	3,111,640
3.	,, ,, of Companies—					
	(i) Working purchased Railways	2,222,838	2,147,218	2,152,576	3,449,179	4,956,669
	(ii) Other Companies	1,367,820	1,120,034	671,916	976,592	1,787,480
4.	Purchase of Silver	...	...	...	7,058,619	4,528,055
5.	Payment of sterling bills on London	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Closing balances—31st March—					
	(i) Treasury	12,799,090	16,696,990	18,390,013	8,783,970	8,132,517
	(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Securities	1,333,333	1,333,333	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666
	(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Gold	2,500,000	5,045,000	5,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000
	(iii) Gold standard Reserve — Securities	13,219,217	15,851,785	16,748,085	15,945,669	17,765,070
	(iii) Gold standard Reserve — Gold	3,010,528	1,477,359	1,073,710	2,625,664	4,344,962
	TOTAL	56,998,049	64,199,605	68,496,467	69,486,085	72,248,931

(1) The figures for net debt incurred include the amounts raised to pay off certain Railway obligations and applied to that purpose.
(2) The receipt of £1,000,000 and £250,000 in London in 1905-06 and 1906-07 respectively against opposite payments of gold in India is shown in the accounts as under remittances of gold from India. The transactions were really more in the nature of telegraphic transfers and are therefore included under 'Councils' in the above statement.

* i. e. excluding loss on sale of investments.

STATEMENT III.

Distribution of Currency Reserve during the year 1913-14.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

Month.	Gross circulation.	Coin and Bullion Reserve.						Securities.
		Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Gold coin and bullion in transit between India and England.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England.	
April 1913	66,44	15,54	27,75	...	9,15	...	...	14,00
May ,, ...	66,25	16,44	26,66	...	9,15	...	...	14,00
June ,, ...	68,48	19,47	25,86	...	9,15	...	...	14,00
July ,, ...	69,90	21,23	25,52	...	9,15	...	...	14,00
August ,, ...	67,23	18,52	25,56	...	9,15	...	...	14,00
September ,, ...	61,80	13,64	25,01	...	9,15	...	...	14,00
October ,, ...	61,90	13,31	23,23	2,21	9,15	...	...	14,00
November ,, ...	64,79	16,08	22,44	3,12	9,15	...	...	14,00
December ,, ...	64,57	17,08	22,76	1,58	9,15	...	...	14,00
January 1914	63,94	18,44	22,35	...	9,15	...	...	14,00
February ,, ...	65,18	18,90	23,13	...	9,15	...	...	14,00
March ,, ...	66,12	20,53	22,44	...	9,15	...	...	14,00*

Distribution of Metallic Reserve on the 31st March 1914 by Circles.

Circle.	Silver coin.		Gold coin and bullion.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England.
	₹	a.	₹	₹	₹	₹
At Calcutta . . .	7,89,91,714	6	1,35,72,368	...	9,15,00,000	...
,, Cawnpore . . .	3,91,80,131	0	97,19,910	...	...	...
,, Lahore . . .	1,72,27,808	0	95,83,215	...	...	...
,, Bombay . . .	1,32,46,292	0	17,29,88,700	...	...	...
,, Karachi . . .	10,53,450	0	30,34,920	...	...	...
,, Madras . . .	2,41,59,770	0	69,45,585	...	...	...
,, Rangoon . . .	3,14,63,751	0	85,08,375	...	...	...
Total .	20,53,22,916	6	22,43,53,073	...	9,15,00,000	...
	52,11,75,989	6	0			

* Made up of :—

	Nominal Value.	Cost price.
	₹	₹ a. p.
In rupee securities—		
3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 .	8,15,95,000	8,00,00,000 0 0
3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 .	2,04,86,500	1,99,99,945 10 0
	10,20,81,500	9,99,99,945 10 0
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In sterling securities—		
2½ per cent. Consols . .	3,128,438 1 6	2,666,666 13 4

STATEMENT IV.

STATE

Payments by Government on account of Transfers of Funds

	1ST QUARTER, ON ACCOUNT OF										2ND QUARTER, ON ACCOUNT OF										3RD ON		
	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.
al	...	...	...	20,79	19,30	6,55	12,94	4,16	28,30	92,13	...	.	25,45	15,84	37,11	31,43	14,79	88,93	5,09,30	7,22,85	..	...	55
	15,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,00	60,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,00	12,00	36,10	...	...
	40,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,30	57,80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,00	2,00	7,00	28,00	...	..
	11,07	-	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	11,07	19,44	.	..		..	...	..		...	19,44	19,89	...	...
	1,94	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	1,94	11,87	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	11,87	10,38	...	...
	65,92	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	56,87	1,22,86	3,03	...	...	...	11	...	9	...	12,53	15,76	30,25	...	...
	54,28	...	...	...	...	2,00	...	...	1,07,30	1,63,53	8,40	...	...	...	...	1,04	.	...	17,75	27,19	18,57	...	..
	50,26	...	5,00	..	..	..	..	..	1,45,23	2,00,40	..	..	11,50	...	...	...	...	...	46,40	57,90	3,00	...	...
	1,72,20	...	10,05	..	..	68	26,37	3,00	...	2,12,25	36,68	..	12,06	...	.	7,41	26,09	33,20	..	1,15,48	47,30	..	2,30
	4,12,02	...	15,00	20,79	19,46	9,23	30,31	7,16	4,00,00	9,23,97	79,42	...	48,95	15,84	37,23	39,88	40,97	1,27,13	5,99,93	9,89,39	1,98,49	...	2,85

MENT IV.

effected by the Public between Provinces during the year 1912-13.

(In Thousands of Rup

Quarter, account of							4th Quarter, on account of									Total, on account of								
Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
16,05	15,52	10,41	4,86	34,24	97,58	1,79,21	...	...	...	19,06	16,65	14,41	5,74	5,76	60,60	1,22,22	...	...	20,00	71,74	68,07	62,80	38,33	1,33,09	6,95,
...	...	...	...	...	14,55	80,65	17,30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,24	48,54	68,40	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1,02,5
...	...	...	...	5,60	1,03,75	1,37,35	5,75,00	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,91,00	8,66,00	6,43,50	...	.	...	...	...	..	10,60	4,14,0
..	...	...	...	...	...	19,89	17,48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,48	68,78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	10,38	3,04	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,04	27,23	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
30	...	...	...	71,54	1,02,09	3,81		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30	5,11	1,03,01	...	...	...	48	...		9	...	1,42,24
...	4,00	...	...	56,05	78,62	2,48	...	...	...	...	2,30	...		58,70	63,48	63,68	..		...	...	9,34	...	...	...	2,3
...	...	...	..	29,25	32,25	56,10	...	4,00	...	...	...	49	...	2,13,00	2,73,59	1,09,36	...	30,50	...	...	...	49	...	...	4,33,
...	1,86	16,90	35,03	...	1,03,39	86,53	...	...	1	...	12,53	17,71		...	1,16,77	3,42,71	...	34,30	1	...	22,47	87,07	71,23	...	
3,93	16,27	21,76	74,87	3,72,72	7,13,83	7,61,74	...	4,00	19,07	19,05	29,23	28,90	5,79	2,57,00	7,57,10	21,61,...									

Movement of Funds within the Provinces during the year 1913-14.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
ies of funds to Presidency Banks in tricts.	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	2,95	1,89	5,47
pts of funds from Presidency Banks Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	84	1,16
of supply bills and transfers to the blic.	3,82	1	3,87	6	1	45	52	2,32	4,33	15,39
sfers to head-quarters by Bank post-lls.	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	49
Total	4,30	1	4,50	6	2	45	52	5,59	7,06	22,51

STATEMENT VI.

Gross imports of sovereigns during 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(In thousands of £.)

	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.
April	995	16	1,393	—186	540	92
May	845	179	1,450	67	812	136
June	210	—34	2,416	105	709	44
July	351	100	795	108	10	80
August	325	71	1,255	571	170	41
September	390	57	1,110	—116	71	49
October	1,551	109	995	—217	697	254
November	1,425	144	535	8	1,035	18
December	1,405	279	1,889	215	906	110
January	3,059	—127	3,264	163	69	142
February	3,822	456	1,139	21	1,127	163
March	2,675	39	698	117	1,125	102
TOTAL	17,053	1,289	16,939	856	7,271	1,231
	18,342		17,795		8,502	

STATEMENT VII.

Absorption of gold coin during 1913-14.

(In thousands of £.)

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.
Opening balance—					
Currency	19,583	17,243	16,676	15,172	19,583
Treasuries	380	532	355	395	380
Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	...	1,475	...
TOTAL	19,963	17,775	17,031	17,042	19,963
Closing balance—					
Currency	17,243	16,676	15,172	14,957	14,957
Treasuries	532	355	395	492	492
Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	1,475	...	...
TOTAL	17,775	17,031	17,042	15,449	15,449
Difference (+ net issues — net receipts)	2,188	744	—11	1,593	4,514
Add—imports	2,061	251	2,638	2,321	7,271
Deduct—exports	356	562	17	7	942
Absorption after passing through Government Treasuries	3,893	433	2,610	3,907	10,843
Add—Imports not tendered to Government but absorbed direct	272	170	382	407	1,231
TOTAL ABSORPTION	4,165	603	2,992	4,314	12,074

STATEMENT VII—*concluded.*

Absorption of gold coin in 1912-13 and 1913-14 by Provinces and quarters

(In thousands of £.)

Name of Province.	1912-13.					1913-14.				
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.
India and Bengal	250	101	132	607	1,090	304	173	—28	228	677
Central Provinces	6	73	39	—27	91	45	77	32	—32	122
Burma	215	149	137	313	814	311	178	158	280	927
Assam	2	3	4	4	13	4	3	3	4	14
Bihar and Orissa	4	6	5	5	20	5	11	6	3	25
United Provinces	414	146	777	279	1,616	144	188	427	436	1,195
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	1,722	—21	1,274	397	3,372	1,004	—344	600	498	1,758
Madras	416	397	264	494	1,571	670	384	459	512	2,025
Bombay	229	—43	675	797	1,658	1,406	—237	953	1,978	4,100
TOTAL	3,258	811	3,307	2,869	10,245	3,893	433	2,610	3,907	10,843

STATEMENT VII-A.

Receipts of sovereigns from the public at Treasuries, Post Offices and Railway Stations.

(In thousands of £.)

	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.-W. F. Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	(Treasuries) Total.	Post Offices.	Railways.
1906-07 . . .	287	101	153	20	...	624	304	533	816	2,838	553*	468*
1907-08 . . .	293	130	135	26	...	674	802	1,145	1,204	4,409	1,358	1,045
1908-10 . . .	168	39	31	12	...	502	529	771	696	2,748	1,001	710
1909-09 . .	31	8	2	1	...	102	67	55	679	945	265	134
1910-11 . . .	171	63	38	6	...	487	646	636	1,130	3,177	638	597
1911-12 . . .	248	162	41	10	...	946	1,472	902	1,845	5,626	1,363	1,222
1912-13 . . .	437	298	41	7	33	1,964	2,118	958	2,146	8,002	1,961	1,810
1913-14 . . .	1,011	329	41	8	35	2,019	2,443	1,398	2,939	10,223	2,737	1,987

* For the second half-year only.

STATEMENT VIII.

Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1912-13.					1913-14.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency . . .	15,40	15,42	12,72	11,80	15,40	16,45	19,47	13,64	17,08	16,45
Treasury . . .	5,28	5,19	4,42	4,35	5,28	6,01	5,91	5,76	4,39	6,01
Gold Standard Reserve.	2,90	2,90	3,15	5,62	2,90	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,01	6,00
TOTAL .	23,58	23,51	20,29	21,77	23,58	28,46	31,38	25,40	26,48	28,46
Closing Balance—										
Currency . . .	15,42	12,72	11,80	16,45	16,45	19,47	13,64	17,08	20,53	20,53
Treasury . . .	5,19	4,42	4,35	6,01	6,01	5,91	5,76	4,39	6,17	6,17
Gold Standard Reserve.	2,90	3,15	5,62	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,01	6,00	6,00
TOTAL .	23,51	20,29	21,77	28,46	28,46	31,38	25,40	26,48	32,70	32,70
Net difference + or —	+7	+3,22	−1,48	−6,69	−4,88	−2,92	+5,98	−1,08	−6,22	−4,24
Add—new coins issued .	+33	+1,42	+9,42	+7,60	+18,77	+85	+42	+7,67	+3,41	+12,35
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage . . .	−68	−66	−41	−1,65	−3,40	−1,01	−64	−52	−62	−2,79
Net Absorption (+) or return from circulation (−)	−28	+3,98	+7,53	−74	+10,49	−3,08	+5 76	+6,07	−3,43	+5,32
Net receipts into (+) or payments from (−) treasuries . . .	+3,58	+4,13	−4,14	+6,95	+10,52	−1,12	−1,11	−8,53	+5,24	−5,52
Net Currency Note circulation increase (+) decrease (−) . .	−91	−70	+ 1,27	+41	+7	−81	−5,43	+10,21	−1,10	+2,87

Distribution of absorption by quarters and Provinces.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

CIRCLE OR PROVINCE.	1912-13.					1913-14.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.
Bengal and India . .	−2,84	+9,12	+3,17	−2,86	+6,59	−3,94	+12,62	+2,47	−3,43	+7,72
United Provinces . .	+1,71	−53	+27	−37	+1,08	-43	−1,28	+5	−1,97	−3,63
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier	+2,06	−1,34	+1,53	−65	+1,60	+84	−2,05	+46	−60	−1,35·
Bombay	−1,62	−2,62	+2,20	+1,86	+42	+40	−1,67	+3,46	+1,82	+4,01
Madras	+1,32	−46	−27	−50	+9	+1,09	−83	−62	−54	−90
Burma	−43	−1,13	+40	+3,13	+1,97	−59	−1,45	- 48	+2,24	−28
Assam	−15	+17	+11	−17	−4	−20	+20	+7	−29	−22
Bihar and Orissa . .	−31	+6	−6	−52	−83	−19	+44	+16	−32	+9
Central Provinces and Berar	−2	+11	+18	−66	−39	−6	−22	+50	−34	−12
TOTAL	−28	+3,98	+7,53	−74	+10,49	−3,08	+5,76	+6,07	−3,43	+ 5,32

STATEMENT IX.

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV, 1835 . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840, 2nd „ .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862 . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874 . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875 . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876 . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877 . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878 . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879 . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880 . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881 . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882 . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883 . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884 . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885 . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
„ 1886 . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
„ 1887 . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
„ 1888 . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
„ 1889 . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
„ 1890 . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
„ 1891 . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
„ 1892 . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
„ 1893 . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(*a*) 7,87,30,310
„ 1897 . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(*b*) 15,24,777
„ 1898 . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(*b*) 75,19,413
„ 1900 . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(*d*) 11,81,39,499
„ 1901 . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(*e*) 10,91,35,961
„ 1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(*f*) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto .	25,000	...	...	25,000
„ „ 1903 .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(*g*) 10,23,47,506
„ „ 1904 .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(*h*) 16,02,78,908
„ „ 1905 .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(*i*) 12,74,60,106
„ „ 1906 .	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(*j*) 26,37,50,433
„ „ 1907 .	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(*k*) 25,22,49,816
„ „ 1908 .	2,02,17,728	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
„ „ 1909 .	1,27,58,580	...	95,38,746	(*l*) 2,22,97,326
„ „ 1910 .	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
„ „ 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,013	...	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V, 1911 .	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
„ „ 1912	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(*m*) 12,41,89,206
„ „ 1913 .	7,58,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(*n*) 16,32,65,951
„ „ 1914 .	2,31,00,000	...	1,03,70,214	(*c*) 3,34,70,214
TOTAL .	1,98,50,54,687	10,76,07,305	2,90,59,18,690	4,99,85,80,682

(*a*) Includes ₹5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.
(*b*) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.
(*c*) Up to 31st March 1914.
(*d*) Includes ₹2,09,02,414 coined for Native States.
(*e*) „ ₹1,90,43,904 coined for Native States.
(*f*) „ ₹2,98,86,014 coined for Native States.
(*g*) „ ₹11,66,451 coined for Native States.
(*h*) „ ₹5,94,221 coined for Native States.
(*i*) „ ₹3,28,000 coined for Native States.
(*j*) „ ₹3,90,310 coined for Native States and ₹167 lakhs (Calcutta ₹32 lakhs and Bombay ₹135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.
(*k*) „ ₹94,766 coined for Native States and ₹433 lakhs (Calcutta ₹168 lakhs and Bombay ₹265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.
(*l*) „ ₹1,01,459 coined for Native States.
(*m*) „ ₹16,56,250 coined for Native States.
(*n*) „ ₹12,78,441 coined for Native States.

STATEMENT X.

Rupee Census.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
IV. 1835 . .	1·0	·5	·5	·4	·4	·3	·3	·25	·2	·19	·19	·15	·15	·17	·12	·11	·08	·07	·07
, 1st issue .	4·0	4·1	4·6	4·5	4·5	4·1	2·1	1·5	·95	·8	·75	·5	·43	·45	·32	·32	·26	·19	·19
, 2nd ,, . .	11·7	11·7	13·0	13·1	12·6	11·8	8·2	4·3	2·8	2·13	1·6	1·2	1·04	·99	·73	·61	·50	·39	·37
. . . .	20·0	20·0	21·0	20·95	20·2	19·0	19·85	20·15	18·35	17·2	15·7	14·35	13·54	13·72	13·50	13·52	13·09	12·18	11·42
. . . .	·7	·7	·8	·85	·9	·76	·75	·75	·75	·75	·65	·55	·56	·59	·53	·54	·61	·52	·48
. . . .	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·25	1·2	1·03	1·15	1·15	1·09	·99	·95	·85	·77	·84	·80	·79	·79	·74	·73
. . . .	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·36	1·4	1·4	1·3	1·25	1·1	1·0	·96	1·01	1·00	·98	·96	·89	·90
. . . .	4·4	4·4	4·8	4·7	4·5	4·2	4·4	4·5	4·09	3·85	3·5	3·2	2·95	3·09	3·05	3·09	3·04	2·78	2·70
. . . .	3·1	3·0	3·1	3·15	3·0	2·9	2·95	3·0	2·85	2·55	2·4	2·2	2·04	2·13	2·12	2·12	2·11	1·91	1·80
. . . .	2·6	2·7	2·9	2·8	2·8	2·5	2·55	2·6	2·5	2·24	2·0	1·95	1·80	1·87	1·82	1·82	1·82	1·68	1·60
. . . .	2·6	2·7	2·7	2·7	2·7	2·4	2·45	2·5	2·25	2·08	1·95	1·8	1·66	1·68	1·69	1·67	1·68	1·55	1·50
. . . .	·4	·4	·4	·37	·4	·3	·3	·3	·35	·28	·25	·25	·23	·24	·24	·20	·22	·22	·22
. . . .	3·0	3·0	3·0	3·0	3·0	2·73	2·8	2·8	2·5	2·4	2·2	2·0	1·84	1·87	1·87	1·85	1·78	1·67	1·60
. . . .	1·2	1·0	1·06	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·0	·95	·9	·8	·75	·70	·72	·69	·67	·67	·68	·63
. . . .	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·2	2·2	1·92	2·0	1·95	1·85	1·75	1·6	1·45	1·33	1·38	1·38	1·36	1·34	1·25	1·20
. . . .	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·1	3·7	3·85	3·8	3·55	3·25	2·95	2·8	2·51	2·61	2·59	2·60	2·60	2·36	2·30
. . . .	2·4	2·6	2·4	2·15	2·35	2·15	2·15	2·2	2·01	1·88	1·75	1·6	1·46	1·51	1·50	1·49	1·52	1·35	1·33
. . . .	4·7	4·4	4·4	4·3	4·3	3·9	4·0	4·0	3·65	3·4	3·1	2·8	2·59	2·64	2·58	2·60	2·56	2·34	2·24
. . . .	3·6	3·7	3·2	3·25	3·2	2·9	3·0	2·95	2·7	2·5	2·35	2·1	1·98	2·03	1·98	1·98	1·97	1·84	1·80
. . . .	4·3	4·1	3·8	3·7	3·7	3·33	3·35	3·35	3·01	2·85	2·6	2·35	2·16	2·23	2·25	2·23	2·18	2·02	2·00
. . . .	7·3	7·4	6·5	6·3	6·4	5·6	5·7	5·65	5·04	4·8	4·3	3·85	3·53	3·60	3·70	3·65	3·60	3·34	3·28
. . . .	3·7	3·7	3·4	3·3	3·4	3·0	3·0	3·0	2·75	2·6	2·35	2·1	1·99	2·00	2·02	2·00	2·00	1·87	1·70
. . . .	6·0	6·0	5·4	5·55	5·6	4·9	5·0	5·0	4·5	4·2	3·85	3·35	3·13	3·21	3·23	3·22	3·20	2·92	2·87
. . . .	4·4	5·1	4·1	4·32	4·3	3·8	3·75	3·8	3·4	3·2	2·85	2·6	2·37	2·43	2·42	2·37	2·37	2·24	2·18
. . . .	...	...	·01	·01	·1	·17	·15	·15	·18	·15	·17	·15	·18	·16	·17	·13	·16	·14	·15
. . . .	...	...	·03	·05	·35	·4	·45	·4	·5	·4	·44	·35	·38	·42	·34	·34	·45	·40	·38
. . . .	...	...	...	...	1·2	6·8	7·0	7·05	6·3	5·85	5·25	4·7	4·34	4·32	4·30	4·30	4·21	3·84	3·67
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3·05	6·4	9·75	9·4	9·03	8·1	7·35	6·84	6·89	6·74	6·68	6·57	6·07	5·90
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·75	6·6	5·83	4·8	4·2	3·94	3·84	3·58	3·59	3·60	3·46	3·23
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	8·4	8·0	6·8	6·48	6·03	5·82	5·79	5·58	5·21	4·90
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	7·8	6·6	6·00	5·74	5·41	5·32	5·14	4·74	4·20
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	11·6	10·56	9·92	10·35	10·20	10·02	9·40	8·70
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	8·92	8·22	8·56	8·66	9·38	9·17	8·51
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·64	1·20	1·48	1·55	1·52	1·75	2·57
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·95	·90	·96	·95	·91
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	·75	1·09	·94	·95
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·13	...
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·13	...	·18
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·21	4·03	4·40
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	5·80
. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·44
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT XI.

STATE

Value of Currency Notes in circulation

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
.	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,75	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35	12,34	13,02	13,78
.	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54	14,17
.	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,15	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86	13,78
.	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	14,56	14,50	14,26
.	5,16	6,37	8,60	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	14,97	14,36	14,44
er .	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55	14,30
.	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	15,61	15,71	14,53
er .	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64	14,68
er .	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20	14,41
y .	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41	14,10
ey .	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,83	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56	14,07
.	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12,76	14,58	14,17	13,88
e .	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,81	9,29	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,61	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,39	14,54	14,71	14,20
e sury ices in s age .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,44	2,35	1,36	1,49	70	86
ic rve age .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ilver .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,72	7,49	9,18	7,40	8,45	8,72	8,21
ncy st- t on ch .	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	8,91	3,60	3,23	5,01	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99	5,99
rof r ency art-																								
					10	5	14	19	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	20	21

MENT XI.

on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
14,02	16,54	15,82	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76	25,92	23,91	24,28	28,02	27,90	28,59	31,25	33,94	36,11	39,78	43,76	46,22	46,26	48,65	52,84	54,69	58,34
13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17	26,89	22,86	23,25	28,25	28,65	29,08	31,56	35,13	37,26	40,19	42,89	46,07	44,81	46,77	54,30	55,10	58,89
14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86	27,78	23,39	24,92	29,14	30,41	31,82	33,59	36,57	40,65	41,36	45,56	48,05	45,15	49,29	56,95	58,22	64,12
15,48	18,05	16,49	19,18	27,04	26,46	27,05	31,20	32,43	29,59	24,76	26,24	29,27	30,78	31,69	35,20	37,57	42,52	41,58	47,30	50,32	48,10	51,53	59,16	60,29	66,59
15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,07	28,30	31,57	31,54	28,23	24,60	26,32	28,76	28,44	30,89	35,58	37,70	41,35	43,79	45,70	51,77	44,61	51,74	58,06	59,69	68,16
16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37	26,89	24,74	25,64	27,63	28,31	30,55	34,65	36,61	39,96	42,73	44,40	52,74	43,84	50,62	56,10	6,32	68,33
17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	23,94	28,59	31,81	29,98	25,08	24,59	25,84	27,67	28,30	31,86	34,36	37,00	39,45	41,58	45,22	50,65	44,25	50,50	53,35	56,61	65,79
18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,35	28,39	24,58	24,65	25,79	27,33	28,35	30,60	34,26	36,98	39,80	39,63	44,13	47,43	48,55	46,58	52,10	58,05	67,27
17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	27,82	25,26	23,79	25,20	26,26	28,06	28,07	33,74	34,43	38,79	39,77	45,61	43,27	42,07	48,25	49,67	56,18	65,70
17,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12	24,27	24,32	25,67	27,18	29,37	27,93	32,13	35,47	37,62	40,49	44,65	41,82	42,21	51,84	51,12	54,70	67,75
16,45	14,88	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99	23,58	24,53	26,24	27,27	28,10	27,68	32,85	37,29	37,73	42,63	45,49	42,66	43,86	50,57	53,52	57,19	67,54
6,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	25,94	23,75	24,76	28,20	28,74	29,87	31,66	35,72	38,21	39,18	44,66	46,95	46,89	45,49	54,41	54,99	61,86	68,98
6,16	16,48	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	29,28	25,98	24,24	25,63	27,96	28,88	30,03	33,74	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,32	44,52	49,66	54,35	57,37	65,62
62	1,15	1,01	1,74	2,14	2,27	6,08	7,16	3,42	1,85	1,49	2,11	2,47	2,34	4,16	4,13	3,65	3,87	3,57	3,66	4,82	3,76	2,64	5,80	5,53	10,71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	70	6,54	12,19	7,62	10,24	15 11	16,67	16,31	12,69	13,40	4,09	4,75	12,34	20,36	36,63
0,19	10,49	10,17	16,04	18,33	19,10	20,29	23,11	21,28	17,31	14,22	14,93	11,42	6,68	12,42	13,50	11,30	12,53	13,87	20,45	21,98	28,48	32,91	30,01	23,01	14,99
5,99	5,98	6,00	7,09	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	14,00	14,00
21	22	21	22	24	29	27	28	29	22	24	28	29	29	24	27	27	25	27	33	25	26	27	18	22	12

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1913-14 and previous years.

	CALCUTTA.	CAWNPORE.	LAHORE.	BOMBAY.	KARACHI.	MADRAS.	CALICUT.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.
Average of 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,09,33,972	20,98,127(a)	20,77,591(a)	3,04,52,274	9,61,243(b)	60,14,446	3,45,821(a)	.....	6,64,98,113
„ 1867-68 to 1871-72	3,77,08,263	35,03,005	30,29,804	4,73,69,682	21,04,702	81,01,317	8,40,554	.....	10,26,57,327
„ 1872-73 to 1876-77	4,85,28,273	66,13,652	55,48,411	3,86,91,351	19,17,039	1,18,90,593	21,58,582	.....	11,53,47,901
„ 1877-78 to 1881-82	6,36,26,928	58,39,749	68,53,483	3,75,04,227	28,35,309	1,43,99,405	17,54,136	.....	13,28,13,237
„ 1882-83 to 1886-87	6,32,94,733	73,46,597	78,90,464	4,44,29,612	37,85,266	1,41,73,405	12,42,570	23,45,849(c)	14,40,39,326
„ 1887-88 to 1891-92	7,55,28,706	93,32,570	1,03,35,142	6,61,13,610	49,21,086	2,17,27,645	15,86,244	45,96,834	19,41,41,837
„ 1892-93 to 1896-97	11,66,66,705	1,24,39,476	1,63,88,145	9,14,38 035	74,74,756	3,11,76,919	15,70,975	63,73,527	28,35,28,538
„ 1897-98 to 1901-02	11,66,12,090	1,35,80,579	2,02,93,085	7,52,18,545	72,85,468	3,04,66,242	15,24,750	85,13,134	27,34,93,893
„ 1902-03 to 1906-07	16,37,64,515	2,04,82,663	2,83,93,678	10,84,39,796	1,03,28,794	4,22,65,899	18,28,615	1,65,07,822	39,20,11,782
„ 1907-08 to 1911-12	20,82,66,121	2,56,99,584	3,35,22,552	13,11,96,698	1,49,82,723	5,93,91,275	19,61,803(b)	3,25,74,992	50,64,18,668
„ 1912-13	28,42,62,019	2,40,57,345	2,91,66,891	17 06.56,935	1.18,43,344	8,34,41,987	.....	5,27,79,991	65,62,08,012
„ 1913-14	28,37,07,370	2,63,73,121	3,62,26,090	15,76,38,493	1,51,41,950	8,45,37,578	.....	5,18,82,638	65,55,07,240
Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1913-14 as compared with 1912-13	−5,54,649	+23,15,776	+70,59,699	−1,30,18,442	+32,98,606	+10,95,591	.....	−8,97,353	−7,00,772
Percentage on average circulation 1912-13	−·195	+9·626	+24·205	−7·628	+27·852	+1·313	.....	−1·700	.....

(A) Includes Calicut Circle the average of which for 10 months was 23,68,246.
(a) Average for 3 years.
(b) „ „ 2 „
(c) „ „ 4 „

STATEMENT XIII.

Currency Notes in circulation in India. (*In Thousands of Rupees.*)

Last day of	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total
1908.									
January	17,52,02	2,44,11	2,76,10	9,41,81	1,20,60	5,52,95	20,21	2,78,85	41,8
February	17,40,09	2,66,56	2,93,76	9,01,33	1,39,08	5,97,71	18,09	3,09,00	42,6
March	21,10,18	2,64,93	3,29,70	9,36,11	1,60,28	6,22,34	12,89	2,59,07	46,8
April	19,20,59	2,57,67	3,58,71	10,29,39	1,41,56	6,38,38	13,78	2,66,24	46,2
May	17,09,70	2,93,58	3,27,55	10,86,06	1,51,50	6,21,30	13,66	2,77,77	44,8
June	17,43,51	2,97,82	3,47,03	10,19,76	1,29,34	6,46,07	15,96	3,15,60	45,1
July	19,58,38	3,48,23	3,92,96	10,52,29	1,45,26	5,61,30	18,52	3,32,93	48,0
August	17,42,98	3,58,98	3,33,30	9,80,00	1,62,57	5,10,74	28,27	3,13,79	44,0
September	16,39,65	2,78,88	2,80,64	10,77,75	1,86,90	5,15,51	30,16	3,74,62	43,8
October	15,86,74	2,72,73	2,92,04	10,94,18	2,10,13	5,52,37	28,05	3,89,25	44,2
November	16,11,74	2,57,35	2,79,30	10,26,88	2,13,08	5,49,81	29,64	3,85,79	43,5
December	16,31,43	2,25,02	2,81,54	9,89,47	2,08,75	5,37,20	21,05	3,12,55	42,0
1909.									
January	16,96,55	2,17,44	2,88,69	9,85,18	2,11,82	5,30,86	20,09	2,69,04	42,2
February	17,72,18	2,28,48	3,08,27	10,26,23	2,10,16	5,18,15	13,67	3,08,37	43,8
March	20,06,60	2,23,62	3,06,44	10,03,01	2,27,53	4,72,42	13,33	2,95,84	45,4
April	17,67,63	2,38,35	3,29,27	10,06,38	2,17,21	5,24,73*	...	2,81,42	43,6
May	21,33,40	2,06,43	3,02,56	10,62,81	1,94,67	5,26,69*	...	2,50,66	46,7
June	22,48,02	2,29,56	3,30,65	11,34,44	1,64,61	5,63,99*	...	2,58,21	49,2
July	22,14,63	2,38,68	3,38,71	13,72,81	1,49,09	5,66,93*	...	2,72,61	51,5
August	21,32,36	2,62,62	3,47,35	14,58,79	1,53,36	5,34,78*	...	2,84,28	51,7
September	18,98,44	2,86,94	3,51,54	15,41,38	1,83,87	5,17,52*	...	3,02,51	50,8
October	18,57,33	2,70,93	3,48,87	15,28,36	2,00,61	5,35,08*	...	3,08,67	50,4
November	18,56,41	2,42,89	3,37,87	11,99,56	1,77,51	5,38,08*	...	3,00,71	46,5
December	19,52,56	2,41,40	3,59,09	13,23,32	1,51,14	5,47,56*	...	2,49,99	48,2
1910.									
January	18,95,43	2,46,79	3,73,18	16,66,96	1,39,45	5,64,54*	...	2,98,12	51,8
February	20,04,56	2,47,29	3,83,24	13,07,56	1,43,30	5,68,42*	...	4,02,46	50,5
March	23,11,40	2,24,75	3,84,79	14,01,38	1,54,20	6,05,69	.	3,78,63	54,4
April	22,00,48	2,39,18	3,80,13	13,09,43	1,43,98	6,34,04	...	3,17,20	52,8
May	24,55,12	2,26,64	3,76,94	13,56,20	1,37,61	5,88,75	.	2,88,34	54,2
June	24,82,75	2,47,67	3,67,23	15,44,12	1,19,00	6,62,75	...	2,71,70	56,9
July	26,18,99	2,79,02	3,49,80	16,01,56	1,20,36	6,61,19	..	2,85,53	59,1
August	24,84,07	2,76,09	3,62,76	16,54,00	1,19,45	6,31,32	...	2,78,02	58,0
September	22,04,76	2,71,47	3,65,68	17,16,37	1,36,72	6,24,40	...	2,90,12	56,0
October	20,17,16	3,06,75	3,45,61	16,06,99	1,43,74	6,17,09	...	2,97,77	53,3
November	21,35,06	2,79,19	3,37,29	15,07,47	1,47,03	5,48,96	...	2,54,74	52,0

STATEMENT XIII.—*contd.*

Currency Notes in circulation in India. (*In Thousands of Rupees*)—contd.

Last day of	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
1911.									
. . . . .	19,63,80	2,63,33	3,29,91	13,59,83	1,62,08	6,50,06	...	3,82,90	51,11,91
y.	21,85,69	2,55,37	3,37,41	12,77,82	1,53,25	7,06,09	...	4,35,99	53,51,62
. . . . .	23,63,58	2,51,60	3,55,35	12,94,51	1,63,56	6,67,18	...	4,03,28	54,99,06
. . . . .	23,00,60	2,30,41	3,75,18	13,50,90	1,69,83	6,71,02	...	3,70,64	54,68,58
. . . . .	24,10,25	2,31,38	3,46,05	13,79,73	1,59,32	6,25,08	...	3,57,81	55,09,62
. . . . .	24,61,47	2,43,69	3,76,05	15,72,97	1,38,37	6,94,58	...	3,34,54	58,21,67
. . . . .	25,16,59	2,69,42	3,95,79	16,83,32	1,50,67	6,84,54	...	3,48,98	60,39,31
. . . . .	22,89,56	2,77,76	3,99,64	18,13,16	1,48,56	6,80,44	...	3,65,10	59,69,22
ber.	20,93,73	3,08,60	3,71,30	16,75,29	1,55,59	6,74,38	...	3,52,87	56,31,76
. . . . .	20,77,30	3,21 38	3,72,88	16,72,83	1,55,85	7,11,97	...	3,48,39	56,60,60
ber	23,82,28	3,00,63	4,00,94	15,05,48	1,56,07	6,72,73	...	3,26,45	58,04,58
er . . .	22,99,68	2,87,02	3,82,65	13,59,21	1,46,39	6,81,41	...	4,61.27	56,17,66
1912.									
y	22,07,74	2,77,97	3,40,06	12,47,00	1,36,98	6,94,02	...	5,76,19	54,69 96
y	23,40,17	2,62,77	3,47,01	13,27,63	1,22,31	7,45,13	...	5,73,39	57,18,71
. . . . .	26,56,27	2,43,25	3,13,80	14,58,38	1,27,70	7,97,74	...	5,09,11	61,36,25
. . . . .	25.52,70	2,27,96	3,09,63	13,84,37	1,25,49	7,59,85	...	4,73,57	58,33,57
. . . . .	26,62,69	2,07,86	2,74,17	13,75,27	1,09,18	7,68,58	...	4,91,26	58,89,01
. . . . .	29,20,56	2,20,31	2,82,47	15,58,97	1,17,02	8,13,95	...	4,98,99	64,12,27
. . . . .	30,82,70	2,37,42	2,82,03	16,67,25	1,01,24	7,87,48	...	5,01,14	66,59,26
. . . . .	28,08,59	2,72,92	3,15,03	20,16,38	1,28,70	7,49,90	...	5,24,46	68,15,98
ber	25,99,77	2,85,95	2,97,61	22,47,44	1,20,56	7,50,87	...	5,21,57	68,32,77
r	26,51,64	2,78,38	2,91,40	20,04,79	1,14,00	7,88,92	...	4,49,84	65,78,97
ber	28,88,18	2,57,96	2,70,77	19,94,05	1,04,00	7,81,52	...	4,36,05	67,26,53
ber	29,00,18	2,24,79	2,76,75	16,66,56	1,13,22	8,62,91	...	5,25,75	65,70,16
1913.									
y.	29,81,73	2,24,02	2,84,62	16,35,82	1,24,85	9,03,24	...	6,20,77	67,75,05
ry	29,10,21	2,26,05	3,22,59	14,88,66	1,33,68	9,92,65	...	6,80,16	67,53,61
. . . . .	31,52,49	2,23,28	2,92,97	14,39,29	1,29,55	10,44,17	...	6,16,03	68,97,78
. . . . .	30,93,36	2,14,64	3,07,90	12,93,57	1,40,68	10,35,31	...	5,58,25	66,43,71
. . . . .	31,91,06	1,99,07	2,88,65	13,57,49	1,30,34	9,30,17	...	5,28,07	66,24,85
. . . . .	32,06,72	2,33,58	3,07,25	15,54,47	1,38,21	9,06,92	...	5,01,35	68,48,50
. . . . .	31,06,47	2,35,87	4,30,41	17,56,40	1,28,10	8,72,19	...	4,60,40	69,89,84
t	28,09,00	2,83,91	4,53,12	17,16,26	1,37,18	8,55,72	...	4,68,29	67.23,48
nber	25,01,26	2,47,57	4,18,60	16,29,98	1,32,71	8,11,46	...	4,38,37	61,79,95
er	24,82,18	2,58,85	3,81,91	17,32,87	1,60,24	7,52,98	...	4,21,45	61,90,48
nber	28,04,16	2,62,51	3,41,90	17,68,55	1,77,02	7,25,15	...	4,00,01	64,79,30
nber	27,26,70	2,78,19	3,35,01	17,24,92	1,77,27	7,48,88	...	4,65,81	64,56,78
1914.									
ay	26,71,20	3,27,70	3,71,93	14,67,03	1,59,71	7,76,77	...	6,20,07	63,94,41
ary	26,32,48	3,11,08	3,54,02	14,88,26	1,50,73	8,44,86	...	7,27,38	65,17,81

STATEMENT XIV.

Net Circulation.

(i. e., *gross circulation less the balances held in Reserve Treasuries in notes.*)

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

Last day of	Calcutta.			Cawnpore.			Lahore.			Bombay.			Karachi.			Madras.			Rangoon.			Total.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
April	19,25	22,46	24,06	2,30	2,28	2,15	3,75	3,10	3,08	11,82	13,09	10,92	1,70	1,25	1,41	5,89	6,85	7,38	3,71	4,74	5,58	48,42	53,77	54,58
May	19,11	22,16	23,79	2,31	2,08	1,99	3,46	2,74	2,89	12,78	12,81	11,64	1,59	1,09	1,30	5,44	6,46	7,16	3,58	4,91	5,28	48,27	52,25	54,05
June	19,28	22,61	24,01	2,44	2,20	2,34	3,76	2,82	3,07	13,90	14,09	12,77	1,38	1,17	1,38	5,94	6,78	6,60	3,34	4,99	5,01	50,04	54,66	55,18
July	19,64	23,70	22,37	2,69	2,38	2,36	3,96	2,82	4,30	14,07	13,88	12,87	1,31	1,01	1,28	5,52	6,84	6,15	3,49	5,01	4,60	50,68	55,64	53,93
August	18,75	21,43	20,08	2,78	2,73	2,84	4,00	3,15	4,53	15,66	14,00	11,99	1,43	1,29	1,37	5,58	6,47	6,22	3,65	5,24	4,68	51,85	54,31	51,71
September	18,34	20,24	20,69	3,09	2,86	2,48	3,71	2,98	4,19	14,70	14,84	10,75	1,55	1,20	1,33	5,71	6,50	6,21	3,53	5,22	4,38	50,63	53,84	50,03
October	19,25	22,82	21,81	3,21	2,78	2,59	3,73	2,91	3,82	15,16	13,25	14,05	1 56	1,14	1,60	6,30	6,72	6,26	3,48	4,50	4,21	52,69	54,12	54,34
November	21,46	23,68	23,78	3,01	2,58	2,63	4,01	2,71	3,42	14,84	13,11	15,19	1,56	1,04	1,77	6,42	7,06	6,34	3,26	4,30	4,00	54,56	54,48	57,13
December	20,40	24,67	24,71	2,87	2,25	2,78	3,83	2,77	3,35	13,28	11,83	15,45	1,46	1,13	1,77	6,37	7,18	6,60	4,61	5,26	4,66	52,82	55,09	59,32
January	20,71	25,20	24,52	2,78	2,24	3,28	3,40	2,84	3,72	11,54	12,03	12,33	1,27	1,25	1,60	6,13	7,14	7,08	5,76	6,21	6,20	51,59	56,91	58,73
February	21,54	25,67	24,24	2,63	2,26	3,11	3,47	3,23	3,54	12,99	10,97	12,62	1,22	1,33	1,60	6,74	7,33	7,37	5,73	6,80	7,27	54,32	57,61	59,75
March	23,61	24,56	24,63	2,43	2,23	3,12	3,44	2,93	3,56	13,20	11,59	11,87	1,28	1,30	1,76	7,12	7,53	7,42	5,09	6,16	6,36	56,17	56,30	58,72
Average	20,11	23,27	23,22	2,71	2,40	2,64	3,71	2,92	3,62	13,66	12,96	12,70	1,44	1,18	1,52	6,10	6,91	6,73	4,19	5,25	5,19	51,83	54,92	55,62

STATEMENT XV.

Statement of Active Note Circulation during 1913-14 and the two previous years.

[In Lakhs of Rupees.]

Last day of month.	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries.			Amounts held in other Treasuries.			Total held in Treasuries.			Balance, being notes in circulation with the public			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
April	54,69	58,34	66,44	6,26	4,57	11,86	2,37	2,61	2,89	8,63	7,18	14,75	46,06	51,16	51,69	5,74	7,63	5,94	40,32	43,53	45,75
May	55,10	58,89	66,25	6,83	6,64	12,20	2,08	2,40	2,31	8,91	9,04	14,5 1	46,19	49,85	51,74	6,74	7,27	7,08	39,45	42,58	44,66
June	58,22	64,12	68,48	8,18	9,46	13,31	2,27	2,33	2,67	10,45	11,79	15,98	47,77	52,33	52,50	9,33	9,64	8,33	38,44	42,69	44,17
July	60,29	66,59	69,90	9,62	10,96	15,97	2,40	2,07	3,24	12,02	13,03	19,21	48,27	53,56	50,69	9,12	10,79	6,43	39,15	42,77	44,26
August	59,69	68,16	67,23	7,84	13,85	15,53	2,20	2,21	3,25	10,04	16,06	18.78	49,65	52,10	48,45	8,66	7,83	5,62	40,99	44,27	42,83
September	56,32	68,33	61,80	5,68	14,48	11,77	1,94	2,22	2,96	7.62	16,70	14,73	48,70	51,63	47,07	7,64	6,35	3,79	41,06	45,28	43,28
October	56,61	65,79	61,90	3,91	11,67	7,56	2,23	2,00	2,38	6,14	13,67	9,94	50,47	52,12	51,96	8,23	6,59	5,14	42,24	45,53	46,82
November	58,05	67,27	64,79	3,49	12,79	7,67	2,30	2,45	2,30	5,79	15,24	9,97	52,26	52,03	54,82	9,18	5,40	6,74	43,08	46,63	48,08
December	56,18	65,70	64,57	3,36	10,61	5,25	1,93	2,19	2,04	5,29	12,80	7,29	50,89	52,90	57,28	6,27	5,52	6,60	44,62	47,38	50,68
January	54,70	67,75	63,94	3,11	10,84	5,21	2,61	2,98	2,95	5,72	13,82	8,16	48,98	53,93	55,78	4,84	5,62	6,82	44,14	48,31	48,96
February	57,19	67,54	65,12	2,86	9,90	5,43	2,96	3,71	3.01	5,82	13,61	8,44	51,37	53,93	56,74	6,79	5,45	6,64	44,58	48,48	50,10
March	61,36	68,98	66,12	5,19	12,68	7,40	2,93	2,99	2,54	8,12	15,67	9,94	53,24	53,31	56,18	8,63	5,99	6,21	44,61	47,32	49,97
Average	57,37	65,62	65,55	5,53	10,71	9,93	2,35	2,51	2,71	7.88	13,22	12,64	49,49	52,40	52,91	7,60	7,01	6,28	41,89	45,39	46,63

STATEMENT XVI.

Gross circulation of each denomination of note on the 31st March 1914.

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . . .	352,021	10,367,478	9,612	51,493	567,419	24,588	38,587	6,638	11,407,736	28,20,29,675
Cawnpore . . .	144,189	225,219	2,837	27,357	123,836	6,180	6,247	506	536,321	3,11,78,075
Lahore	476,097	601,302	6,292	58,018	117,573	7,864	4,945	359	1,272,450	3,56,44,545
Bombay . . .	1,365,374	2,248,140	12,955	152,559	238,922	9,555	35,286	4,153	4,066,944	14,26,81,020
Karachi . . .	34,568	320,786	1,588	16,979	19,869	948	2,842	802	393,382	1,75,84,310
Madras	710,374	767,020	3,873	42,403	488,742	3,556	2,309	2,203	2,020,480	8,84,10 880
Rangoon . . .	140,318	3,206,478	1,258	8,250	225,009	133	1,546	633	3,583,625	6,36,47,430
Total .	3,222,891	17,726,423	38,415	357,059	1,781,370	52,774	91,712	15,294	23,285,938	66,11,75,935
Percentage of Increase .	+9·1	—1·2	—21·7	+3·7	+·3	—2·9	+1·5	—16·1	...	...
Total for 31st March 1913	2,954,978	17,941,958	49,066	344,337	1,776,201	54,347	90,392	18,220	23,229,499	68,97,78,240
Percentage of Increase .	+13·6	+18·8	—25·2	—9·2	+7·5	—3·1	—2·7	+27·2	...	..
Total for 31st March 1912	2,599,877	15,090,740	65,633	379,255	1,652,209	56,102	92,971	14,320	19,951,107	61,36,25,095

STATEMENT XVII.

Growth in circulation of 5 and 10-rupee notes in selected circles.

[In Thousands of Pieces.]

	Average of gross circulation.										Percentage of increase as compared with preceding year.									Percentage of increase of	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1908-09 over 1904-05.	1913-14 over 1908-09.
age of R5.																					
ta . . .	102	119	137	158	175	241	256	275	330	337	16·6	15·1	15·3	10·7	37·7	6·2	7·4	20·0	2·1	72	93
e . . .	88	93	104	143	201	284	317	388	390	453	5·7	11·8	37·5	40·5	41·2	11·6	22·4	5	16·2	128	125
as . . .	145	149	185	225	268	378	502	544	628	687	2·7	24·1	21·6	19·1	41·0	32·8	8·3	15·4	9·4	85	156
bay . . .	665	723	847	929	919	1,079	1,116	1,158	1,238	1,332	8·7	17·1	9·7	—1·1	17·4	3·4	3·7	6·9	7·6	38	45
erage of R10.																					
utta . . .	4,326	5,163	6,623	6,508	5,888	6,534	7,051	8,064	9,871	10,245	19·3	28·2	—1·7	—9·8	11·3	7·9	14·4	22·4	3·8	36	75
ore . . .	205	236	258	274	304	437	567	586	574	583	15·1	9·3	6·2	10·9	43·7	29·7	3·3	—2·0	1·6	48	92
dras . . .	294	284	320	352	395	432	554	606	706	754	—3·4	12·7	12·2	10·0	9·4	28·2	9·4	16·5	6·8	34	91
mbay . . .	1,310	1,389	1,494	1,563	1,565	1,836	2,014	1,989	2,026	2,208	6·0	7·5	4·6	·1	17·3	9·7	—1·2	1·8	9·0	19	41

STATEMENT XVIII.

Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes.

Circle.	Cashed by								Total.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Calicut.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	191
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta . .	..	60,82,155	97,07,870	2,19,43,430	45,88,735	41,64,260	10,37,610	...	4,75,23,560	4,23,22,540	2,72,98,275	1,42,8
Cawnpore . .	2,03,25,965	...	82,26,215	1,26,84,530	17,75,625	6,07,400	63,345	...	3,91,83,080	2,24,10,030	2,36,07,180	1,69,5
Lahore . .	1,60,94,640	21,28,880	...	1,66,62,485	1,45,58,025	20,63,525	77,170	...	5,15,84,725	3,97,66,315	4,50,16,085	3,00,4
Bombay . .	1,13,65,565	23,02,900	52,88,460	...	25,84,755	80,18,145	2,00,160	...	2,97,59,985	3,69,07,595	1,98,36,735	89,5
Karachi . .	11,63,075	1,22,135	43,25,720	27,43,630	...	2,79,890	16,680	...	86,51,130	67,98,475	44,49,095	36,5
Madras . .	69,17,530	2,93,865	7,18,195	2,15,21,810	4,93,070	...	3,24,815	...	3,02,69,285	2,42,05,025	1,97,34,360	56,0
Calicut . .	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	365	1,045	
Rangoon . .	40,08,180	1,59,290	3,60,580	14,76,215	1,35,555	31,90,695	...	...	93,39,715	68,96,915	47,72,055	15,4
Total of 1913-14 .	6,03,74,955	1,10,89,330	2,36,26,540	7,70,32,100	2,41,35,765	1,83,33,115	17,19,780	...	21,63,11,585	...	...	
„ 1912-13 .	5,07,86,960	2,12,25,190	2,32,70,335	4,91,07,725	1,77,21,260	1,58,66,940	13,58,850	...	...	17,93,37,260	...	
„ 1911-12 .	4,47,28,530	1,06,70,225	1,16,57,530	5,81,75,240	1,31,21,365	1,02,11,725	11,50,215	...	...	...	14,47,14,830	
„ 1910-11 .	3,75,45,305	82,17,535	55,36,975	1,69,89,765	59,90,550	43,62,320	5,41,970	...	...	...	...	8,11,4

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1913.

	Denominations of Notes.								Total.			Total.	Percentage of Notes in total balance.		Percentage excluding Reserve Treasury balances.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Notes.	Notes.	Sovereigns.	Rupees.		December 1913.	December 1912.	December 1913.	December 1912.
suries and Branch Banks.																	
ta Circle . . .	1,19,270	23,62,780	5,300	2,82,800	33,56,300	4,38,000	10,87,000	2,49,90,000	52,000	3,25,93,450	8,86,642	1,47,09,420 (a)	4,81,89,512	68	76	31	29
ore „ . . .	2,39,505	5,97,420	5,160	2,44,650	7,93,800	6,96,000	6,18,000	20,20,000	29,000	52,43,535	12,58,388	1,00,50,789	1,65,52,712	32	39	...	...
a „ . . .	2,17,020	7,34,840	7,180	3,75,250	9,41,700	4,16,000	4,89,000	18,10,000	43,500*	50,34,490	13,94,790	53,51,844	1,17,81,124	43	37	...	...
ay „ . . .	7,49,210	28,24,150	4,260	10,43,450	41,18,300	5,64,500	32,81,000	1,06,80,000	..	2,32,64,870	11,07,428	1,07,15,951	3,50,88,249	66	83	31	23
al Provinces Circle .	37,940	84,060	300	94,750	5,43,300	58,500	1,22,000	...	...	9,40,850	6,61,695	1,22,86,706	1,38,89,251	7	14	...	...
hi Circle . . .	38,425	3,19,190	3,400	1,18,100	3,44,200	57,000	5,29,000	40,10,000	...	54,19,315	3,24,322	14,82,033	72,25,670	75	61	...	...
as „ . . .	2,29,955	6,29,810	9,560	2,32,050	20,23,900	1,19,000	1,62,000	89,10,000	...	1,23,16,275	8,33,417	86,70,469	2,18,20,161	56	68	26	32
ma „ . . .	84,465	8,87,820	7,760	46,900	10,83,700	8,000	1,91,000	70,50,000	...	93,59,645	4,19,648	58,89,707	1,56 69,000	60	67	...	...
TOTAL .	17,15,790	84,40,070	42,920	24,37,950	1,31,05,200	23,57,000	64,79,000	5,94,70,000	1,24,500	9,41,72,430	68,86,330	6,91,56,919	17,02,15,679	55	68	...	...
ead Offices of Presidency Banks.																	
k of Bengal . . .	51,005	13,29,800	120	1,18,600	8,61,900	7,93,500	50,13,000	1,88,20,000	16,30,500	2,86,18,425	3,38,025	31,47,130	3,21,03,580	89	88	...	...
„ Bombay . . .	69,220	3,53,620	1,380	4,08,400	7,52,000	4,78,000	65,86,000	2,19,70,000	...	3,06,18,620	6,06,277	4,29,788	3,16,54,685	97	98	...	...
„ Madras . . .	79,435	1,77,690	20	68,950	9,23,500	2,66,500	4,72,000	47,50,000	...	67,38,095	6,50,250	9,44,900	83,33,245	81	93	...	...
TOTAL .	1,99,660	18,61,110	1,520	5,95,950	25,37,400	15,38,000	1,20,71,000	4,55,40,000	16,30,500	6,59,75,140	15,94,552	45,21,818	7,20,91,510	92	92	...	...

* Of this Rs. 1,425 worth of Bank of England Notes was held by the Branch Bank of Bengal at Simla.
(a) Includes Rs 14,18,126 worth of Halli Sicca rupees held in India Treasuries.

STATEMENT XX.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A	B	C	A
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	
India.			
Ajmer. Quetta. Sehore. Nowgong. (Bundelkhand).	Sambhar	Bushire. Nosat. 4 pal. Coorg (Mercara). Port Blair.	4
Central Provinces.			
Amraoti. Chhindwara. Narsingpur. Balaghat. Damoh. Nimar. Betul. Droog. Saugor. Bhandara. Hoshangabad. Seoni. Bilaspur. Mandla. Wardah. Chanda. Nagpur. Yeotmal.	Akola. Buldana. Raipur.	Jubbulpore.	18
Burma.			
Bassein. Maubin. Prome. Bhamo. Maymyo. Pyapon. Henzada. Meiktila. Sagaing. Insein. Mergui. Sandoway. Katha. Minbu. Taunggyi. Kindat. Monywa. Tavoy. Kyauk-phyu. Myaungmya. Tharrawaddy. Kyaukse. Myingyan. Thaton. Lashio. Myitkina. Thayetmyo. Magwe. Pakokku. Tounghoo. Mandalay. Pegu. Yamethin.	Mogok. Shwebo.	.....	33
Assam.			
Garro Hills. Naga Hills. Imphal Lushai Hills. Nowgong. (Manipur.)	Cachar. Khasi Hills. Goalpara. Sylhet.	Darrang. Jorhat (Sibsagar.) Lakhimpur. Kamrup.	5
Bengal.			
Bankura. Faridpur. Midnapore. Beerbhum. Hooghly. Moorshidabad. Bogra. Howrah. Noakhali. Burdwan. Khulna. Rajshahi. Chittagong. Malda. 24-Pargunnahs.	Bakarganj. Jessore. Rungpur. Mymensingh Tipperah. Dinajpur. Nuddea. Jalpaiguri. Pubna.	Darjeeling.	15
Bihar and Orissa.			
Balasore. Manbhoom. Purneah. Bhagalpore. Monghyr. Ranchi. Champaran. Mozufferpore. Sambalpur. Cuttack. Nya Doomka. Saran. Durbhanga. Palamau. Shahabad. Gya. Patna. Singhbhoom. Hazaribagh. Pooree.			20
United Provinces.			
Azamgarh. Fyzabad. Muttra. Bahraich. Gazipur. Muzaffarnagar. Ballia. Gonda. Naini-Tal. Barabanki. Gorakhpur. Partabgarh. Bareilly. Hamirpur. Pilibhit. Basti. Hardoi. Saharanpur. Bijnour. Jalaun. Shahjahanpur. Budaun. Jaunpur. Sitapur. Bulandshahr. Kheri. Sultanpur. Etah Mainpuri. Unao. Etawah. Meerut. Farukhabad. Mirzapur.	Aligarh. Banda. Rai Bareli. Allahabad. Jhansi.	Agra. Benares. Lucknow. Almora. Dehra-Dun. Roorkee.	36

STATEMENT XX—*concld.*

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—contd.

A	B	C	A	B	C
uries which were able throughout e year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
	Punjab and N.-W. F. Province.	Brought forward	131	24	17
Jhang. Rawalpindi. Jhelum. Sialkot. Umballa.	Amritsar. Kohat. Mooltan. Gujrat. Ludhiana. Peshawar. Gurdaspur. Lyallpur. Rohtak. Hoshiarpur. Montgomery. Shahpur. Jhullunder.		19	13	...
Kangra.					
Karnal. Kurram.					
Mianwali. Muzaffargarh.					
	Madras.				
Kurnool. South Arcot. Madura. Tanjore. Malabar. Tinnevelly. Nellore. Travancore. North Arcot. Trichinopoly. Ramnad. Vizagapatam. Salem.	.....	Ganjam. Guntur. South Canara. Godavari. Coimbatore Bangalore. Kistna. Nilgiris.	18	..	8
	Bombay.				
Kaira. Nasik. Kanara. Palanpur. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. Larkana. Satara. Mirpurkhas. Thana.	Sadra (Mahi Kantha).	Cutch (Bhuj.)	17	1	1
			195	38	26

STATEMENT XXI.

Absorption of Small Coins.

[In Thousands of Rupees.

	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
½ RUPEES—											
Opening Balance	2,37	73	1,44	1,56	1,45	1,62	2,74	2,58	3,88	2,09	21,36
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+14,97	+44	+2,45	+2,88	+6,85	—1,51	—26	—29	+49	+15,19	+41,21
Closing Balance	10,56	67	1,85	1,90	2,81	1,91	5,64	2,13	5,89	13,54	46,90
Net Local Absorption in 1913-14	6,78	50	2,04	2,54	5,40	—1,80	—3,16	+16	—1,52	+4,64	15,67
Ditto ditto in 1912-13	10,00	61	4,29	2,29	5,15	—1,22	—33	1,24	1,36	2,33	25,72
Ditto ditto in 1911-12	—1,82	69	3,35		6,91		—16	1,09	3,24	1,93	15,23
¼ RUPEES—											
Opening Balance	3,25	1,12	1,73	1,05	1,08	1,85	2,71	2,31	5,59	2,88	23,57
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+7,29	—3	+4,07	+99	+2,61	—1,10	—1,10	+1,19	+1,14	+6,35	+21,41
Closing Balance	6,48	1,09	1,89	1,14	1,56	1,90	5,03	2,31	5,79	4,61	31,75
Net Local Absorption in 1913-14	4,11	...	3,91	90	2,13	—1,15	—3,13	1,19	91	4,62	13,23
Ditto ditto in 1912-13	5,81	13	4,75	89	2,30	—84	—58	1,77	2,70	2,60	19,53
Ditto ditto in 1911-12	—1,35	9	4,40		2,14		—73	1,77	5,15	2,58	14,05
NICKEL ANNA PIECES—											
Opening Balance	90	2,29	72	74	53	33	2,62	1,50	2,12	1,72	13,47
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+48	+6,00	+3	+1,72	+2,61	+1,22	+4,78	+2,54	+1,10	+3,46	+23,94
Closing Balance	1,15	3,35	68	97	72	48	5,05	1,94	1,56	1,60	17,50
Net Local Absorption in 1913-14	23	4,94	7	1,49	2,42	1,07	2,35	2,10	1,66	3,58	19,91
Ditto ditto in 1912-13	1,69	4,85	16	1,38	2,03	1,09	4,69	2,46	1,89	3,52	23,76
Ditto ditto in 1911-12	1,61	5,49	14		4,10		2,96	2,24	2,66	5,56	24,76
DOUBLE PICE—											
Opening Balance	6	2	1	..	1	1	3	...	19	14	47
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	—26	—16	—1	—1	...	—2	—10	—3	—73	—40	—1,72
Closing Balance	3	5	...	...	1	1	3	...	22	14	49
Net Local Absorption in 1913-14	—23	—19	...	—1	...	—2	—10	—3	—76	—40	—1,74
Ditto ditto in 1912-13	—33	—10	...	...	—1	—2	—12	—9	—45	—45	—1,57
Ditto ditto in 1911-12	—53	—1	...		...		—9	—4	—1,05	—24	—1,96
SINGLE PICE—											
Opening Balance	2,80	6,44	1,37	1,00	90	56	3,44	1,19	2,66	3,31	23,67
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	—2,81	+3,35	+1,82	+1,74	+3,87	+2,40	+3,60	+1,69	+76	—1,23	+15,19
Closing Balance	2,91	7,56	1,27	99	69	68	8,93	2,22	2,67	3,09	31,01
Net Local Absorption in 1913-14	—2,92	2,23	1,92	1,75	4,08	2,28	—1,89	66	75	—1,01	7,85
Ditto ditto in 1912-13	—2,38	4,09	2,10	1,54	3,55	3,10	4,04	68	1,04	—1,25	16,51
Ditto ditto in 1911-12	—4,97	4,35	1,68		6,91		1,81	79	1,24	—70	11,11
HALF PICE—											
Opening Balance	6	1	...	2	6	3	9	5	...	6	38
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+48	+2	...	+1	+15	+1	...	+20	...	..	+87
Closing Balance	12	1	...	2	7	5	10	14	...	1	52
Net Local Absorption in 1913-14	42	2	...	1	14	—1	—1	11	...	5	73
Ditto ditto in 1912-13	64	2	...	1	10	—2	1	11	...	6	93
Ditto ditto in 1911-12	70	1	...		11		—1	9	...	4	94
PIE PIECES—											
Opening Balance	7	1	1	1	1	3	10	2	23	13	62
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+8	+1	+1	+1	...	+2	...	+3	+63	...	+79
Closing Balance	5	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	34	9	62
Net Local Absorption in 1913-14	10	...	1	1	...	4	5	2	52	4	79
Ditto ditto in 1912-13	24	1	1	1	...	1	63	4	42	35	115
Ditto ditto in 1911-12	19	...	1		2		4	2	39	14	81

STATEMENT XXII.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1913-14.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
rest realised on Government Securities	20,89,321	1,67,565	2,42,963	10,88,832	1,07,825	6,10,376	3,36,703	46,43,585
Sundry Cash Receipts.								
ellaneous	1,410	283	314	1,682	94	11,241	...	15,024
e of unclaimed Currency Notes	16,127	2,515	5,015	3,157	70	6,757	552	34,193
e of old Currency Notes no longer in circulation	32,005	1,935	3,510	9,490	750	3,610	...	51,300
Total Receipts during 1913-14	21,38,863	1,72,298	2,51,802	11,03,161	1,08,739	6,31,984	3,37,255	47,44,102
Total Receipts during 1912-13	21,30,120	1,75,680	2,29,511	11,32,515	88,983	6,24,793	3,51,891	47,28,493
DISBURSEMENTS.								
rice (including Exchange Compensation Allowance)	52,925	7,897	3,505	18,181	5,985	...	...	88,493
ablishment	2,20,651	20,110	29,504	99,659	13,112	34,355	78,523	4,95,914
pensation for dearness of provision and other special allowances	1,383	24	...	505	9	2,734	...	4,655
porary establishment	28,187	6,395	...	7,185	921	12,271	32,999	87,958
rges for remittance	...	...	...	6,586	384	53	...	7,023
tionery	3,265	21	...	930	227	1,005	...	5,448
ting charges	6,365	1,774	547	90	586	329	...	10,191
rice postage and telegram charges	3,053	1,701	2,009	3,245	1,100	1,830	893	13,831
se, lighting, police and water rates	9,826	...	57	1,884	1,384	590	...	13,741
of Note forms, including freight	7,74,473	3,113	1,60,565	4,04,964	9,394	1,57,002	3,86,847	18,96,358
ions and gratuities	14,426	1,391	2,919	16,387	511	6,798	...	42,432
of repairs, etc., to Currency buildings	1,285	...	1,205	1,440	...	—9,644	...	—5,714
t of chests, bags and locks	11	763	492	2,060	...	...	1,514	4,840
tingencies	10,755	5,186	2,852	5,801	4,257	3,812	7,099	39,762
velling allowances	6,452	842	...	5,620	987	1,268	1,520	16,689
dstock, cost of office furniture	1,023	177	...	578	316	832	1,195	4,123
and of value of old Currency Notes	530	210	...	365	...	...	...	1,105
Total Disbursements during 1913-14.	11,34,610	49,604	2,03,655	5,75,420	39,175	2,13,735	5,10,590	27,26,849
Total Disbursements during 1912-13	8,82,667	1,23,601	1,21,137	3,18,846	47,496	4,85,470	5,08,773	24,87,990

STATEMENT XXIII.

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1914.

	£
In England—	
Market price on 31st March 1914 of Sterling Securities of the Nominal value of £18,239,634 (as per details below)	17,165,069
Cash placed by the Secretary of State in Council at short notice	24,962
Deposit of Gold at the Bank of England	4,320,000
In India—	
Coined rupees (at ₹15=£1)	4,000,000
Held as a book credit awaiting payment	22,199
TOTAL	25,532,230

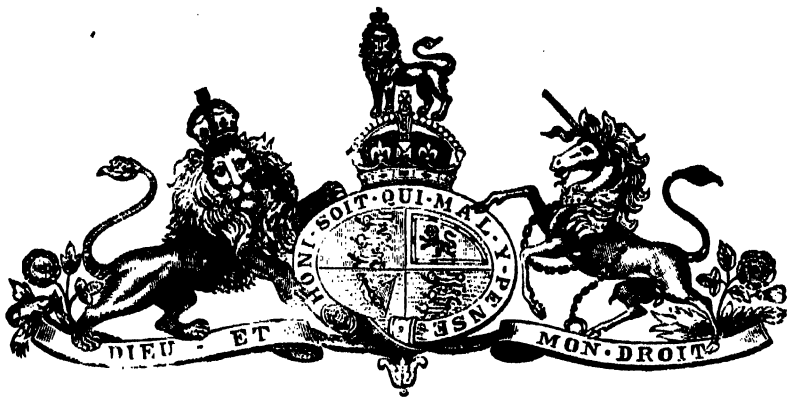
Details of investments :—

	Face value. £
British Government 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock	3,566,391
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock (Irish Land)	438,720
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	1,092,023
British Treasury Bills	2,400,000
Exchequer Bonds (2¾ per cent.)	32,500
Exchequer Bonds (3 per cent.)	6,885,600
Canada 3¾ per cent. Bonds	161,000
Canada Treasury Bills	25,000
Corporation of London 3¼ per cent. Debentures	50,000
Do. do. 3½ do. do.	45,000
New South Wales, 4 per cent. Bonds	34,000
Do. 3½ do. Stock	113,000
Do. Treasury Bills	900,000
New Zealand 3½ per cent. Debentures	511,400
Queensland 4 do. Bonds	155,000
Do. do. Stock	55,000
Southern Nigeria 4 per cent. Bonds	350,000
Union of South Africa Bills	650,000
Metropolitan Water Board Bills	500,000
South Australia Bills	75,000
TOTAL	18,239,634

Statistics of Work in Currency Offices.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total, 1913-14.	Total, 1912-13.	Total, 1911-12.
›ts of home notes over the counter (value n lakhs of rupees)	91,57	4,18	7,34	67,29	3,86	27,59	31,59	2,33,42	2,24,84	1,95,46
do.	87,02	5,62	9,62	68,73	5,29	26,11	32,13	2,34,52	2,23,73	2,07,38
pts of coin over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)—										
Gold	1,93	78	84	5,87	39	10	51	10,42	8,12	19,33
Silver	13,39	2,26	2,00	7,93	46	1,51	2,67	30,22	31,79	25,60
›s of coin over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)—										
Gold	2,59	1,43	2,09	10,35	88	2,87	1,25	21,46	18,06	11,95
Silver	23,32	1,28	84	9,72	95	2,06	1,57	39,74	40,90	35,48
ashment of Home notes over the counter (average number for each working day)	48,921	3,446	9,986	32,753	2,780	21,359	25,458	144,703	131,243	115,251
›es do. do.	47,316	3,983	10,418	33,803	2,780	21,559	29,499	149,358	145,609	126,308
›cellations do. do.	45,912	3,401	9,291	23,661	2,780	16,385	27,389	128,819	108,843	103,353
›es of Home notes (in thousands of pieces)	13,898	1,155	2,782	9,096	740	6,274	8,112	42,057	40,600	35,296
›cellations do. do.	13,360	986	2,481	6,270	740	4,768	7,532	36,137	30,306	28,457
›sumption of note forms do.	12,915	1,083	2,327	5,987	739	4,816	7,958	35,825	34,151	30,331

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DELHI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th December 1914.

No. 1091-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1047-W., dated the 11th December 1914, the following papers are published for general information :—

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Correspondence and Statements in Parliament, together with an Introductory Narrative of Events.

INTRODUCTORY NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

(1)

On the 28rd June, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the Emperor of Austria, Heir to the Throne, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, left Vienna to attend Army manœuvres in the Province of Bosnia On Sunday, the 28th, he visited Sarajevo, the Capital of the province, and made a progress through the town accompanied by his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg While passing through the streets their automobile was fired on by an assassin. Both the Archduke and Duchess were killed.

No crime has ever aroused deeper or more general horror throughout Europe; none has ever been less justified. Sympathy for Austria was universal. Both the Governments and the public opinion of Europe were ready to support her in any measures, however severe, which she might think it necessary to take for the punishment of the murderer and his accomplices.

It immediately appeared, from the reports of our representatives abroad, that the press and public opinion of Austria-Hungary attributed much of the responsibility for the crime to the Servian Government, which was said to have encouraged a revolutionary movement amongst the Serb populations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

That there had for many years been a strong Serb nationalist movement in these two provinces there is no doubt. This movement in an earlier form had swept the provinces, then part of the Turkish Empire, into the insurrection against the Turkish Government in the seventies of last century, culminating in the war of 1877-78 between Russia and Turkey. It had continued when Austria took over the administration of the provinces under the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. Austria then pledged her word to Turkey that her occupation should not "detract from the rights of sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan over these provinces." Forty years later, however in 1908, she suddenly proclaimed their annexation to her Empire. On the 7th October of that year, the annexation was celebrated in Sarajevo by the firing of salutes and ringing of cathedral bells, amid scenes of official rejoicing and popular apathy. Servian nationalist feeling immediately asserted itself, and the Servian Government protested to the Powers against the annexation as a "deep injury done to the feelings, interests, and rights of the Servian people." Servia's attitude, coupled with the resentment felt by Russia and certain other Great Powers, nearly brought about a European war: but after six months of extreme tension she was induced to make a declaration abandoning her protest and promising to live on good terms with Austria. Her nationalist aspirations still continued, however, and were strengthened by her successes in the Balkan wars of 1912-13—successes which were compromised by Austria's opposition to her territorial expansion. As Servia grew, Austrian suspicion of her designs deepened.

(2)

In the light of this history the storm of anti-Servian feeling which swept Austria-Hungary after the Sarajevo murders is easily understood. It was a feeling based on patriotism and loyalty. Europe was disposed to excuse its exaggerations and to sympathise with its motives.

But the dangers to European peace which it involved were immediately evident from the reports which reached the Government in London. Anti-Serb riots took place at Sarajevo and Agram. The members of the Serb party in the Provincial Council of Croatia were assailed by their colleagues with cries of "Servian assassins." Mobs in Vienna threatened the Servian Legation. The Austrian press, almost without exception, used the most unbridled language, and called for the condign punishment of Servia. There were signs that the popular resentment was shared, and perhaps encouraged, by the Austrian Government. Both the British and also the German Government knew that the peace might be disturbed.

In view of these reports, it naturally became incumbent on disinterested Powers to exercise what influence they possessed in a direction which would reconcile justice with peace. Unfortunately, though the attitude of public opinion in Austria, and to a less degree, also in Germany, was plain, the intentions of the Austrian Government remained almost equally obscure. The Austrian Foreign Office maintained an attitude of reticence towards the British and Russian Ambassadors. On the 7th July the Government were careful to make a public announcement that a joint meeting of the Cabinets of Austria and Hungary, which had just taken place, was only concerned with the question of domestic measures to repress the Pan-Serb propaganda in Bosnia. On the 8th July the Minister-President of Hungary made, on the whole, a pacific speech in the Hungarian Parliament, defending the loyalty of the majority of the Serb subjects of the Empire. On the 11th July the Servian Minister at Vienna had no reason to anticipate a threatening communication from the Austrian Government, and as late as the 22nd July, the day before the Austrian ultimatum was delivered at Belgrade, the Minister-President of Hungary stated in Parliament that the situation did not warrant the opinion that a serious turn of events was necessary or even probable.

His Majesty's Government had therefore largely to fall back on conjecture. It was known that the situation might become serious, but it was also known that Servia had made professions of readiness to accept any demands compatible with the sovereignty of an independent State. It was known that the opinion of the Russian and French—and also of the German—Governments was that the Servian Government was not itself to blame for the crime, but that Servia must be ready to investigate and put an end to the propaganda which had apparently led to it, and which was said to have originated in part on Servian soil. Sir E. Grey advised Servia to show herself moderate and conciliatory. He promised the German Ambassador to use his influence with the Russian Government in the same direction. More could not be done, for no actual evidence had yet been furnished that Servian territory had in fact been made the base for revolutionary operations. It was only known that a court-martial had been set up at Sarajevo, the proceedings before which were secret. The Servian Government stated that they were only waiting for the Austrian Government to communicate the evidence thus collected before setting their own investigations on foot. The Servian Government also stated that both the assassins implicated were Austrian subjects, and that on a previous occasion the Austrian Government had informed the Servian Government, in reply to enquiries, that one of these men was harmless and was under their protection It was remembered that Austria had tried on previous occasions to fasten guilt on the Servian

Government by means of police evidence brought forward in Austrian courts, and had failed. It was therefore assumed on all sides that, before Austria took any action, she would disclose to the public her case against Servia. When Sir E. Grey said this to the German Ambassador on the 20th July, the latter replied that he certainly assumed that Austria would act upon some case that would be known ; but, as a matter of fact, His Majesty's Government did not receive any statement of the evidence on which Austria had founded her ultimatum till the 7th August.

It was, therefore, necessary to wait. The situation was as clear as it could be made till Austria would consent to throw off her reticence. There was nothing doubtful in the general international situation, no incalculable element which Austria could not take into full consideration. Whatever she did, she would know accurately the consequences of her action. The Triple Alliance and the Triple *Entente* remained as they had always been. We had been quite recently assured that no new secret element had been introduced into the former, and Sir E. Grey had stated emphatically in Parliament on the 11th June that the latter had remained unchanged so far as we were concerned. Russia's interest in the Balkans was well known. As late as the 23rd May the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had reaffirmed in the Duma the policy of the " Balkans for the Balkans," and it was known that any attack on a Balkan State by any great European Power would be regarded as a menace to that policy. If Servia was, as the Austrian Ambassador said to Sir E. Grey on the 29th July, " regarded as being in the Austrian sphere of influence " ; if Servia was to be humiliated ; then assuredly Russia could not remain indifferent. It was not a question of the policy of Russian statesmen at St. Petersburgh, but of the deep hereditary feeling for the Balkan populations bred in the Russian people by more than two centuries of development. These things had been, as Sir E. Grey said to Parliament in March 1913, in discussing the Balkan war, " a commonplace in European diplomacy in the past." They were the facts of the European situation, the products of years of development, tested and retested during the last decade. Patient work might change them, but the product of years could not be pushed aside in a day.

(3)

Yet two days were as much as Austria decided to allow for the task. On the 23rd July she showed her hand. She delivered an ultimatum at Belgrade and required an answer in forty-eight hours. She made ten demands, directed towards the elimination from Servian national life of everything which was hostile to Austria. These demands involved the suppression of newspapers and literature, the suppression of nationalist societies, a reorganisation of the Government schools, the dismissal of officers from the army, the participation of Austrian officials in judicial proceedings in Servia, the arrest of two specified men, the prevention of all traffic in arms across the frontier, a full explanation of anti-Austrian utterances, and immediate notification of the enforcement of these measures. In addition, the Servian Government was to publish on the front page of the " Official Journal " a prescribed statement, which amounted to a full recantation of her alleged errors, and a promise of amendment. A very brief summary was annexed to the ultimatum, giving the bare findings of the secret trial at Sarajevo, with no corroborative evidence. No independent nation had ever been called on to accept a greater humiliation.

Between the delivery of this ultimatum and the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany there was an interval of only twelve days. In the whirl of negotiations which now followed, there was no time to draw breath and ponder. At the outset, therefore, it may be well to explain definitely the British attitude towards the Austrian ultimatum.

Austria was under provocation. She had to complain of a dangerous popular movement against her government. What evidence she might have against the Servian Government no one in Europe then knew. Great Britain had no interest in the Balkans, except one. She desired the consolidation and progressive government of the Balkan States ; she desired, in the words recently used by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs before the Duma, that " the Balkan Governments should recognise that, in the matter of strengthening a State, the acquisition of territory is insufficient ; the devotion and confidence of the new citizens must be enlisted." The dispute between Austria and Servia did not necessarily affect that interest; it was a dispute between two Governments with which Great Britain had nothing to do. Sir E. Grey, therefore, consistently stated that he had no concern in that dispute ; that he had no title to intervene between Austria and Servia ; that he would express no opinion on the merits of the ultimatum. But there was the other side. If the dispute affected the interests of Russia, then the peace of Europe was at stake ; and from the first, Sir E. Grey told the Austrian Government that he did not see how Russia, interested as she was in Servia, could take any but a most serious view of such a formidable document as the ultimatum. The peace of Europe must be maintained, and it could only be maintained, as Mr. Asquith had said to Parliament in March 1913, in discussing the Balkan crisis, by a " spirit of forbearance, patience, and self-sacrifice,"—by a " loyal spirit of give and take on the part of the Great Powers directly concerned." It was as the agent of this spirit of conciliation alone that Great Britain intervened in the European crisis.

(4)

On the 23rd July the Austrian Ambassador told Sir E. Grey that an ultimatum was being handed to Servia. For the first time Sir E. Grey heard that " there would be something in the nature of a time limit." He immediately expressed his grave alarm. Next morning the text of the ultimatum was handed to him, and he learnt that the time limit was forty-eight

hours. He confessed to the German Ambassador that, as no time had been left for deliberation, he felt helpless. There was no time to advise Russia or to influence Servia.

At this critical moment everything depended on Germany. As the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs said a little later, "the key of the situation was to be found in Berlin." What was Germany's attitude? Privately the German Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his doubts as to the ultimatum; officially, the German Government called it "equitable and moderate," and said that they "desired urgently the localisation of the conflict." Everyone desired that, but it was no time for phrases. The same morning the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had summoned the French and British Ambassadors in St. Petersburgh, had said that Austria's step meant imminent war, and had asked for the support of Great Britain and France. The French Ambassador had pledged the support of France, as was well known to be inevitable under the terms of her alliance. The next morning the Russian Government stated publicly that Russia could not remain indifferent to the Austro Servian conflict. The next evening troops in Vienna had to be called out to guard the Russian Embassy from hostile crowds. "Localisation" was a good phrase, but we had to deal with facts. Austria had surprised Europe, and with surprise had come universal alarm.

During these forty-eight hours Great Britain made three attempts at peace. Before all things, the time-limit of the ultimatum had to be extended. Great Britain and Russia urged this at Vienna. Great Britain urged Germany to join in pressing the Austrian Government. All that Berlin consented to do was to "pass on" the message to Vienna.

Secondly, Sir E. Grey urged that Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy should work together at Vienna and St. Petersburgh in favour of conciliation. Italy assented; France assented; Russia declared herself ready; Germany said she had no objection, "if relations between Austria and Russia became threatening."

Thirdly, the Russian, French, and British representatives at Belgrade were instructed to advise Servia to go as far as possible to meet Austria.

But it was too late. The time-limit, which Austria would not extend, had expired; and after all Servia did not need advice. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th, she returned to Austria a reply which amounted to an acceptance of all Austria's demands, subject on certain points to the delays necessary for passing new laws and amending her Constitution, and subject to an explanation by Austria-Hungary of her precise wishes with regard to the participation of Austro-Hungarian officials in Servian judicial proceedings. The reply went far beyond anything which any Power—Germany not excepted—had ever thought probable. But the same day the British Ambassador at Vienna reported that the tone of the Austrian press left the impression that a settlement was not desired, and he later reported that the impression left on his mind was that the Austrian note was so drawn up as to make war inevitable. In spite of the conciliatory nature of Servia's reply the Austrian Minister left Belgrade the same evening, and Servia ordered a general mobilisation.

But an outline of the Servian reply had been communicated to Sir E. Grey an hour or two before it was delivered. He immediately expressed to Germany the hope that she would urge Austria to accept it. Berlin again contented itself with "passing on" the expression of Sir E. Grey's hope to Vienna through the German Ambassador there. The fate of the message so passed on may be guessed from the fact that the German Ambassador told the British Ambassador directly afterwards that Servia had only made a pretence of giving way, and that her concessions were all a sham.

(5)

During the next four days, 26th to 29th July, there was only one question before Europe—how could Russia and Austria be brought to an agreement? It was evident that Russia did not believe that Austria would, or could, stop short of the absolute ruin of the Servian State, if she once actually attacked it. Here again, the question was not merely one of Government policy; the popular sentiment of two great nations was involved. Austria indeed professed, no doubt with perfect honesty, that she would take no territory from Servia. But the Austrian Ministers were being borne along on a wave of violent popular enthusiasm. They said themselves that they would be swept from power if they did not follow the popular desire for a conflict with Servia. Would this popular enthusiasm be content with any mere punitive expedition against the enemy? Surely not. Russia, therefore, openly said that she would have to intervene if Servia were attacked; but she promised Austria on the 27th that she would use all her influence at Belgrade to induce the Servian Government to give satisfaction to Austria, and only asked Austria to delay hostilities in order to give time for deliberation. Austria refused, saying it was too late. She declared war on Servia on the 28th. Russia ordered a partial mobilisation on the 29th.

But meanwhile Sir Edward Grey has proposed that the German, Italian, and French Ambassadors should meet him in London, to discuss the best means towards a settlement. Italy and France at once accepted; Russia said she was ready to stand aside; but Germany refused. She did not like what she called "a court of arbitration," and proposed instead direct negotiations between Russia and Austria. These negotiations actually began, as we have seen in the last paragraph, but they were cut short by the Austrian declaration of war against Servia. Austria then apparently considered that the moment for such negotiations was passed. She had, moreover, refused to discuss the Servian reply in any way, and it was difficult to

see, after that refusal, what Russia could negotiate with her about. Russia therefore fell back on Sir E. Grey's proposal for a conference of Ambassadors in London, which she had originally expressed her readiness to accept. The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs urged Sir E. Grey to induce Germany to indicate in what way she would consent to work for a settlement.

This brings the narrative of events down to Wednesday, the 29th July. Russia was mobilising partially in her southern provinces. Austrian troops were bombarding Belgrade. But, on the other hand, better news was coming from Berlin. Up to the 28th at least, both Germany and Austria had seemed unwilling to admit that the situation was really serious; Russia, it was said, was unprepared, and France was in no condition to go to war. Germany had said, in reply to Sir E. Grey's repeated advances, that she did not like to make representations to Vienna for fear of stiffening Austria's attitude. But on the evening of the 28th the German Chancellor assured the British Ambassador that he was trying to mediate at Vienna and St. Petersburgh. On the strength of this assurance and similar assurances made by the German Ambassador in London on the 29th, Sir E. Grey telegraphed to Berlin once more, in accordance with the request of the Russian Government, urging the German Government, if they did not like the idea of the Ambassadors' conference in the form he had suggested it, to suggest any other form they pleased "Mediation," he said, "was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would press the button in the interests of peace." The telegram was despatched at about 4 o'clock on the evening of the 29th.

(6)

This appeal was followed almost immediately by a strange response. About midnight a telegram arrived at the Foreign Office from His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin. The German Chancellor had sent for him late at night. He had asked if Great Britain would promise to remain neutral in a war, provided Germany did not touch Holland and took nothing from France but her colonies. He refused to give any undertaking that Germany would not invade Belgium, but he promised that, if Belgium remained passive, no territory would be taken from her.

Sir E. Grey's answer was a peremptory refusal, but he added an exhortation and an offer. The business of Europe was to work for peace. That was the only question with which Great Britain was concerned. If Germany would prove by her actions now that she desired peace, Great Britain would warmly welcome a future agreement with her whereby the whole weight of the two nations would be thrown permanently into the scale of peace in years to come.

For the next two days peace proposals and negotiations continued, some initiated and all supported by Great Britain. There remained a spark of hope. But from the British point of view the face of Europe henceforward was changed. On the 29th July the only conflict in progress had been on the frontiers of Servia and Austria; the only fear of further war had lain in the relations of Russia and Austria. Germany's declarations were pacific; Russia had said she desired nothing but a period of peace to allow for her internal development; France would not fight except to help her ally. There had seemed no insuperable difficulty in keeping the peace; it was only a question of allaying the mutual suspicions between Vienna and St. Petersburgh. But now a new element of danger had been introduced. Great Britain now knew that Germany was contemplating an attack on France. She knew more. The independence of the Low Countries had for centuries been considered as one of the strongest means of securing the peace of Europe. Their position and the nature of the country rendered them the natural battlefield of Northern Europe. If it was made impossible for a Great Power to invade them, war would become increasingly difficult and dangerous. With the growth of the idea of a fixed system of international law founded on treaties, the neutrality of Belgium had been devised as a permanent safeguard to this end. As such, it had been consecrated by two international treaties signed by all the Powers, and recognised by two generations of statesmen. Now, when the peace of Europe was our one object, it was found that Germany was preparing to tear out the main rivet of that peace.

Germany's position must be understood. She had fulfilled her treaty obligations in the past; her action now was not wanton. Belgium was of supreme military importance in a war with France; if such a war occurred, it would be one of life and death; Germany feared that, if she did not occupy Belgium, France might do so. In face of this suspicion, there was only one thing to do. The neutrality of Belgium had not been devised as a pretext for wars, but to prevent the outbreak of wars. The Powers must reaffirm Belgian neutrality in order to prevent the war now threatened. The British Government, therefore, on Friday, the 31st July, asked the German and French Governments for an engagement to respect Belgium's neutrality, and the Belgian Government for an engagement to uphold it. France gave the necessary engagement the same day; Belgium gave it the day after; Germany returned no reply. Henceforward there could be no doubt of German designs.

Meanwhile, on the 30th and 31st negotiations continued betwten Russia and Austria. On the 29th, Germany had suggested to Austria that she should stop as soon as her troops had occupied Belgrade. Late on the same night Russia offered to stop all military preparations, if Austria would recognise that the conflict with Servia had become a question of general European interest, and would eliminate from her ultimatum the points which involved a violation of

the sovereignty of Servia. As the result of this offer, Russia was able to inform His Majesty's Government on the 31st that Austria had at last agreed to do the very thing she had refused to do in the first days of the crisis, namely, to discuss the whole question of her ultimatum to Servia. Russia asked the British Government to assume the direction of these discussions. For a few hours there seemed to be a hope of peace.

(7)

At this moment, on Friday, the 31st, Germany suddenly despatched an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that she should countermand her mobilisation within twelve hours. Every allowance must be made for the natural nervousness which, as history has repeatedly shown, overtakes nations when mobilisation is under way. All that can be said is that, according to the information in the possession of His Majesty's Government, mobilisation had not at the time proceeded as far in Russia as in Germany, although general mobilisation was not publicly proclaimed in Germany till the next day, the 1st August. France also began to mobilise on that day. The German Secretary of State refused to discuss a last proposal from Sir E. Grey for joint action with Germany, France, and Italy until Russia's reply should be received, and in the afternoon the German Ambassador at St. Petersburgh presented a declaration of war. Yet on this same day, Saturday, the 1st, Russia assured Great Britain that she would on no account commence hostilities if the Germans did not cross the frontier and France declared that her troops would be kept 6 miles from her frontier so as to prevent a collision. This was the situation when very early on Sunday morning, the 2nd August, German troops invaded Luxemburg, a small independent State whose neutrality had been guaranteed by all the Powers with the same object as the similar guarantee of Belgium. The die was cast. War between Germany, Russia, and France had become inevitable.

Only one question now remained for this country. His Majesty's Government failed in their attempts to secure a general peace. Should they now remain neutral? The grounds on which that question was decided are clearly set forth in the statements of Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith in Parliament, which are contained in this volume, * and no additional explanations are needed here. But one fact may be emphasised. From the 24th July, when Russia first asked for British support, to the 2nd August, when a conditional promise of naval assistance was given to France, Sir E. Grey had consistently declined to give any promise of support to either of our present allies. He maintained that the position of Great Britain was that of a disinterested party whose influence for peace at Berlin and Vienna would be enhanced by the knowledge that we were not committed absolutely to either side in the existing dispute. He refused to believe that the best road to European peace lay through a show of force. We took no mobilisation measures except to keep our fleet assembled, and we confined ourselves to indicating clearly to Austria on the 27th July and to Germany on the 29th July, that we could not engage to remain neutral if a European conflagration took place. We give no pledge to our present allies, but to Germany we gave three times—on the 30th July, the 31st July, and the 1st August—a clear warning of the effect which would be produced on our attitude and on the sentiment of the British people by a violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

After Germany's declaration of war on Russia on the afternoon of the 1st, the Tsar telegraphed to His Majesty the King as follow: "In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war." It is right to say that His Majesty's Government believe this to be a true statement of the attitude both of Russia and France throughout this crisis. On the other hand, with every wish to be fair and just it will be admitted that the response of Germany and Austria gave no evidence of a sincere desire to save the peace of Europe.

Foreign Office, September 28, 1914.

*See Part II.

PART I.

*See Foreign and Political Department notifications Nos. 503-W. and 684-W., dated respectively, the 22nd September and 15th October 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE * LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

PART II.

SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(1) STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 3, 1914.

LAST week I stated that we were working for peace not only for this country, but to preserve the peace of Europe. To-day events move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state with technical accuracy the actual state of affairs, but it is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany, at any rate, have declared war upon each other.

Before I proceed to state the position of His Majesty's Government, I would like to clear the ground so that, before I come to state to the House what our attitude is with regard to the present crisis, the House may know exactly under what obligations the Government is, or the House can be said to be, in coming to a decision on the matter. First of all let me say, very shortly, that we have consistently worked with a single mind, with all the earnestness in our power, to preserve peace. The House may be satisfied on that point. We have always done it. During these last years, as far as His Majesty's Government are concerned, we would have no difficulty in proving that we have done so. Throughout the Balkan crisis, by general admission, we worked for peace. The co-operation of the Great Powers of Europe was successful in working for peace in the Balkan crisis. It is true that some of the Powers had great difficulty in adjusting their points of view. It took much time and labour and discussion before they could settle their differences, but peace was secured, because peace was their main object, and they were willing to give time and trouble rather than accentuate differences rapidly.

In the present crisis, it has not been possible to secure the peace of Europe; because there has been little time, and there has been a disposition—at any rate in some quarters on which I will not dwell—to force thing rapidly to an issue, at any rate to the great risk of peace, and, as we now know, the result of that is that the policy of peace as far as the Great Powers generally are concerned, is in danger. I do not want to dwell on that, and to comment on it, and to say where the blame seems to us to lie, which Powers were most in favour of peace, which were most disposed to risk or endanger peace, because I would like the House to approach this crisis in which we are now from the point of view of British interests, British honour, and British obligations, free from all passion as to why peace has not been preserved.

We shall publish papers as soon as we can regarding what took place last week when we were working for peace; and when those papers are published I have no doubt that to every human being they will make it clear how strenuous and genuine and whole-hearted our efforts for peace were, and that they will enable people to form their own judgment as to what forces were at work which operated against peace.

I come first, now, to the question of British obligations. I have assured the House—and the Prime Minister has assurred the House more than once—that if any crisis such as this arose we should come before the House of Commons and be able to say to the House that it was free to decide what the British attitude should be, that we would have no secret engagement which we should spring upon the House, and tell the House that because we had entered into that engagement there was an obligation of honour upon the country. I will deal with that point to clear the ground first.

There has been in Europe two diplomatic groups, the Triple Alliance and what came to be called the Triple *Entente*, for some years past. The Triple *Entente* was not an alliance—it was a diplomatic group. The House will remember that in 1908 there was a crisis—also a Balkan crisis—originating in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Minister, M. Isvolsky, came to London, or happened to come to London, because his visit was planned before the crisis broke out. I told him definitely then, this being a Balkan crisis, a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion in this country would justify us in promising to give anything more than diplomatic support. More was never asked from us, more was never given, and more was never promised.

In this present crisis, up till yesterday, we have also given no promise of anything more than diplomatic support—up till yesterday no promise of more than diplomatic support. Now I must make this question of obligation clear to the House. I must go back to the first Moroccan crisis of 1906. That was the time of the Algeciras Conference, and it came at a time of very great difficulty to His Majesty's Government when a general election was in progress, and Ministers were scattered over the country, and I—spending three days a week in my constituency and three days at the Foreign Office—was asked the question whether, if that crisis developed into war between France and Germany, we would give armed support. I said then that I could promise nothing to any foreign Power unless it was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here if the occasion arose. I said, in my opinion, if war was forced upon France then on the question of Morocco—a question which had just been the subject of agreement between this country and France, an agreement exceedingly popular on both sides—that if out of that agreement war was forced on France at that time, in my view public opinion in this country would have rallied to the material support of France.

I gave no promise, but I expressed that opinion during the crisis, as far as I remember almost in the same words, to the French Ambassador and the German Ambassador at the time. I made no promise, and I used no threats; but I expressed that opinion. That position was accepted by the French Government, but they said to me at the time, and I think very reasonably, "If you think it possible that the public opinion of Great Britain might, should a sudden crisis arise, justify you in giving to France the armed support which you cannot promise in advance, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish to give it, when the time comes, unless some conversations have already taken place between naval and military experts." There was force in that. I agreed to it, and authorised those conversations to take place, but on the distinct understanding that nothing

which passed between military or naval experts should bind either Government or restrict in any way their freedom to make a decision as to whether or not they would give that support when the time arose.

As I have told the House, upon that occasion a general election was in prospect; I had to take the responsibility of doing that without the Cabinet. It could not be summoned. An answer had to be given. I consulted Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister; I consulted, I remember, Lord Haldane, who was then Secretary of State for War; and the present Prime Minister, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. That was the most I could do, and they authorised that on the distinct understanding that it left the hands of the Government free whenever the crisis arose. The fact that conversations between military and naval experts took place was later on—I think much later on, because that crisis passed, and the thing ceased to be of importance—but later on it was brought to the knowledge of the Cabinet.

The Agadir crisis came—another Morocco crisis—and throughout that I took precisely the same line that had been taken in 1906. But subsequently, in 1912, after discussion and consideration in the Cabinet, it was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing, which was to be only in the form of an unofficial letter, that these conversations which took place were not binding upon the freedom of either Government; and on the 22nd November 1912 I wrote to the French Ambassador the letter which I will now read to the House, and I received from him a letter in similar terms in reply. The letter which I have to read to the House is this, and it will be known to the public now as the record that, whatever took place between military and naval experts, they were not binding engagements upon the Government:—

"My dear Ambassador,

"From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not, to be regarded as an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not yet arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

"You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

"I agree that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common."

Lord Charles Beresford.—What is the date of that?

Sir E. Grey.—The 22nd November 1912. That is the starting point for the Government with regard to the present crisis. I think it makes it clear that what the Prime Minister and I said to the House of Commons was perfectly justified, and that, as regards our freedom to decide in a crisis what our line should be, whether we should intervene or whether we should abstain, the Government remained perfectly free, and, *a fortiori*, the House of Commons remains perfectly free. That I say to clear the ground from the point of view of obligation. I think it was due to prove our good faith to the House of Commons that I should give that full information to the House now, and say what I think is obvious from the letter I have just read, that we do not construe anything which has previously taken place in our diplomatic relations with other Powers in this matter as restricting the freedom of the Government to decide what attitude they should take now, or restrict the freedom of the House of Commons to decide what their attitude should be.

Well, Sir, I will go further, and I will say this: The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as it was in the Morocco question. In the Morocco question it was primarily a dispute which concerned France—a dispute which concerned France and France primarily—a dispute, as it seemed to us, affecting France out of an agreement subsisting between us and France, and published to the whole world, in which we engaged to give France diplomatic support. No doubt we were pledged to give nothing but diplomatic support; we were, at any rate, pledged by a definite public agreement to stand with France diplomatically in that question.

The present crisis has originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco. It has not originated as regards anything with which we had a special agreement with France; it has not originated with anything which primarily concerned France. It has originated in a dispute between Austria and Servia. I can say this with the most absolute confidence—no Government and no country has less desire to be involved in war over a dispute with Austria and Servia than the Government and the country of France. They are involved in it because of their obligation of honour under a definite alliance with Russia. Well, it is

only fair to say to the House that that obligation of honour cannot apply in the same way to us. We are not parties to the Franco-Russian Alliance. We do not even know the terms of that alliance. So far I have, I think, faithfully and completely cleared the ground with regard to the question of obligation.

I now come to what we think the situation requires of us. For many years we have had a long-standing friendship with France. I remember well the feeling in the House—and my own feeling—for I spoke on the subject, I think, when the late Government made their agreement with France—the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations, who had had perpetual differences in the past, had cleared these differences away; I remember saying, I think, that it seemed to me that some benign influence had been at work to produce the cordial atmosphere that had made that possible. But how far that friendship entails obligation—it has been a friendship between the nations and ratified by the nations—how far that entails an obligation, let every man look into his own heart, and his own feelings, and construe the extent of the obligation for himself. I construe it myself as I feel it, but I do not wish to urge upon anyone else more than their feelings dictate as to what they should feel about the obligation. The House, individually and collectively, may judge for itself. I speak my personal view, and I have given the House my own feeling in the matter.

The French fleet is now in the Mediterranean, and the northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. The French fleet being concentrated in the Mediterranean, the situation is very different from what it used to be, because the friendship which has grown up between the two countries has given them a sense of security that there was nothing to be feared from us.

The French coasts are absolutely undefended. The French fleet is in the Mediterranean, and has for some years been concentrated there because of the feeling of confidence and friendship which has existed between the two countries. My own feeling is that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought, and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside, and see this going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing. I believe that would be the feeling of this country. There are times when one feels that if these circumstances actually did arise, it would be a feeling which would spread with irresistible force throughout the land.

But I also want to look at the matter without sentiment, and from the point of view of British interests, and it is on that that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the House. If you say nothing at this moment, what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean? If she leaves it there, with no statement from us as to what we will do, she leaves her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended, at the mercy of a German fleet coming down the Channel to do as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death between them. If we say nothing, it may be that the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. We are in the presence of a European conflagration; can anybody set limits to the consequences that may arise out of it? Let us assume that to-day we stand aside in an attitude of neturality, saying, "No, we cannot undertake and engage to help either party in this conflict." Let us suppose the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean; and let us assume that the consequences—which are already tremendous in what has happened in Europe even to countries which are at peace—in fact, equally whether countries are at peace or at war—let us assume that out of that come consequences unforeseen, which make it necessary at a sudden moment that, in defence of vital British interests, we should go to war; and let us assume—which is quite possible—that Italy, who is now neutral—because, as I understand, she considers that this war is an aggressive war, and the Triple Alliance being a defensive alliance her obligation did not arise—let us assume that consequences which are not yet foreseen and which perfectly legitimately consulting her own interests, make Italy depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced in defence of vital British interests ourselves to fight—what then will be the position in the Mediterranean? It might be that at some critical moment those consequences would be forced upon us because our trade routes in the Mediterranean might be vital to this country.

Nobody can say that in the course of the next few weeks there is any particular trade route, the keeping open of which may not be vital to this country. What will be our position then? We have not kept a fleet in the Mediterranean which is equal to dealing alone with a combination of other fleets in the Mediterranean. It would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships to the Mediterranean, and we might have exposed this country from our negative attitude at the present moment to the most appalling risk. I say that from the point of view of British interests. We feel strongly that France was entitled to know—and to know at once—whether or not in the event of attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts she could depend upon British support. In that emergency, and in these compelling circumstances, yesterday afternoon I gave to the French Ambassador the following statement:—

> "I am authorised to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power. This assurance is, of course, subject to the policy of His Majesty's Governmen

receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

I read that to the House, not as a declaration of war on our part, not as entailing immediate aggressive action on our part, but as binding us to take aggressive action should that contingency arise. Things move very hurriedly from hour to hour. Fresh news comes in, and I cannot give this in any very formal way; but I understand that the German Government would be prepared, if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality, to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coast of France. I have only heard that shortly before I came to the House, but it is far too narrow an engagement for us. And, Sir, there is the more serious consideration—becoming more serious every hour—there is the question of the neutrality of Belgium.

I shall have to put before the House at some length what is our position in regard to Belgium. The governing factor is the treaty of 1839, but this is a treaty with a history—a history accumulated since. In 1870, when there was war between France and Germany, the question of the neutrality of Belgium arose, and various things were said. Amongst other things, Prince Bismarck gave an assurance to Belgium that—confirming his verbal assurance, he gave in writing a declaration which he said was superfluous in reference to the treaty in existence—that the German Confederation and its allies would respect the neutrality of Belgium, it being always understood that that neutrality would be respected by the other belligerent powers. That is valuable as a recognition in 1870 on the part of Germany of the sacredness of these treaty rights.

What was our own attitude? The people who laid down the attitude of the British Government were Lord Granville in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. Lord Granville on the 8th August, 1870, used these words. He said:—

"We might have explained to the country and to foreign nations, that we could not think this country was bound either morally or internationally, or that its interests were concerned in the maintenance of the neutrality of Belgium; though this course might have had some conveniences, though it might have been easy to adhere to it, though it might have saved us from some immediate danger, it is a course which Her Majesty's Government thought it impossible to adopt in the name of the country with any due regard to the country's honour or to the country's interests."

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows two days later:—

"There is, I admit, the obligation of the treaty. It is not necessary, nor would time permit me, to enter into the complicated question of the nature of the obligations of that treaty; but I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion, that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it, irrespectively altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises. The great authorities upon foreign policy to whom I have been accustomed to listen, such as Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, never to my knowledge took that rigid and, if I may venture to say so, that impracticable view of the guarantee. The circumstance, that there is already an existing guarantee in force, is, of necessity, an important fact, and a weighty element in the case, to which we are bound to give full and ample consideration. There is also this further consideration, the force of which we must all feel most deeply, and that is, the common interests against the unmeasured aggrandisement of any Power whatever."

The treaty is an old treaty—1830—and that was the view taken of it in 1870. It is one of those treaties which are founded, not only on consideration for Belgium, which benefits under the treaty, but in the interests of those who guarantee the neutrality of Belgium. The honour and interests are, at least, as strong to-day as in 1870, and we cannot take a more narrow view or a less serious view of our obligations, and of the importance of those obligations, than was taken by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1870.

I will read to the House what took place last week on this subject. When mobilisation was beginning, I knew that this question must be a most important element in our policy—a most important subject for the House of Commons. I telegraphed at the same time in similar terms to both Paris and Berlin to say that it was essential for us to know whether the French and German Governments respectively were prepared to undertake an engagement to respect the neutrality of Belgium. These are the replies. I got from the French Government this reply:—

"The French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity, in order to assure the defence of her security, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. The President of the Republic spoke of it to the King of the Belgians, and the French Minister at Brussels has spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day."

a great disaster—if, in a crisis of this magnitude, we were not enabled to make provision—far more needed now than it was under the simpler conditions that prevailed in the old days—for all the various ramifications and developments of expenditure which the existence of a state of war between the great Powers of Europe must entailed on any one of them.

I am asking also in my character of Secretary of State for War—a position which I held until this morning—for a Supplementary Estimate for men for the Army. Perhaps the Committee will allow me for a moment just to say on that personal matter that I took upon myself the office of Secretary of State for War under conditions, upon which I need not go back but which are fresh in the minds of everyone, in the hope and with the object that the condition of things in the Army, which all of us deplored, might speedily be brought to an end and complete confidence re-established. I believe that is the case; in fact, I know it to be. There is no more loyal and united body, no body in which the spirit and habit of discipline are more deeply ingrained and cherished than in the British Army. Glad as I should have been to continue the work of that office, and I would have done so under normal conditions, it would not be fair to the Army, it would not be just to the country, that any Minister should divide his attention between that Department and another, still less that the First Minister of the Crown, who has to look into the affairs of all departments and who is ultimately responsible for the whole policy of the Cabinet, should give, as he could only give, perfunctory attention to the affairs of our Army in a great war. I am very glad to say that a very distinguished soldier and administrator, in the person of Lord Kitchener, with that great public spirit and patriotism that everyone would expect from him, at my request stepped into the breach. Lord Kitchener, as everyone knows, is not a politician. His association with the Government as a Member of the Cabinet for this purpose must not be taken as in any way identifying him with any set of political opinions. He has, at a great public emergency, responded to a great public call, and I am certain he will have with him, in the discharge of one of the most arduous tasks that has ever fallen upon a Minister, the complete confidence of all parties and all opinions.

I am asking on his behalf for the Army power to increase the number of men of all ranks, in addition to the number already voted, by no less than 500,000. I am certain the Committee will not refuse its sanction, for we are encouraged to ask for it not only by our own sense of the gravity and the necessities of the case, but by the knowledge that India is prepared to send us certainly two Divisions, and that every one of our self-governing Dominions, spontaneously and unasked, has already tendered to the utmost limits of their possibilities, both in men and in money, every help they can afford to the Empire in a moment of need. Sir, the Mother Country must set the example, while she responds with gratitude and affection to those filial overtures from the outlying members of her family.

Sir, I will say no more. This is not an occasion for controversial discussion. In all that I have said, I believe I have not gone, either in the statement of our case or in my general description of the provision we think it necessary to make, beyond the strict bounds of truth. It is not my purpose—it is not the purpose of any patriotic man—to inflame feeling, to indulge in rhetoric, to excite international animosities. The occasion is far too grave for that. We have a great duty to perform, we have a great trust to fulfil, and confidently we believe that Parliament and the country will enable us to do it.

No. 1092-W.—In continuation of the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1091-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

DESPATCHES FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN RESPECTING AN OFFICIAL GERMAN ORGANISATION FOR INFLUENCING THE PRESS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

No. 1.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received March 2.*)

Berlin, February 27, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a report on the establishment, under Government control, of a powerful secret association for the purpose of influencing the foreign press in the interest of the German export trade and of the spread of German influence generally.

I have, etc.,
W. E. GOSCHEN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Report.

FOR some time past a variety of schemes had been ventilated in the press with the object of improving German prestige abroad. It was said that in certain foreign parts Germany was being persistently and wrongfully abused, that she could obtain no fair hearing because the press of those distant countries was in hands hostile to any German enterprise, and because the telegraphic agencies serving those countries were equally biassed. An "*Association for World-Commerce*" was to have remedied this evil by a persistent pro-German propaganda in the countries most bitterly complained of. It was hoped that the necessary funds could have been raised by contributions from all the trading and industrial societies interested in the German export trade, and, in view of the supreme importance to Germany of her export trade, it was intended that agents of the Association should be sent and stationed abroad to assist the exporting industries by timely advice and an active policy generally, such as private individuals could pursue more effectively than officials.

The opportunity for realising this scheme seemed to offer itself under the following circumstances. A plan was being prepared to start a German-American Economic Society. Similar societies with an application to other countries already exist—*e.g.*, a German-Argentine Society, a German-Canadian Society, a German-Russian Society, etc. The foundation of a German-American Society had been advocated in connection with the revision of the American tariff which gave German industries new chances of an intensified export to the United States. As was natural in any matters dealing with German-American affairs, M. Ballin, of the Hamburg-America Line, was approached to take the matter in hand. He consented. Under his inspiration the idea of a German-American Society was abandoned and the idea of a World Society was substituted. A preliminary meeting was held at which the various German-foreign societies were represented; there were present also representatives of the "Central Association of German Industrials," and of its great rival, the "Federation of Industrials," as well as of most of the leading industrial firms. Internal dissensions, however, soon appeared, and several important members sent in their resignations.

The details of the foundation were to have been settled at a meeting convened for the 26th February; to-day the whole scheme stands prorogued *sine die*. If it is ever realised its plan will have to be considerably altered. In the meantime the original plan of a German-American Society has been revived. This society is, in fact, to be constituted in Berlin early in March in the form orginally intended.

It would seem strange had M. Ballin so readily accepted defeat. The explanation lies in the fact that, at the request of very highly-placed persons, his interest has been transferred to another more delicate and more or less secret organisation, devised to undertake those duties of M. Ballin's would-be "Weltverein" which concerned the German reputation abroad.

A short time ago, a meeting, of which the secret has been well kept, was convened in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of which Dr. Hamann, the notorious head of the Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office, was the originator and at which the Foreign Secretary himself was present. The meeting was attended by members of the leading industrial concerns of this country: the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-America Company, the Deutsche Bank, the

Disconto Gesellschaft, the Allgemeine Electricitatsgesellschaft, Siemens and Halske, the Schuckert Works, Krupp, the Cruson Works, etc. They formed a private company with the purpose of "furthering the German industrial prestige abroad"—a conveniently vague purpose. The company will be financed by private subscriptions and by a Government grant. The sum at first suggested as a necessary revenue from private subscription was 12,500*l.*, but the company present at the first meeting was so enthusiastic that it definitely promised annual subscriptions amounting to 25,000*l.* The Government will add 12,500*l.* per annum—the whole Secret Service Fund, in fact, at the disposal of the Imperial Foreign Office for similar purposes (*e.g.*, for the payment of subsidies to certain papers abroad).

The company has entered into an agreement with the "*Agence Havas*" that the latter will in future only publish news concerning Germany if supplied through "*Wolff's Telegraphen-Bureau.*" The latter will receive its German news exclusively from the new company. The company intends to make a similar arrangement with Reuter's Telegraphic Bureau for those foreign countries in which Reuter controls telegraphic communications. If Reuter declines, the "*Deutsche Kabelgesellschaft,*" a smaller German news agency supplying telegrams from certain countries (*e.g.*, Mexico) and working in agreement with Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau, is to be financed by the new company to run a service in competition to Reuter's.

All the concerns represented at the meeting have furthermore agreed to pay into the company's hotchpot the very vast sums which they are accustomed to spend abroad for their advertisements in foreign papers. The total of this item alone is believed to be not less than 25,000*l.* per annum—so the annual sum available for the purpose of the new company will reach a total of 50,000*l.* to 75,000*l.* The company will in future issue the advertisements of its members only to those foreign papers which publish German information originating exclusively from the new company, which is to be regarded as the only authentic source of information concerning Germany and all things German. This information they are to receive free of cost or at a nominal sum—so that the willing foreign papers will derive very material benefits from their collaboration with the company; *viz.*, lucrative advertisements and free matter written in the language of the country in which the papers are published. The foreign press is to be watched by the company's agents appointed in the various foreign centres. Any incorrect reports are to be telegraphed home and corrected by telegrams issued by the company. The countries in which the system is to be immediately inaugurated are chiefly the South American States and those of the Far East, but the system is to embrace all countries outside Europe. The German cable rates for press telegrams are to be reduced in the interests of the new company.

It is difficult to say whether the evil which the new company is to remedy really exists or exists to any perceptible extent, but it is certain that a very influential private company has been called into existence with every official encouragement commanding an enormous revenue for the purposes of a pro-German newspaper propaganda. Whether the evil exists or not—the money will be spent on secret service to popularise Germany abroad. It does not seem to have occurred to the promoters of the scheme that they are preparing the ground for a vast system of international blackmail—hardly a proper way to reach the desired end.

* NOTE.—Information since furnished to the Foreign Office has conclusively established that such an agreement, whilst apparently intended by the German Company, was not in fact entered into, or indeed ever contemplated, by the *Agence Havas.*

No.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received April* 6.)

Berlin, April 3, 1914.

Sir,

IN my despatch of the 27th February last concerning the secret foundation of a German society to supply the foreign press of certain countries with news favourable to Germany and German interests, it was foreshadowed that German cable rates for press telegrams would probably be reduced in the interests of the new society.

I have the honour now to report that, in fact, reduced rates for telegrams to the United States, Canada, Argentine, Chile, Peru, and the German colonies are to come into operation, as from the 1st April 1914. These telegrams, which are to be officially known as week-end telegrams, will be admitted at a reduced rate between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight, to be delivered on Monday or Tuesday respectively. These week-end telegrams must have reached the cable station at Emden before midnight on Saturday, but can be handed in at any telegraph office in the course of the week.

The rates, which in some cases represent a reduction to one-fourth of the usual rates fixed, are :—

	Pfennings per word.
To New York, Canada, Argentine, Chile, Peru (minimum charge for each telegram 20 M.)	80
To Togo and Cameroons (minimum charge 18 M.)	90
To German South-West Africa (minimum charge 15 M.)	75

Negotiations are pending for extending the week-end telegram service to other distant countries.

Telegrams sent to the United States or Canada are sent at the reduced rate only to New York or Montreal respectively; thence they are forwarded either free of charge, by letter, or at the local telegram rates per word by telegram.

I have, &c.,

W. E. GOSCHEN.

No. 3.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir E. Grey.—(*Received May* 4.)

Sir, *Berlin May* 2, 1914.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to report that according to an announcement in the "North German Gazette," the system of reduced rates for what are called "week-end telegrams" is to be extended as from the 1st instant to Cape Colony, Natal, The Orange Free State, Transvaal, South and North Rhodesia, Nyasaland, British India, Burma, Ceylon, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and Labuan, under the conditions described in my above-mentioned despatch.

The rates are as follows:—

	Pfennings per word.
To Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal	70
To South Rhodesia, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and Labuan . . .	80
To North Rhodesia and Nyasaland	95
To British India, Burma, and Ceylon	50

I have, &c.,

W. E. GOSCHEN.

No. 4.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June* 12.)

Sir, *Berlin, June* 9, 1914.

I HAD the honour, in my despatch of the 27th February last, to explain a scheme under which a society had been founded with the object of supplying the foreign press, by telegraph, with information favourable to Germany generally and to German industrial enterprise in particular. I have since transmitted lists of the countries to which, under the name of "week-end telegrams," the cable rates have been very considerably reduced to assist the propaganda of the said society.

I to day have the honour to forward a translation of a cutting from the "Deutsche Export Revue," of the 5th June, 1914, in which the existence of the scheme is, for the first time, as far as I know, admitted in public print.

The "Deutsche Export Revue," which is published in Berlin, is a weekly periodical devoted to the interests of the German export trade. It is regarded as well informed, and enjoys a good reputation generally.

The article confirms the various particulars set out in my despatch; it confirms more especially the fact that the Imperial Foreign Office is supporting the scheme with an annual subscription of 12,500*l.*, paid out of its secret service fund. It supplies a list of the members of the society, the names of the directors, &c. The last paragraph of the article merits special attention on account of a certain refreshing ingenuousness.

I am informed that the order has gone forth from high official quarters not to reproduce or in any way to refer to this article, as its inadvertent publication is not unnaturally considered extremely inopportune and embarrassing.

I have, &c.,

W. E. GOSCHEN.

Enclosure in No. 4.

EXTRACT FROM THE "DEUTSCHE EXPORT REVUE" OF JUNE 5, 1914.

GERMANY'S WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC AIMS.

A Syndicate for the supply of News Abroad.

Our readers will remember that one of the items in the programme of the German Association for World Commerce was the establishment of a new service abroad on generous lines. Whilst the other parts of the Association's programme met with hostile criticism as soon as they became known, the proposed service for the supply of news abroad was greeted with general sympathy, as such activity promised to have a useful effect on our foreign relations. The failure to organize the Association for World Commerce seemed unhappily to render it doubtful whether the organisation of the news service could be realised

It is all the more gratifying that, according to information which has reached us from well-informed quarters, the scheme for a German news service in foreign countries has by no means been abandoned, but that, on the contrary, an extensive organisation is actually doing work in the desired direction.

A German syndicate was very quietly formed a few weeks ago for the purposes of this foreign news service. It uses the organisation of a news agency already in existence; its activity is gradually to be extended over the whole globe. Its main object will be to reply in an appropriate form to the prejudiced news concerning Grmany and to the attacks made upon her, and by the judicious publication of newspapers inspiring the necessary articles to spread abroad the knowledge of the true state of German industry and of Germany's cultural achievements.

We are in a position to give the following information concerning the organisation of the enterprise. It is presided over by a directorate, consisting of three men, *viz.* :—

Privy Councillor von Borsig;
"Landrath" Roetger (retired); and
Herr Schacht, a director of the Deutsche Bank.

A special administrative board, the main duty of which it is to make suggestions as to the organisation and the methods of reporting, comprises among others :—

Professor Duisburg, of the dye works, "Bayer";
Herr Hagen, of the Disconto Gesellschaft;
Commercial Councillor Hasenclever, of Remscheid;
Herr Hermann Hecht, of Berlin;
Director Heineken, of the North German Lloyd;
Director Helfferich, of the Deutsche Bank;
Director Huldermann, of the Hamburg-America Line;
Director Kosegarten, of the "Deutsche Waffen-und Munitions-Fabrik";
Herr von Langen, of the Disconto Gesellschaft;
Privy Councillor Rathenau;
Director Reuter, of the Maschinen Fabrik, Duisburg;
Director Salomonsohn, of the Disconto Gesellschaft;
Privy Councillor von Siemens;
Herr Edmond Bohler, Hamburg, &c., &c.

The management will be entrusted to two managers, Herr Asch and Dr. Hansen. The former has for years edited several foreign news agencies; the latter is known to the readers of the "Deutsche Export Revue" through a series of articles dealing with the question of a supply of news covering the whole world.

For the present the enterprise has taken the form of a loose syndicate constituted for three years, which is, later on, to be replaced by a more systematic form of organisation. The annual subscription payable by the firms which are members amounts to a minimum of 50*l*. It is a significant fact that the Imperial Foreign Office has voted a grant of 12,500*l*. towards the expenses of the syndicate, provided the same amount is contributed by German industrial houses. As the subscriptions and the contributions by the latter already exceed the sum of 12,500*l*., the contribution from the Foreign Office funds seems secured. As every firm subscribing a sum of 50*l*. has a vote, or, rather, as for every 50*l*. subscribed the subscriber receives a vote, it may be expected that the Imperial Foreign Office will have a powerful and decisive influence upon the management of the syndicate generally and upon the development of the news service in particular.

We further learn that efforts are now being made to induce the joint German and Foreign Economic Societies to join the syndicate, as these societies embrace pre-eminently merchants and manufacturers interested in the German foreign trade. These societies, it is true, appear to be still divided in their opinion concerning the new enterprise—at least, so far no definite decision has been arrived at.

It is believed that an increasing membership will make it possible to establish a reserve fund out of subscriptions and voluntary contributions received, so that, later on, the interest of the reserve fund may suffice to defray the expenses of the news service. It is also hoped that the foreign press may eventually be induced to pay for the news supplied. Finally, it is intended to send journalists to the various countries who are there to busy themselves in favour of German interests in the manner indicated above.

The task which the syndicate has set itself is in itself worthy of acknowledgment. But only the future can show whether the task can be accomplished in the manner indicated. We are of opinion that good results could be achieved, and perhaps with greater success, by utilising the German legations and consulates abroad, if ample funds for this purpose were placed at the disposal of the official departments. At the same time, the joint German and Foreign Economic Societies might well, as indeed some of them already do, work quietly for a better appreciation abroad of the state of German industry and of German cultural progress. The intended despatch of journalists we believe, however, in any case to be a mistake, as it would certainly soon become common talk in the editorial offices in the several places abroad that they represent a syndicate officially supported by the German Empire. If such things are intended, it would be better to fall back upon gentlemen who are already in touch with the respective editorial offices, and who could serve German interests without attracting so much attention as would journalists sent out of the purpose.

No. 1093-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1092-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EVENTS LEADING TO THE RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

No. 1.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 3, 1914.

TURKISH ships building in Great Britain.

Arrangements are being made with the firm of Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. for His Majesty's Government to take over the Turkish battleship "Osman I" now building with that firm.

Please inform Turkish Government that His Majesty's Government are anxious to take over the contract.

No. 2.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 4.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 3, 1914.

GRAND VIZIER and Minister of the Interior spoke to me with some vexation of the detention of Turkish ship, which they seemed to consider an unfriendly act as Turkey is not at war. Minister of the Interior referred to the very heavy financial sacrifices by which this ship had been paid for with money borrowed at a rate amounting to interest at 20 per cent.

No. 3.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 4.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 4, 1914.

GRAND VIZIER to-day renewed assurances that Turkey intends to observe strict neutrality. Mobilisation had been decided upon only because it would take months to complete, and because the Government wished not to be taken by surprise in case of aggression by Bulgaria, though they had also been alarmed by rumours of action by Russia—attributable, I think, to German Ambassador. Retention of German military mission meant nothing and had no political significance. He regarded them as Turkish employés who were doing good work, and, as they had offered to remain, it would have been ungracious to refuse.

No. 4.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 4, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 3rd August.*

I am sure Turkish Government will understand necessity for His Majesty's Government to keep all warships available in England for their own needs in this crisis.

Financial and other loss to Turkey will receive all due consideration, and is subject of sincere regret to His Majesty's Government. You should inform Grand Vizier.

* See No. 2.

No. 5.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 7, 1914

IF Turkey remains neutral and Egypt remains quiet, and should no unforeseen circumstances arise, His Majesty's Government do not propose to alter the status of Egypt.

A report has reached me that it is being alleged that the annexation of Egypt is under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

You should emphatically contradict this to the Turkish Government, and say that we have no intention of injuring Turkey, and you should add an assurance in the sense of the first paragraph.

No. 6.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 9, 1914.

AN official communiqué was recently published here which showed a distinctly hostile tone towards Great Britain. This communiqué dealt with the requisition of the Turkish warships by His Majesty's Government. The Grand Vizier has told me that Turkish Government had to pretend to the Turkish public, as the latter had subscribed towards the purchase money for the vessels, that they were taking a stronger line than really was the case. He said, however, that we should not attach too much importance to publications of this kind.

Public opinion is daily growing more excited, and I think that if His Majesty's Government were able to give an assurance that Turkey would have the ships, if possible, on the conclusion of hostilities, such an assurance would have a soothing effect.

I have received a most emphatic assurance from the Grand Vizier that nothing will induce Turkey to join Austria and Germany as long as he remains in power. His position is strong enough to give a certain value to this assurance.

No. 7.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 11, 1914.

A REPORT has reached me from vice-consul at the Dardanelles, dated evening of the 10th August, that two large warships, thought to be the "Goeben" and the "Breslau," have entered the Straits, and that the German consul went to meet them. Arrival of these vessels at Nagara late on same evening was reported in a second telegram.

No. 8.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 11, 1914.

I LEARN that at 8-30 P.M. last night "Goeben" and "Breslau" reached the Dardanelles. These ships should not be allowed to pass through the Straits, and they should either leave within twenty-four hours, or be disarmed and laid up. You should point out to the Turkish Government that these are the duties entailed upon them by their neutrality, and that His Majesty's Government expect that they will act up to their obligations.

No. 9.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 12.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 11, 1914.

MY telegram of 11th August.*

The Ottoman Government have bought "Goeben" and "Breslau." Officers and men will be allowed to return to Germany. Grand Vizier told me that purchase was due to our detention of "Sultan Osman." They must have ship to bargain with regard to question of the islands on equal terms with Greece, and it was in no way directed against Russia, the idea of which he scouted.

He formally asked that the British naval mission might be allowed to remain.

*See No. 7.

No. 10.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 12.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 11, 1914.

FOLLOWING from Consul, Dardanelles, to-day :—

"The large German ship has just left for Constantinople.

"Boats from small German ship have perquisitioned our ships here, and destroyed Marconi apparatus on French ships under threat of sinking them.

"We have protested, demanding disarmament or expulsion of German ship before night.

"It seems that they desire to force Turkey into war."

Military authorities seem to have completely lost their heads. British ships are capriciously detained at Dardanelles, and port officials here are refusing to issue papers to outgoing vessels.

No. 11.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 12, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 11th August.†

If the crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau" are returned to Germany at once and if the transfer of those vessels to Turkey is *bonâ fide*, so that they can only reappear as Turkish ships with Turkish crews, there seems no reason that the British naval mission should be withdrawn.

†See No. 9.

No. 12.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey—(Received August 13.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople August* 12, 1914.

I SAW the Grand Vizier this moning and made strong representations to him against restrictions of free passage of the Straits, which the military authorities are now imposing under various pretexts. I said they had been holding up passenger and grain ships in the Dardanelles, refusing to deliver papers to ships wishing to leave Constantinople, and ordering grain ships to return to Constantinople at their caprice.

The Grant Vizier admitted that the War Office had been most high handed in their action, in violation of international obligations.

It seems that the Minister of War has now got entirely out of hand, and I gather that he alone is responsible for the present situation. Matters are undoubtedly becoming serious, but a Cabinet Council is being held this afternoon, and I hope I may be able afterwards to report some improvement.

I should add that all foreign shipping is affected by the restrictions to which I have alluded above.

No. 13.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 12, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 11th August.*

You should at once point out to Grand Vizier that Turkish Government must not permit German ships to commit acts of war in the Straits, and ask why British merchant ships are detained.

* See No. 10.

No. 14.

Tewfik Pasha to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 13.)

L'AMBASSADEUR de Turquie présente ses compliments à Sir E. Grey et a l'honneur de communiquer ci-dessous à son Excellence le texte du télégramme qu'il vient de recevoir à l'instant de son Gouvernement :

"Pour ne laisser subsister aucun doute sur l'attitude pacifique que le Gouvernement Impérial a décidé d'observer dans les conflits actuels, je vous informe derechef qu'il est résolu de garder stricte neutralite."

Ambassade impériale ottomane, Londres, le 13 août 1914.

(Translation.)

THE Turkish Ambassador presents his compliments to Sir E. Grey and has the honour to communicate herewith the text of a telegram just received from his Government, which runs as follows :—

"In order that there may be no doubt as to the pacific attitude which the Turkish Government have decided to observe in the existing struggle, I inform you forthwith that they are determined to maintain strict neutrality."

Turkish Embassy, London, August 13, 1914.

No. 15.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 14, 1914.

ADMIRAL LIMPUS has received promise from Minister of Marine that his Excellency will make crews for the "Goeben" and "Breslau." This will take time, but nevertheless it will be done; and his Excellency has undertaken to hand over the two ships bodily to the British admiral.

Admiral Limpus informs me that a month will probably elapse before "Sultan Selim" (late "Goeben") can be even moved by the Turkish crew; but the formalities of transfer may be complete technically in a day or two. Further delay in taking delivery from the Germans is unavoidable.

Minister of Marine declared there was no intention of sending the ships outside Sea of Marmora until the end of the war.

No. 16.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 15, 1914.

ADMIRAL LIMPUS and all officers of British Naval Mission have suddenly been replaced in their executive command by Turkish officers, and have been ordered to continue work at Ministry of Marine if they remain. Although I have been given to understand by a member of the Government that they are still anxious to get officers and crew of the "Goeben" and "Breslau" out of Turkey, this will probably mean retention of mechanics and technical experts at least, which will create most dangerous situation here.

No. 17.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 16, 1914.

AS soon as French and Russian Ambassadors are similarly instructed, you are authorised to declare to Turkish Government that if Turkey will observe scrupulous neutrality during the war England, France, and Russia will uphold her independence and integrity against any enemies that may wish to utilise the general European complication in order to attack her.

No. 18.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 16, 1914.

THIS morning Grand Vizier assured me again most solemnly that Turkish neutrality would be maintained. That Germany was doing her utmost to compromise the Turkish Government he did not deny, and he went so far as to admit that there was a danger of provoking Russia if Turkey lent herself to German designs which it served Turkey's interests to acquiesce in. This ambiguous expression no doubt refers to the fact that a certain number of German experts will be left on "Goeben" and "Breslau," owing to the inability of the Turks to handle those ships themselves. It would have been an impossible situation for Admiral Limpus, if he had had under his direct orders a mixed crew of Turks and Germans, and perhaps reason of his withdrawal from executive command may lie in this consideration.

The "Goeben" and "Breslau" are at present lying off Constantinople. The Grand Vizier has assured me that there is no intention of moving them from Marmora. They are now flying the Ottoman flag under nominal command of Turkish officer, and have been transferred. This at least is a good sign.

No. 19.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 16, 1914.

I HAVE received the following telegram, dated the 15th August, from His Majesty's vice-consul at Dardanelles:—

"A new field of mines has been laid in the zone formerly sown with mines of observation type. It may be assumed that these latter had previously been removed.

"The new contact mines, to the number of forty-one, were laid by the 'Mtibah' from Kephez to Suandere in a double line. Seven were kept on the ship, and the twenty-four from the 'Selanik,' which is proceeding to Constantinople, were also taken on board.

"The 'Lily Rickmers,' a German ship which has arrived here, carries a wireless installation."

No. 20.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 18.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 18, 1914

I HAVE been accorded most cordial reception upon my return to my post by the Grand Vizier, of whom I enquired whether the German crews would be removed soon, and what guarantee he would give that the "Goeben" and "Breslau" would be used neither against Great Britain nor against Russia. I also expressed my surprise that the Turkish Government should be apparently entirely under German influence, and that they should have committed such a serious breach of neutrality as was involved by their action in the matter of the German ships.

His Highness said that he deeply deplored this breach of neutrality, which he could not deny. He begged me to give him time to get rid of German crews, which he promised he would do gradually, but until arrival of Turkish transport with crews from London, Turkish Government had no crew to replace Germans.

His Highness added that he had protested against the action of the "Breslau" in boarding British and French ships at the Dardanelles, and he expressed the hope that I would not take too serious a view of that incident.

Situation is delicate, but I have great hopes that if His Majesty's Government will exercise patience, it may yet be saved; for Grand Vizier solemly assured me that neither the "Goeben" nor the "Breslau" would go into the Black Sea or the Mediterranean.

His Highness said that seizure of Turkish ships building in England by His Majesty's Government had caused the whole crisis, and, as almost every Turkish subject had subscribed towards their purchase, a terrible impression had been made throughout Turkey, where British attitude had been attributed to intention to assist Greece in aggressive designs against Turkey. Turkish population would have understood if Great Britain had paid for the ships, or if she had promised to return them when the war was over; but as it was it looked like robbery. Germans had not been slow to exploit the situation, of which they had taken every advantage.

His Highness was much impressed and relieved when I informed him of the declaration authorised in your telegram of the 16th August.* He said that this would be of enormous assistance to him, and he assured me that I need not be anxious lest Turkey should be drawn into war with Great Britain or with Russia. The present crisis would pass.

I am convinced of the absolute personal sincerity of Grand Vizier in these utterances.

* No. 17.

No. 21.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 18, 1914.

I told the Turkish Ambassador, who had expressed uneasiness as to our intentions towards Turkey, that Turkey would have nothing to fear from us, and that her integrity would be preserved in any conditions of peace which affected the Near East, provided that she preserved a real neutrality during the war, made the "Breslau" and "Goeben" entirely Turkish by sending away the German crews of these vessels, and gave all ordinary facilities to British merchant vessels.

No. 22.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 19, 1914.

In view of the possibility that a *coup d'État* may be attempted with the assistance of the "Goeben," in co-operation with the military authorities under German influence,

who exercise complete control, I wish to make it clear that in my opinion the precaution of presence of British fleet at the Dardanelles is wise. I am anxious to avoid any misunderstanding as to the gravity of the situation, notwithstanding the assurances received from the Grand Vizier.

No. 23.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 20)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople August* 19, 1914.

I saw the Grand Vizier on the afternoon of 17th August, and made strong representations to him with regard to the detention of vessels laden with cargoes consigned from Russian ports to the Mediterranean.

He promised to give immediate instructions that ships should be allowed to proceed.

The port authorities were undoubtedly instructed yesterday morning to permit seven ships loaded with grain and one with petroleum for the Mediterranean, and one ship with coal for the Danube, to depart, but this permission was cancelled later.

It appears from this as if the military party, supported by the Germans, were determined to reassert themselves, and that a serious conflict of authority has arisen.

I propose to see Grand Vizier, whom I was unable to see last night, as early as possible this morning, and to insist upon his carrying out of his promise with regard to laden ships.

If these are permitted to leave, only four ships will remain, and no others have arrived since yesterday.

Of these four ships only one is in a position to leave immediately, but their case is different to that of the nine ships mentioned above, of which the cargoes have never touched Turkish soil, and which are covered by treaties guaranteeing free passage of the Straits at all times, thus making their detention a far more serious matter.

No. 24.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 21.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 20, 1914.

MINISTER of Marine came to see me to-day and expressed his relief at being able to talk to me freely.

He put forward the following proposal :—

Firstly, that the Capitulations should be abolished immediately. I pointed out the difficulty of this, and he suggested that the Minister of Finance should come and discuss the question with me.

Secondly, he demanded the immediate return of the two Turkish battleships acquired by His Majesty's Government at the commencement of the war. I told him that this was impossible, but that I would endeavour to obtain as good terms as possible for them, and that I hoped they would not be needed during the war, and would soon be returned to Turkey ; in the meanwhile they should be regarded as a loan from Turkey to a friend.

Thirdly, he asked for renunciation of any interference with the internal affairs of Turkey. This need not be taken seriously, and is, of course, an absurd proposal.

Fourthly, he asked that if Bulgaria should intervene against the Triple *Entente*, Western Thrace should be given back to Turkey.

Fifthly, he wanted the restoration of the Greek islands. I told him that this was impossible, and he finally agreed to the basis arranged just before the present war broke out

His final proposal was that the Allied Powers should undertake to oblige the Triple Alliance to accept any agreements which might be reached with respect to the Capitulations.

Our conversation was of the friendliest description, and at its close the Minister of Marine asked whether I would sanction the chartering of a British oil-tank steamer now at Tenedos to convey oil from Constanza. I asked him the purposes for which this oil was required, and he replied that it was for use in Turkish destroyers. I said that I thought that such a request, when the German crews of the "Breslau" and "Goeben" were masters of the situation here, would greatly surprise His Majesty's Government, and he replied that he did not wish to create any suspicion in their minds, and would therefore withdraw his request, adding that any suspicion that the German ships would be allowed to attack our shipping was absurd.

I said that, although I personally believed in the sincerity of his assurances, there seemed to be no doubt that the German admiral was now the master here. Minister seemed greatly surprised at this, but finally asked me to assure you that he would open the Dardanelles to the British fleet, if the German crews would not leave the two ships when he told them to do so.

No. 25.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 21.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 20, 1914.

FOLLOWING from His Majesty's vice-consul, Dardanelles, dated 19th August:—

"Passages were stopped this afternoon, while seventeen more mines were laid in a zig zag line along one side of the channel, which has been rendered extremely narrow. There is a heavy oil-steamer to pass to-morrow, and it may not be easy.

"Mines remain, but I suspect that there are more on board 'Rickmers.'

"Weber Pasha, who has returned with other German officers, is believed to be on board the latter vessel.

"Several Hotchkiss guns have arrived and have been mounted on both sides of the Straits commanding minefield."

No. 26.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 21, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 12th August.*

Reply to representations received from Porte expresses regrets for unfortunate incident of which British merchant vessels at Dardanelles were object, and gives formal assurances that similar acts shall not occur again Explanation of detention of ships given in Porte's note is that in consequence of some mines having been detached from their moorings, authorities had prevented vessels from continuing their voyage until mines had been picked up, in order to avoid accidents.

No mention is made of real reason, which was wish of military authorities to requistion grain and other cargoes.

* See No. 13.

No. 27.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 21, 1914.

I WAS informed by the Grand Vizier to-night that he wanted all the support that the Triple *Entente* could give him, and that the sooner they could give a written declaration respecting the independence and integrity of Turkey the better.

A sharp struggle, which may come to a head at any moment, is in progress between the Moderates and the German party, headed by the Minister for War, and is meanwhile creating anarchy here.

Marshal Liman* and the German Ambassador are recklessly striving to force the Turks into declaring war on Russia, in which case the "Goeben" and "Breslau" would presumably sail for the Black Sea. They are prepared to achieve this object, if necessary, by a *coup d'État*, making the Minister of War dictator.

It is said that the Dardanelles forts have German garrisons, and that the "Goeben," which has been slightly damaged, will be repaired by the 2nd September, or possibly earlier.

* Head of the German Military Mission in Turkey.

No. 28.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 22, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 20th August.†

The demands made by the Turkish Government are excessive; we do not, however, wish to refuse all discussion, and you may, therefore, as soon as the French and Russian Ambassadors have received similar instructions, address the following communication to the Porte:—

"If the Turkish Government will repatriate immediately the German officers and crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," will give a written assurance that all facilities shall be furnished for the peaceful and uninterrupted passage of merchant vessels, and that all the obligations of neutrality shall be observed by Turkey during the present war, the three allied Powers will in return agree, with regard to the Capitulations, to withdraw their extra-territorial jurisdiction as soon as a scheme of judicial administration, which will satisfy modern conditions, is set up

"They will further give a joint guarantee in writing that they will respect the independence and integrity of Turkey, and will engage that no conditions in the terms of peace at the end of the war shall prejudice this independence and integrity."

† See No. 24.

No. 29.

Tewfik Pasha to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 22.)

L'AMBASSADEUR de Turquie présente ses compliments à Sir E. Grey et, se référant à la conversation qu'il a eu l'honneur d'avoir avec son Excellence et dont il avait rendu compte à son Gouvernement par un télégramme en date du 18 courant, s'empresse de l'informer que son Altesse Saïd Halim Pacha vient de lui faire savoir par une dépêche responsive expédiée hier et parvenue à l'instant :

1. Que les ordres nécessaires ont été donnés à qui de droit pour le libre commerce dans les eaux ottomanes de tout navire marchand ;

2. Que le Gouvernement Impérial procédera au remplacement des officiers et équipage allemands par ceux du "Sultan Osman" dès qu'ils seront arrivés à Constantinople.

Ambassade Impériale ottomane, Londres, le 22 août, 1914.

(Translation.)

THE Turkish Ambassador presents his compliments to Sir E. Grey, and with reference to the conversation which he had with him, and which he reported to the Turkish Government in a telegram of the 18th instant, hastens to state that his Highness Said Halim Pasha has just replied in a telegram dated yesterday, and just received, as follows:—

1. The necessary orders have been given in the proper quarter for the free navigation of Turkish waters by all merchant vessels.

2. The Turkish Government will replace the German officers and men by those of the "Sultan Osman" as soon as they arrive at Constantinople.

No. 30.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 22, 1914.

I SAW Minister of Marine, as the Turkish transport has now arrived, and asked him when the crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau" would be repatriated.

He said that it depended upon the Grand Vizier. He was himself in favour of their repatriation.

I shall press the matter strongly, but do not know whether the Moderates are sufficiently strong to insist upon such a step being taken at once.

No. 31.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 23, 1914.

I HEAR that a further contingent of German officers has recently arrived *viâ* Sophia for service here.

No. 32.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 24, 1914.

THE Minister of War has not yet recovered from his illness. I have made it absolutely clear to the Grand Vizier that there is evidently no reason for delaying transfer of ships now that changes have come, and I said that His Majesty's Government would not tolerate that the Turkish fleet, as well as the Turkish army, should be in the hands of Germany, warning his Highness that the British fleet would not leave the Dardanelles until His Majesty's Government were satisfied that the Turkish Government had loyally carried out the condition laid down, and until British merchantmen could navigate Turkish waters without either delay or molestation. It was therefore obvious that if there was any idea of manning the Turkish fleet with German officers and men it must be given up. The situation was already quite humiliating enough for the Turkish Empire, which was in peril of total ruin if the Turkish Government allowed the domination of Constantinople by Germany. The Grand Vizier assured me that the Turkish Government had not the slightest intention of Germanising their fleet; and while it is my impression that the forces in favour of the maintenance of strict neutrality by Turkey are slowly gaining, I replied that I should not be satisfied with less than the actual departure of the German crews.

No. 33.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 25, 1914.

I RECEIVED yesterday a written assurance from Grand Vizier that merchant vessels will be allowed to go and come in Turkish ports without hindrance in accordance with treaties.

No. 34.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 25, 1914.

HIS Majesty the King desires that your Excellency should convey to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey a personal message from His Majesty, express-

ing his deep regret at the sorrow caused to the Turkish people by the detention of the two warships which His Imperial Majesty's subjects had made such sacrifices to acquire. His Majesty the King wishes the Sultan to understand that the exigencies of the defence of his dominions are the only cause of the detention of these ships, which His Majesty hopes will not be for long, it being the intention of His Majesty's Government to restore them to the Ottoman Government at the end of the war, in the event of the maintenance of a strict neutrality by Turkey without favour to the King's enemies, as at present shown by the Ottoman Government.

No. 35.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 25, 1914.

I HEAR from His Majesty's consul at Jerusalem that forty camels laden with food-stuffs have been seized from Egyptians at Gaza.

No. 36.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 25, 1914.)

SEIZURE of camels reported in my telegram of to-day.*

I am making strong representations to Ottoman Government. The Germans, who are no doubt responsible for the activity now reported, are doing their best to embroil us with the Turks.

The Grand Vizier vehemently denies that it is his intention to attack Egypt in any way or to attempt any sort of intrigues there. In this, I think, he is sincere. He is forming a Moderate party genuinely in favour of Turkey remaining neutral.

* See No. 35.

No. 37.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 25, 1914.

HIS Majesty's vice-consul, Dardanelles, reports that former channel on the European side of the Straits was further ruined on the 24th August. More buoys have been placed in the new channel on the Asiatic side and that channel may now be followed. Passages were prevented on the 24th August by the work of laying these buoys, but they have been resumed from to-day.

No. 38.

Sir Edward Grey to Tewfik Pasha.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, August* 26, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency was so good as to address to me on the 22nd instant.†

In reply, I have the honour to state that I have taken note that:—

1. The necessary orders have been sent by the Imperial Ottoman Government to the competent authorities to allow free passage in Ottoman waters to all foreign merchant vessels.

† See No. 29.

2. That the Imperial Ottoman Government will replace the German officers and crews of the late "Goeben" and "Breslau" by those of the "Sultan Osman" the moment the latter arrive at Constantinople.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

No. 39

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 26, 1914.

NINETY German sailors passed through Sophia yesterday on their way to Constantinople. I have protested strongly, but Grand Vizier is unable to contol the situation, which is dominated by the German Ambassador and generals. Weber Pasha, who is in command at the Dardanelles, is said to be urging closing of the Straits. I have brought this to the notice of the Grand Vizier. His Highness most positively repudiated any such idea, and begged me to have patience, as this situation would not last, and he was gaining authority.

In the meantime, general mobilisation is proceeding feverishly, and preparations are being pushed on in the fleet. Eighty pounds' worth of surgical appliances, dressings, etc., were bought by doctor of the "Corcovado" to-day. I am informed that there is a 5-inch gun hidden by canvas at her stern. She still lies at Therapia. It is not likely that the two German men-of-war will come out of the Dardanelles, but there are grounds for thinking that German plan is to urge Turkey to attack Russia after France is beaten—about ten days hence, in their estimation. Straits would be entirely closed, and, according to the German Ambassador, quite impossible to force, since Germans have taken special measures to make them impregnable.

To sum up, the situation is most unsatisfactory, though not actually desperate.

No. 40.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, August* 27, 1914.

PRESS to-day reports special train from Berlin, carrying 500 German marines, passed through Bucharest yesterday for Constantinople

Official communication this evening states that this was not a military transport, but that men were workmen, mostly Germans, under the direction of several engineers and functionaries, on the way to Turkey *viâ* Bulgaria for work on Bagdad Railway.

Communiqué adds that in future foreign subjects will not be allowed passage through the country in groups of more than twenty, even if their individual passports are in order.

No. 41.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 27, 1914.

GERMAN ships.

There are grounds for thinking that Germans are urging Turks to send "Goeben" into Black Sea, where they would argue that she has a right to go as a Turkish ship. Germans would count upon Russian warship attacking her, and war would ensue, seemingly provoked by Russia.

Object of Germans is to create a diversion here, draw off some Russian troops and enemies from Austria, and embroil us at the same time.

There are, it is said, 162 German officers here and many reservists.

No. 42.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 27, 1914.

MY telegram of 27th August.*

Russian Ambassador is at present with Grand Vizier, whom I have just seen I again impressed upon his Highness my apprehensions lest "Goeben" should make a raid. I expressed my conviction that, should Turkey be so unwise as to provoke the Powers of the Triple *Entente*, it would mean the end of the Ottoman Empire. To these observations on my part, his Highness replied that the "Goeben," manned as she was with German crew, would never be allowed by the Turkish Government to enter the Black Sea. His language on this point was most emphatic, and I believe that he was sincere in what he said. I did not fail, however, to draw his Highness's attention to the fact that, if the Minister of Marine, the Minister of War, and the German Ambassador ordered the "Goeben" to go there, I did not quite see how his Highness was going to prevent it. If the German Emperor ordered the German admiral to go into the Black Sea, it did not seem to me that the two Turkish Ministers could, even if they would, prevent the admiral from obeying those commands.

Grand Vizier assured me most emphatically that my fears were entirely without foundation, but he did not give me any reasons to back up this optimistic opinion. His Highness was much upset when I rejoined that, so long as German crews remained his Highness was not master of his own house, but at the mercy of the Germans, who had, to all intents and purposes, occupied Constantinople. His Highness admitted that Germans were urging Turkey to depart from her neutrality, and that they wished to embroil her with the Russians and ourselves but he nevertheless solemnly assured me that Turkish Government would not depart from their neutrality. He fully understood Germany's aims in this matter, and all Turkish Government were determined not to fall into the trap.

Grand Vizier is, I am sure, absolutely sincere himself. But none the less the situation is as I have described it in the preceeding paragraphs.

* See No. 41.

No. 43.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 28).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 27, 1914.

My telegram of 24th August.†

In reply to my enquiries, Grand Vizier stated that neither he nor Minister of Marine knew anything about the reported arrival of German sailors. They had not been asked for by the Turkish Government.

I said that, if this really was the case, it furnished yet another proof of how completely Germany had obtained control here. German merchantmen were, to my knowledge, arming in the port of Constantinople, and it was obvious that the German sailors were to be put into these ships or on board the Turkish fleet. This being so, it was my duty to warn his Highness of the unfortunate effect that this continued violation of Turkish neutrality in favour of Germany was bound to have upon the Governments of the Triple *Entente*.

†See No. 39.

No. 44.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 28).

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 28, 1914.

OTTOMAN forces are being mobilised in Hedjaz and further south, and existing military activity in Red Sea may thus be explained. About sixty Turkish officers

arrived at Alexandria recently and passed through Egypt down Red Sea. Their destination was the Yemen.

Twelve thousand Turkish troops are reported in Jeddah region.

Signs are not lacking that, in case of war, an attack on Egypt is contemplated by Turkey. A few Turkish officers are now in the Delta. Steps have been taken to watch all those that are known. I learn from a good source that all information of Turkish mobilisation reported from Constantinople is correct. Meanwhile emissaries are being sent to India, the Yemen, Senoussi, and Egypt, to stir up feeling against Great Britain. Activity at Gaza is reported, but it is uncertain whether this is more than raising of levies to replace regulars withdrawn from the north by mobilisation.

No. 45.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 29).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 28, 1914.

GENERAL situation here.

It is possible, though I consider it highly improbable, that Turks may make a dash out of the Dardanelles when their fleet is better prepared. It is equally possible that Turkey may make some forward movement against Servia or Greece on land. Nevertheless, I trust that you will not read my various reports to mean that I have abandoned last hope that neutrality will be maintained to extent of not actually attacking Russia in Black Sea. I still think that it is far from probable that Turkey will for the time being make any forward move.

News propagated by German Ambassador here this morning is that Germans are marching on Paris, and that they have decisively worsted the allies. This message has without doubt come by wireless, as the Ambassador is in direct communication with German General Staff. This news will, I fear, tend to shake Turks still further, as they now confidently expect that Triple *Entente* will be annihilated. There is also no doubt that very active preparations are in hand, and that Germans here are confident of hostilities. Consignments of gold from Germany have arrived for German and Austrian banks, private German residents have sent away their wives, and quantities of medical stores have been purchased and put on board German ships.

I hear that German Ambassador is adopting tone of friendly commiseration for Great Britain, who, he asserts, will never assist Russia in any movement against Turkey. He has made the remarkable statement that his Government will now offer favourable terms to France, which she will certainly accept; that Germany will then wage a platonic war with England, whose heart is not in the struggle, and who will make terms to save her fleet; and that Germany and England will then combine against Russia.

German Ambassador's attitude seems to indicate great preoccupation as regards British fleet and as regards Russian advance in East Prussia, and a desire to make terms now in order to save Germany's resources for a final struggle with us under more favourable conditions. I have made it known privately in the proper quarter that under no conditions would Great Britain abandon her allies, and that whatever the present situation in the field may be, it is still but the beginning of a struggle from which we are firmly resolved to emerge victoriously.

No. 46.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 29)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 28, 1914.

FROM information that has reached me, there is no doubt that in course of time the whole area of the Dardanelles, Constantinople, and the Bosphorus will become nothing more nor less than a sort of German enclave. Sailors recently arrived from Sophia will be sent to Straits forts and more will follow. This is over and above German military reservists already allotted to garrison those forts.

I hear that, although Turks have not yet any ordnance of the more modern type for mounting in Straits defences, it is very probable that consignment of guns will arrive in the near future from Germany and Austria through Constanza.

No. 47.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, August* 28, 1914.

SPECIAL train full of German sailors with officers passed Sophia last night for Constantinople, making total passed about 600.

I am informed credibly that large consignment of guns and artillery material has passed through Roumania to Giurgevo and is now being brought across to Rustchuk.

No. 48.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 30, 1914.)

I AND my colleagues still do not regard situation as hopeless, and are of opinion that we should go on as long as possible without provoking a rupture. I find it hard to believe that, when it comes to the point, Turks would declare war on Russia or on ourselves.

Eventuality of a general war is doubtless counted on by Germany with the object of diverting energies of Russia from the main object of European conflict. Germans may even argue that, in the event of Russians receiving serious check in Germany, they might be induced to desist from struggle by bait of Constantinople.

There is no doubt that it is object of Germany to involve Russia and Great Britain in serious troubles here in the hope of general Balkan conflagration and of complications for us in India and Egypt. I heard to-day on good authority that it is admitted in Berlin that, if necessary, they will encourage a "Jehad"* with this object.

I have strong impression that Turkish Government, with exception of its extreme chauvinists, are aware of Germany's objects, which I have not ceased to instil into them, and that time may cool their ardour for their German masters. I warned Grand Vizier this morning of inevitable results of siding with Germany against us, and said that our patience was not inexhaustible, and that consequences of allying themselves with our enemies would be serious. His Highness seemed to be impressed, and promised that German sailors should be sent away.

**I.e.*, Holy War.

No. 49.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 1, 1914.

MINISTER of Marine called on Russian Ambassador last night and assured him that he was working hard for neutrality, that he would send away German sailors in fortnight, and that 200 were leaving to-day, truth of which we shall verify. He may only be gaining time.

No. 50.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 1, 1914.)

I AGAIN discussed subject of Turkish neutrality to-day with Grand Vizer. His Highness evidently relies on Minister of Interior, who returns shortly. He assured me most solemnly that Turkish Government would not depart from their neutrality. I replied that we should not be satisfied until the German sailors left, as Turkish neutrality had already been so gravely compromised already. He reiterated with much vehemence that all German sailors should go.

No. 51.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 1, 1914.)

SULLEIMAN-EL-BUROUNI, a highly-placed senator, is in Egypt, probably in Cairo, engaged in fomenting revolutionary movement.

No. 52.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 1, 1914.

IN order that there may be no room for misconception, you should inform Turkish Government that Egyptian Government are taking measures to patrol Suez Canal on both banks, and that this step is necessary to protect the safe and proper working of the Canal. You should add that no advance into Sinai, nor military operations in that region, are under contemplation.

No. 53.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 2, 1914.

I SHOULD be glad to learn whether British Admiral has instructions in case "Goeben" went into Mediterranean under Turkish flag. Should I tell Turkish Government that, so long as she has Germans on board, we shall regard her as a German ship and treat her as such, and that, before she goes out into Mediterranean, Admiral Limpus must be allowed to assure himself that there are no Germans on board?

I do not anticipate her going out, but should like to make it clear beforehand what our attitude would be in case she does so.

No. 54.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 2, 1914.

AM I authorised to make public statement that Turkey will have nothing to fear from British ships if she maintains strict neutrality and keeps peace during European conflict, if British trade is not interfered with, and if German naval officers and crews are sent out of the country?

No. 55.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September 3.*)

(Telgraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 3, 1914.

I SHOULD be glad to have discretion to let it be known that if Turkish fleet leaves the Dardanelles we shall treat it as part of the German fleet, as it has German crews and officers on board.

No. 56.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 2nd September.*

So long as German crews have not be sent away, "Goeben" will certainly be treated as a German ship if she comes out of the Straits. It was only on express condition that German crews would be sent away that we waived demand, to which we were strictly entitled, that ship should be interned until the end of the war.

* See No 53.

No. 57.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 4, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 2nd September.*

You may make statement you propose, but we cannot restrict movements of British fleet.

* See No. 54.

No. 58.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 4, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 3rd September :* Turkish fleet.

Proposal approved.

* See No. 55.

No. 59.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 6.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 5, 1914.

I HEAR that Inspector from Constantinople of Committee of Union and Progress left Erzeroum on the 1st September for Persia, where he has previously lived. He was accompanied by three Persian revolutionists from Constantinople, one of them named Agha Mehemet Ali. They have ideas about Afghan and Indian Moslems, and also intend to stir up anti-Russian trouble in Persia.

No. 60.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (*Received September* 6.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 5, 1914.

I HAVE to-day gone over the whole ground with the Minister of the Interior, who seems more inclined to be reasonable. I think there is an improvement in the situation.

Minister quite understands that "Goeben" will be treated as a German ship if she goes out. They assure me that Turkish fleet will not leave the Dardanelles on any account.

No. 61.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey—(*Received September* 6.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 6, 1914.

SURPRISES are always possible, but I feel fairly confident, from what I hear from many prominent people with whom I am in touch, that public opinion will change in our favour.

There is growing discontent among influential people, who are now beginning to realise that they are in German hands. This they resent, and they are openly declaring that they will not allow war.

In view of all this, I think I can safely say that there are many signs of an improvement in the situation here.

No. 62.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 7.)

Sir, *Constantinople, August* 19, 1914.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 12th August* to Mr. Beaumont, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a *note verbale* addressed by him to the Sublime Porte in the sense of your instructions respecting the perquisitions effected by the German cruiser "Breslau" off British ships in the port of Chanak and the detention of British ships in the Dardanelles.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

* See No. 13.

Enclosure in No. 62.

Note verbale communicated to Sublime Porte, Constantinople, August 14, 1914.

IT having been brought to the notice of His Britannic Majesty's Government that, while in the neutral port of Chanak (Dardanelles), boats of the cruiser "Breslau," flying the German flag, boarded and effected perquisitions on British ships, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to request that the Imperial Ottoman Government will not permit German ships to commit acts of war in Turkish ports or in the Straits, the neutrality of which is guaranteed by international treaties.

Mr. Beaumont is instructed at the same time to enquire on what grounds British ships have recently been prevented from leaving the port of Constantinople, and have been detained on arrival at the Dardanelles, in some cases for several days.

According to a telegram received to-day from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, British ships are still being held up there, and His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has the honour to request that immediate orders may be sent to allow them to proceed.

No. 63.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 7.)

Sir, *Constantinople, August* 21, 1914.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch,* I have the honour to forward herewith a *note verbale* from the Sublime Porte, expressing regret for the incidents at the Dardanelles and offering explanations.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

* See No. 62.

Enclosure in No. 63.

Note verbale communicated by Sublime Porte.

LE Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères a eu l'honneur de recevoir la note verbale que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique a bien voulu lui adresser en date du 14 courant.

En réponse, le Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères s'empresse d'exprimer tous ses regrets à M. le Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté britannique pour le fâcheux incident dont furent l'objet quelques bâtiments de commerce battant pavillon anglais dans le port de Chanak; la Sublime Porte est en mesure de donner les assurances les plus formelles que pareil fait ne se répétera plus.

Quant aux bateaux retenus à Chanak, des torpilles sous-marines s'étant détachées, les autorités Impériales ont cru de leur devoir d'empêcher ces bateaux de continuer leur voyage jusqu'au repêchage desdites mines, pour éviter de fâcheux incidents. Cette interdiction provisoire est donc le résultat d'une mesure générale que le Gouvernement Impérial s'est vu obligé de prendre afin d'assurer la sécurité de la navigation dans les eaux Impériales.

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique que les mines, ayant été repêchées, les autorités compétentes ont été invitées par le Gouvernement Impérial de lever l'interdiction de passage et de faciliter de leur mieux la navigation à tous les navires.

Le 16 *août*, 1914.

(Translation.)

THE Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs had the honour of receiving the *note verbale* which His Britannic Majesty's Embassy was good enough to communicate on the 14th instant.

In reply the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs hastens to express great regret to the Chargé d'Affaires for the annoying incident suffered by some merchant vessels flying the British flag in the harbour of Chanak; the Sublime Porte are able to give the most formal assurances that such an act shall not be repeated.

As regards the vessels detained at Chanak, some submarine mines having become detached, the Imperial authorities thought it incumbent upon them to prevent those vessels from continuing their voyage until the said mines had been recovered, in order that annoying incidents might be prevented This provisional prohibition is, it will thus be seen, the result of a general measure which the Imperial Government have been obliged to take with a view to ensuring the safety of navigation in Turkish waters.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform His Britannic Majesty's Embassy that, the mines having been recovered, the competent authorities have been requested by the Government to raise the prohibition of free passage, and to do their best to facilitate navigation for all vessels.

August 16, 1914.

No. 64.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 7.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 6, 1914.

MINISTER of Interior yesterday assured me that there was no question of Turkey going to war.

I used every possible argument to dissuade Minister of the Interior from leaving on a military adventure, reminding him that in the end Turkey would inevitably pay. I told him His Majesty's Government regarded Turkish fleet as annex of German fleet, and that if it went out into the Ægean we should sink it. He quite realised this, and said that fleet had no intention of leaving Dardanelles.

I went carefully over several infringements of neutrality of which Turks had been guilty, and I said that so long as a single German officer, naval or military, remained here I should consider Turkey as a German protectorate; that I had been informed that Turkish Government attached no importance to written declaration which I and

my French and Russian colleagues had made them respecting their integrity. I was greatly surprised at this attitude, but personally somewhat relieved, as to guarantee integrity and independence of Turkey was like guaranteeing life of man who was determined to commit suicide.

We sincerely desired independence and integrity of Turkey, but he must not imagine that Great Britain was afraid of Turkey, or that we feared to face alternative if forced upon us. Most ridiculous stories about insurrections in India and Egypt and approaching downfall of British Empire were being circulated broadcast, and were apparently believed by Minister of War I hope that Minister of the Interior was not under those and similar dangerous illusions.

Minister of the Interior said that he understood

He then proceeded to state that Turkish Government now wished to sell us two Turkish ships outright. They wanted money badly, as the economic situation was desperate. I replied that I did not know His Majesty's Government's views, which I would enquire, but that, personally, I should be reluctant to inflict so mortal a stab on the wounded heart of the Turkish people, who were already suffering so much by temporary detention of their ships. Their purchase might give rise to another tempest of indignation.

Moreover, I doubted whether His Majesty's Government would readily pay several millions to a country which was entirely in German hands, and which was breathing out threats against ourselves and our allies.

He replied that His Majesty's Government could make what conditions they liked if they bought ships; and that Turkish Government would send away all Germans. I said that I would reflect on proposal and repeat it to you.

No. 65.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 7.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 7, 1914.

THERE is fresh evidence that there has been no sale of the "Goeben" and "Breslau" to Turkey. I learn on unimpeachable authority that German Ambassador has twice sent down orders to customs for admission, duty free, of effects for His Imperial Majesty's ship "Goeben." I have brought this to notice of Grand Vizier, and have reminded him that we do not recognise sale.

Should I not tell his Highness that His Majesty's Government will require to be satisfied that the sale is a genuine and legal one, before they can recognise the ship as Turkish? I think that this should be done, even if the German crews go.

I have said to both Talaat and Grand Vizier that if "Goeben" and "Breslau" leave Dardanelles they will be treated as German ships. They fully realise this, and have assured me that the ships will on no account leave.

No. 66.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 8.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 8, 1914.

PRESENCE of numerous Turkish officers in Egypt is undoubtedly a danger, and measures against suspected individuals may become necessary at any moment. A Turkish naval officer recently left Egypt hurriedly for Beirout. A letter belonging to him has been found, in which it is stated that he has been doing his best to cause a strike amongst Moslem stokers and engineers of four Khedivial mail steamers, which are to be used as transports for our troops. The letter continues that he has not succeeded in his attempts, but that he will do his best to sink the vessels after the troops have embarked. It is worth noting that a strike on steamers in question has now occurred.

No. 67.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 8, 1914.

BRITISH Naval Mission.

Before any decision respecting the recall of the mission is taken by His Majesty's Government, I wish to have your views on the subject. I am reluctant to take any step, however justified it may be, that would precipitate unfavourable developments, as long as there is a reasonable chance of avoiding them. What effect do you consider that withdrawal of mission would have upon the political situation?

The Admiralty are of opinion that the position of the mission may become unsafe and that it is already undignified. They therefore wish it to be recalled and attached to the Embassy until you can arrange a safe passage ho e for Admiral Limpus and the othe officers. There is clearly ample justification for the view taken by the Admiralty.

No 68.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey *—(*Received September* 9.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 8, 1914.

I HAVE on more than one occasion told Grand Vizier that resentment is probable in England, especially in present circumstances, at the slight put upon British Admiral, and that, much as His Majesty's Government desire to remain on friendly terms with Turkey, such proceedings on the part of the Turkish Government cannot be indefinitely overlooked.

In many respects the situation seems to show improvement, but unless His Majesty's Government wish mission to remain indefinitely it seems to me that the present would be a suitable moment to withdraw it. The Turks could not regard this step as a grievance as it is obviously justified by their conduct The mission are at present treated as non-existent, and their position is consequently both false and invidious German hold on the navy is becoming stronger daily, and there is no sign of German crews leaving As a matter of fact, far from being disadvantageous to us, this is becoming embarrassing to the Turkish Government, who are at last beginning to realise that the Germans are not an unmixed blessing. Great discontent reigns among Turkish naval officers, so Admiral Limpus tells me, as they dislike German officers, and they even hint that they would rather mutiny than serve under them.

I am of opinion that the time has come to withdraw the mission, and if this can be approved in principle, I will speak to the Admiral, who feels his position acutely, and ask him to make the necessary arrangements.

* This telegram crossed Sir E. Grey's telegram of September 8, see No. 67.

No. 69.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 9, 1914.

GRAND VIZIER admitted this morning that the Turkish Government were going to abolish Capitulations.

I said that this information would greatly surprise my Government, whom I would at once apprise.

The Capitulations and conventions were not a unilateral agreement; we had on a former occasion informed the Turkish Government that we were willing to consider any request they might put forward in a generous spirit, but I did not imagine that my Government would acquiesce in their total abolition by a stroke of the pen We were now under martial law. Did he expect us to allow British subjects to be judged by court-martial, especially so long as army was in hands of Germans?

His Highness made some ineffectual endeavours to defend his action, but I cut them short.

No. 70.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 9, 1914.

MINISTER of Interior told me to-day that note to embassies on subject of the abolition of the Capitulations had already been despatched. German Ambassador had just called to protest. Earlier in the day the Italian Ambassador had informed me that German and Austrian Ambassadors were ready to associate themselves with us in protesting against the abolition

German Ambassador has disclaimed authorship of this move on the part of Turkey, and I think that he may be speaking the truth; but every statement he makes must be received with caution. Nevertheless, statement by Minister of Interior, to which I have alluded above, seems to bear him out in this case.

I have discussed the proposed abolition with the Minister of the Interior, and he maintains that they all feel that the time has come to emancipate Turkey from foreign shackles But he disclaimed any intention of hostility against foreigners. He had already sent instructions to all Valis and police officials not to inflame people against foreigners, and he would give strictest orders that no foreigners should be taken before courts-martial.

I told His Excellency that I thought the action of the Turkish Government would inevitably lead to greater interference than ever in the internal affairs of Turkey. I could only regret that they should have acted so precipitately.

No. 71

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 9*, 1914.

ABOLITION of Capitulations.

It has been arranged that all the Embassies shall send in identic notes to-morrow acknowledging Turkish note and pointing out that abolition of the Capitulations can not be accepted, as consent of both contracting parties is necessary.

No. 72.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 11.)

Constantinople, September 10, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

CONSIGNMENTS of warlike materials from Germany traced up to date amount to 3,000 rounds of projectiles for "Goeben," battery of field guns with ammunition, several batteries of heavy howitzers, probably for field army use, and some thousands of rifles. More consignments are on the way. All German reservists who have not been able to leave Turkish Empire have been instructed to report for enrolment with Turkish troops.

No. 73.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 10, 1914.

MY telegram of 9th September.*

Note abolishing all the Capitulations was received last night. All my colleagues, including German and Austrian Ambassadors, have to-day addressed identic notes to

*See No. 71.

the Sublime Porte stating that, while communicating to our respective Governments note respecting abolition of Capitulations, we must point out that capitulatory régime is not an autonomous institution of the Empire, but the resultant of international treaties, diplomatic agreements, and contractual acts of different kinds. It cannot be abolished in any part *à fortiori* wholly, without consent of contracting parties Therefore, in the absence of understanding arrived at before 1st October between Ottoman Government and our respective Governments, we cannot recognise executory force after that date of a unilateral decision of Sublime Porte.

No. 74.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 14.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 13, 1914.*

I HEAR that Germans are now dominant at Alexandretta, and secretly suggest and control everything. From 7th September to morning of 12th September, 24 mountain guns, 400 horses and mules, 500 artillery troops belonging to service of 6th Army Corps, and large quantity of ammunition passed through Alexandretta, proceeding by railway to Constantinople.

No. 75.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. —(Received September 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 14, 1914.*

GERMAN Ambassador has received instructions from Berlin to publish widely report of revolution in India, with addition that His Majesty's Governn ent have asked Japan to assist, and that Japan has agreed, in return for free immigration into the Pacific Coast, a free hand in China, and a 40,000,000*l.* loan. I was warned in time by the Russian Ambassador, and instructed all consuls by telegraph to deny it, if published, and wrote to the Grand Vizier.

Nothing official has appeared here, but the agencies are publishing part of the story.

No. 76.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 15, 1914.*

FLEET is now entirely in German hands, and Minister of Marine is powerless. Germans consider that Dardanelles are now impassable, and they are impressing this upon military authorities It is said that, if the Turkish fleet moved into the Black Sea, Straits would be entirely closed by additional mines, which have just been sent there on the "Nilufer."

Though I do not say that this *coup* will actually come off, danger is undoubtedly greater since news has been received of the recent successes of the allies, as the Germans are all the more anxious to create a diversion. My impression is that majority of the Cabinet and the Grand Vizier himself are entirely opposed to any such adventure, and that they are doing their utmost to prevent it; but they are finding out, though they will not admit it, that they are powerless to stop matters.

Both I and my Russian colleague have received independent information that German and Austrian Ambassadors are making a determined effort to force the Minister of War to send the "Goeben" and the rest of the fleet into the Black Sea. Fifty transports have been ready for some time, and I understand that everything is prepared for the reception on board these vessels of a large number of Turkish troops.

Abolition of the Capitulations is now the principal card in the hands of the peace

party. They would, I think, be ready to defer discussion of abolition of judicial Capitulations if abolition of fiscal and commercial treaties could be agreed to forthwith by the three Powers.

I hear that 15 per cent. duties will be applied from the 1st October, but a law is at present under consideration exempting existing contracts. As nothing is at present coming into ports, application of these duties is, as a matter of fact, of little consequence. The temettu also will be applied to foreigners.

No. 77.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 16, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 15th September :* Abolition of Capitulations.

I am inclined to point out to Turkish Government that, so long as they maintain neutrality, what we have said to them already holds good, and that we shall be prepared to consider reasonable concessions about Capitulations ; but they must not expect concessions from us while their present irregular conduct in the matter of the German officers and crews continues. Perhaps we might also say that if they break the peace we cannot be responsible for the consequences; that we hope they will keep the peace, but whether they do so or not is their own affair.

* See No. 76.

No. 78.

United Shipowners' Freight, Demurrage, and Protective Association to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 17.)

Vienna Chambers, Bute Docks, Cardiff, September 16, 1914.

Sir,

WE are instructed by the owners of the steamship " Reliance " to seek your aid for the recovery of compensation from the Turkish Government for the detention of their steamer by the Turkish authorities.

The facts of the case are as follows :—

On the 1st August last the steamship " Reliance " sailed from Nickolaief with a cargo of barley for Hamburg and arrived off Constantinople at noon on the 3rd. The captain waited at Constantinople for orders from the owners of his steamer until the 6th, but he received no communication from his owners as the Turkish authorities had stopped the delivery of telegrams.

On the 6th August the captain proceeded on his voyage and arrived off Nagara Point, Dardanelles, on the following day at 8 A. M. when he sent his permit to pass through the Dardanelles ashore in accordance with the usual practice and received a signal from the fort that the canal was blocked. This blocking signal was kept up on the 8th, 9th, and 10th August ; on the latter date several Italian vessels were piloted out and the German warships " Goeben " and " Breslau " were piloted in by Turkish torpedo craft and anchored in Nagara Bay A German merchant vessel, the "General," was also piloted in.

The captain of the " Reliance " daily saw the British consul at Chanak, but the consul was unable to obtain permission for the " Reliance " to pass through the Dardanelles.

On the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th August the " Reliance " remained off Nagara Point, and on these days Roumanian, French, and Italian steamers were piloted in and out, but no British ships were allowed to leave.

At 5-50 P. M. on the 14th August the captain received orders from Turkish officials to proceed to Constantinople and remain there until the cargo had been discharged. Several other British steamers that were waiting received similar orders, amongst them being the steamship " Hillhouse," the steamship " Countess of Warwick," and the steamship " Barrowmore. "

The captain proceeded to Constantinople and arrived there at 1 P. M. on the 15th August. On arrival he went ashore and noted protest against the detention of his steamer and also saw the British Consul. On the following day the "Goeben" and "Breslau" arrived off Constantinople under the Turkish flag. On this day the "Reliance" was boarded by a Turkish officer who asked for the displacement of the vessel and for information as to the capacity for carrying horses and troops.

On the 18th the captains of all British ships at Constantinople were told by the British harbour-master, on instructions from the British consul-general, that they were now allowed to proceed and were again to apply for permits. On the same day the captain of the "Reliance" obtained a permit and sailed from Constantinople and arrived again off Nagara Point at 8 A. M. the following morning (19th August) when he sent his second permit ashore, but the Turkish authorities cancelled the permit and ordered the "Reliance" to anchor. On the 20th August one Italian ship and the British ship "Ryton," in ballast, were allowed to pass through, and on the following day the steamship "Bullmouth" loaded with kerosene and three other steamers were piloted out. It was not until the 22nd ultimo at 11-40 A M. that the "Reliance" was allowed to sail.

We respectfully submit that the Turkish authorities should be made to pay compensation for their action in detaining British ships, and on behalf of the owners of the "Reliance" we request that their claim of 640*l.*, being at the ordinary charter-party rate of 40*l.* a day, for the detention of their steamer from the 6th to the 22nd August, should be made against the Turkish Government by the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

We are, etc.,
DOWNING AND HANDCOCK.

No. 79.

Sir L Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 16, 1914.

MINISTER of Marine has assured me that he is quite aware of German intrigues, and that Turkish Government are not so innocent as to fall into the trap that has been laid for them. His Excellency admitted, however, that there had been an idea of sending the fleet to visit Trebizond, as he claimed that the Government had a right to do.

I pointed out, should they do so, as long as German officers were on board, there was bound to be a certain risk of some incident occurring, in view of well-known desire of Germans to provoke trouble between Russia and Turkey. His Excellency did not demur to this opinion, and said that he would at once see the Grand Vizier in order to stop it.

I have also seen Grand Vizier. His Highness said there was no intention of sending the "Goeben" into the Black Sea, and stated that the Minister of War must obtain the authorisation of the Cabinet before he could issue any such order.

No. 80.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 18, 1914.

FOLLOWING telegram received from His Majesty's Consul at Basra:—

"I am informed officially by Turkish commodore that a British man-of-war is lying near boundary line in Shatt-el-Arab, whole of which is within Ottoman waters. Vali intends to ask the captain to allow wireless apparatus to be sealed and to leave, as more than twenty-four hours have elapsed since ship entered the river. Vali knows that I am informing you."

No. 81.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 19).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 18, 1914.

FOLLOWING sent to Basra :—

"Turkish authorities have, of course, no right to interfere with wireless on men-of-war."

No. 82.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 19, 1914.

TURKISH military preparations.

In conversation with the President of the Chamber to-day, I said that if it was really Turkey's intention to go to war with Russia, I considered such a policy absolute madness.

President said that, even if Turkish fleet went into Black Sea, it would not be with any hostile intention towards Russia, with whom they were not going to war. I pointed out to him that Germany was pressing Turkey to send their fleet into the Black Sea with one object only, namely, that war might be provoked by some incident. I therefore urged him most strongly against any such action. He said that he was against it, and that he saw the force of my argument, to which I replied that as the Minister of War was supreme it was unfortunately no guarantee that it would not be done. President told me that the Cabinet had their own policy, which was to remain neutral, and that they were all alive to the aims of Germany. I pressed him hard as to what was the policy of the Minister of War.

I do not regard situation as hopeless. Party in favour of neutrality is growing, but it would be unsafe to rely on their power to restrain war party.

I hear that 156 more mines and the minelayer "Ghairet" have been sent to Roumeli Kanak, on the Bosphorus. Turkish fleet went to Halki yesterday for review, and will probably remain there till next week, when the "Hamidieh" and "Messudiyeh" will be ready. German officers and men continue to arrive by train. It is probable that there are German reservists resident in Turkey who have been incorporated in Turkish army. 200 Germans arrived at the Dardanelles on September 17th.

Cavalry and horse artillery are reported to have moved from Erzeroum towards the frontier.

No. 83.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 20.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 20, 1914.

I BELIEVE that Minister of War is the only firebrand. Committee of Union and Progress is exercising a restraining influence. I think it is undoubted that party in favour of peace is daily increasing.

French Ambassador had a conversation yesterday with Minister of Marine. Latter assured his Excellency that Turkish Government were determined not to be drawn into war, to which his Excellency retorted that if this assurance was correct, it was difficult to understand why preparations to send Turkish fleet into Black Sea were being made. Minister of Marine replied that Council of Ministers had decided that two destroyers only should go into Black Sea and that the fleet should not go. He admitted that the Minister of War, who was generalissimo of the army and navy, had, as a matter of fact, ordered the fleet to go, but, as all orders had to pass through him as Minister of Marine, he had insisted that this order should be referred to the Council, with the result above stated.

As an illustration of the entire lack of control possessed by the Cabinet over the Minister of War and the Germans, if any further illustration is needed, I have to report that, despite this assurance from the Minister of Marine, the "Breslau" and three other smaller ships passed us this morning and entered the Black Sea. My Russian colleague trusts that no incident will happen and proposes to ignore this proceeding.

No. 84.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 21.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 20, 1914.

I HAVE just had an animated interview with the Grand Vizier, and I am convinced that he is sincere. Other Ministers are all peaceably inclined, with the exception of the Minister of War. So long as the latter remains supreme an incident may occur at any moment. I tackled the Grand Vizier on the subject of the "Breslau" entering the Black Sea. He vehemently disclaimed any intention of attacking Russia, and said that Turkish Government had a right to send their fleet into the Black Sea if they wished to. I reminded him that neither the "Goeben" nor the "Breslau" were Turkish ships according to international law, and said that if they left the Dardanelles we would most certainly treat them as enemy ships. He replied that I had told him this often before, and there was no question of the ships leaving the Dardanelles. I then said that information had reached me that Council of Ministers, in order to avoid risk of an incident, had come to the wise decision that the "Goeben" and the "Breslau" should not go into the Black Sea; and yet on the very day on which this decision had been reached by the Cabinet, it was totally disregarded by the Minster of War, as his Highness was doubtless aware. This showed how much control his Highness now exercised. Constantinople and the neighbourhood formed nothing more nor less than an armed German camp, and we all, including his Highness, were at the mercy of Liman Pasha* and the Minister of War. Many more German officers and men had arrived, and there must now be between 4,000 and 5,000 German soldiers and sailors here. Grand Vizier replied that he was determined to maintain peace, and that more adherents were joining the peace party every day. He would never allow Minister of War or anyone else to supersede him. Speaking with the utmost energy and even violence he assured me that, in spite of appearances, which he admitted looked bad, nothing would happen.

I said that doubtless peace party was growing, but, nevertheless, Minister of War was pushing forward warlike preparations uninterruptedly. I was receiving constant information respecting British official war news being stopped, cases of requisitions, etc., and I knew as a fact that intrigues against Egypt were being carried on. If his Highness could stop these things, why did he not do so, and when would he be able to do so? His Highness gave me to understand that if a crisis did come there would be a means of stopping Minister of War.

* General Liman von Sanders, Head of the German Military Mission.

No. 85.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 22).

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 21, 1914.

INFORMATION respecting Turkish preparations against Egypt receives fresh corroboration. There has been no slackening of military preparation in Palestine and in Syria

If Turkish preparations continue, it may become necessary to put patrols into Sinai and to support our posts in the Peninsula. Action of forces in Egypt has been hitherto confined, as you are aware, to patrol of Suez Canal, but I think that Turkish Government should be warned that measures for the protection of the Egyptian frontier may become necessary.

No. 86.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 22, 1914.*

A LETTER was yesterday received by British postmaster from a subordinate official in the Turkish postal administration. In this letter postmaster was informed that foreign post offices in Turkey would be abolished as from 1st October next. I instructed British postmaster to return the letter, and to say that matter had been referred to his Ambassador.

This discourteous manner of communication was my first official information of any intention to abolish foreign post offices in Turkey. I accordingly saw Grand Vizier at once, and said that I resented the manner of communicattion, and had instructed British postmaster to return the letter. Post offices did not depend upon the Capitulations, and if Turkish Government wished to see the system modified, they should approach His Majesty's Government through the usual diplomatic channel. I warned him that His Majesty's Government would not allow themselves to be ignored in this manner, and I would not, unless by your instructions, consent to summary closing of British post offices on 1st October unless Turkish Government had given guarantees for safeguarding British interests. His Highness said that Great Britain was not aimed at specially. A similar communication had been addressed to all the Powers I said I was indifferent as to view of the matter taken by my French and Russian colleagues, nor had I yet had time to ascertain what they thought. Grand Vizier assured me that until an understanding had been come to with His Majesty's Government nothing further would be done in the matter.

I would observe that, in my opinion, considerable modification of existing system cannot properly be resisted. If Russian and French Ambassadors agree, may I come to some arrangement on the lines of consenting to incorporation of the British post office as a section of the Ottoman post, if the latter will undertake to take over some of present British employès? I think we might also consent to use Turkish stamps.

No. 87.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 22, 1914.*

YOUR telegram of 25th August.*

Sultan received me yesterday in audience, when I delivered the King's message. His Majesty expressed his earnest desire for good relations with Great Britain, and emphatically declared his firm intention of maintaining peace. He requested me to thank the King for his message. Full report follows by despatch.

* See No. 34.

No. 88.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September 23, 1914.*

POLITICAL situation in Turkey.

His Majesty's Government regard state of things at Constantinople as most unsatisfactory. On behalf of His Majesty's Government you should speak in the following sense to the Grand Vizier:—

British Government contemplate no hostile act towards Turkey by British fleet, and they have no desire to precipitate a conflict with her. But the fact that Great Britain has not taken any hostile action against her must not mislead Turkish Government into supposing that His Majesty's Government consider Turkey's attitude is consistent with the obligations imposed upon her by the neutrality which she has officially declared. German officers and men are participating increasingly in Turkish

fleet and Dardanelles defences, and not only has Turkey failed to send away the German officers and crews, as she promised, but she has admitted more overland, and they are now in active control of the "Goeben" and "Breslau." The capital is undoubtedly now under the control of the Germans. If His Majesty's Government so desired, present state of things affords ample justification for protesting against violation of neutrality. Great Britain has not, however, so far taken action, as she cherishes the hope that the peace party will win the day. It should, however, be realised by the Grand Vizier and his supporters that unless they soon succeed in getting the situation in hand and bringing it within the limits of neutrality, it will become clear that Constantinople is no longer under Turkish but German control, and that open hostility will be forced on by Germany.

No. 89.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 24, 1914.

I HEAR that Egyptian frontier has been violated by armed mounted Arabs said to be encouraged by Turkish troops, and also that Hedjaz line is being reserved for troops. British military authorities consider that breach of the peace on Egyptian frontier is imminent, whether with or without sanction of Turkish Government. You should bring these facts to the knowledge of the Grand Vizier and of the Khedive, who is at present at Constantinople.

No. 90.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 25).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 24, 1914.

TURKISH preparations against Egypt.

I have addressed a note to the Grand Vizier recapitulating information recently received on this subject. I reminded his Highness of the assurances which I had several times given him, based upon your telegram of 7th August,* and I specially pointed out their conditional nature. Finally I warned him that the information respecting Turkish preparations against Egypt would infallibly produce a most serious impression upon His Majesty's Government.

I later communicated the contents of my note to President of the Council, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Interior, and asked them what explanation they could give, whereupon they enquired why so many thousand Indian troops were being sent to Egypt by His Majesty's Government. To this I answered that it was essential to ensure the safety of Egypt and the protection of the Suez Canal, and that as the British garrison of Egypt had been sent to France, it was necessary to replace it by British Indian troops. This seemed to satisfy them.

I cannot believe that they are not alive to the disastrous consequences of going to war with us, or that they seriously can contemplate an expedition against Egypt. They have undoubtedly been strongly urged to send such an expedition by the Germans, and I think that they have allowed preparations to be made, partly to profit as much as possible by German connection and by allowing the Germans to think that they will act, and partly in order to be ready, if Great Britain sustains a serious defeat by land or sea.

Danger of the present situation is obvious, and developments are not improbable, and I shall see the Grand Vizier this morning and endeavour to bring him to book. There is a circumstantial report that the Germans are now making desperate efforts to force the Turks' hands and to compel them to fulfil their part of the bargain, but that at the same time their efforts are meeting with considerable resistance.

* See No. 5.

No. 91.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 25).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 24, 1914.

I HAVE informed the Grand Vizier that Austro-German intrigues to involve Turkey in an expedition against Egypt are within my knowledge. Grand Vizier denied that such intrigues existed, but he finally admitted that pressure was being exerted. He declared that he was firmly resolved to keep out of any such intrigue, any complicity in which he disclaimed with emphasis. I strongly urged his Highness to make his position clearer, for preparations at the Dardanelles showed that he was either guilty of complicity or that he was not master in his own house. He answered that his intentions were entirely pacific, and that he did not mean to engage in any quarrel with Great Britain.

His Highness seemed more preoccupied with the Balkan situation at the moment than with anything else. He said that Turkish Government would be unable to refrain from an attempt to get back what they had lost in Balkan wars if Balkan complications ensued. No arguments of mine would induce him to change his attitude in this respect. He said he would be powerless to prevent it.

No. 92.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 25, 1914.

TURKISH preparations on Sinai frontier.

Two thousand men with stores passed Gaza on night of 18th September following coast towards frontier. Six more battalions are expected at Gaza. In that neighbourhood very strong and secret military preparations are being made on the frontier. Three battalions of Redif completely mobilised have marched to a place one day south of Jaffa on their way to the frontier.

No. 93.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1914.

ABOLITION of post offices.

You should make the best arrangements you can will regard to post offices, but it must be on record that we reserve the subject for future settlement, and that we do not agree to their abolition.

No. 94.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 25, 1914.

YOUR telegram of the 23rd September.*

I have again seen Grand Vizier, and pointed out to him as earnestly as is within my power the fatal result to the Turkish Empire of persisting in a course of veiled hostility and petty intrigue against the British Empire. I recalled to him that time and again he had undertaken that the German crews of the "Goeben" and the "Breslau" should be sent out of Turkey, and that not only had these promises been broken, but further German officers and men had actually arrived. This proved conclusively that he was either insincere in his assurances or that he was powerless,

* See No. 88.

His Highness begged that I would credit him with the fact that for eight weeks he had kept the peace. He assured me that he had every intention of seeing to it that peace was maintained. I replied that it was not his good intentions that I doubted, but I did distinctly doubt his ability to control the situation. The Germans had evidently gained complete control. An incident might happen at any moment, and the most serious consequences might be involved. His Highness was evidently nettled at what I said, and angrily replied that he was determined to keep the peace, and that, in a matter of peace and war, he was absolute master. This I met by referring him to the serious character of the preparations at present on foot, and by pointing out that, whether he wished it or not, a repetition of the Arab raid across the Egyptian frontier might lead to incidents which would involve him. His Highness said that Minister of War was returning to-day, and that he would at once ask what the preparations were to which I referred. He asserted with violence that no incident would occur.

I have also seen Halill Bey, to whom news of preparations against Egypt seemed to be unknown. He expressed astonishment to hear of them, and was evidently horrified at the idea of war with us. He promised to go and see the Minister of War at once.

Position of Grand Vizier is difficult, and, to maintain any kind of control, he is obliged to shut his eyes to much that is going on. I am still strongly of opinion that, unless some act of gross antagonism takes place, we should maintain policy of reserve and abstain from making categorical demands with which His Highness is not yet able to reply, continuing to devote all our efforts towards preventing Turkey from taking active part in hostilities which German and especially Austrian Ambassadors are urging. Main fact of the situation is that, in spite of great pressure, Grand Vizier has kept the peace, and that his party is gaining ground.

No. 95.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 25, 1914.

ON 22nd and 23rd September, 183 horses, 112 nizam, 2 officers, and 88 carts and carriages, all from Aintab, were entrained at Aleppo for Damascus.

Secret notice was given that in six days' time 120 railway waggons were to be in readiness to convey to Damascus troops arriving from Mosul *viâ* Tel Abiyat, and that in all from 25,000 to 30,000 troops were to be drafted from Mosul to Aleppo, of which at least half are destined for Hama or Damascus.

Two Germans connected with Bagdad Railway, one of whom is an expert in blasting operations and mine-laying, left Aleppo this morning for Damascus, the other telling his servant that they were going to Akaba. They had with them 1,600 dynamite cartridges and 1,500 metres of detonating wires. They may, perhaps, be commissioned to lay mines in Red Sea as there has been talk of Turkish military designs regarding Akaba recently.

No. 96

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 26, 1914.

GRAND VIZIER has been informed of the information reported by Mr. Cheetham in his telegram of 25th September,* and in my telegram of the same date.† I warned his Highness that if these preparations against Egypt were allowed to continue, serious consequences would ensue. Minister of War was with Grand Vizier when I made these representations, and his Highness informed me that he fully realised the importance of the question, with which he was occupying himself. I have taken steps to enlighten influential people with what is being done as regards Egypt, and I have seen Minister of Interior and left a memorandum with him on the subject; I have also put the facts before other prominent members of the Cabinet.

* See No. 92. † See No. 95.

No. 97.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 27, 1914.

AN incident has occurred outside the Dardanelles. At 6 o'clock this evening I heard that a Turkish destroyer was stopped last night outside the Dardanelles and turned back by one of our destroyers. Upon this, Commandant of the Dardanelles closed the Straits. When the news arrived, the Russian and French Ambassadors were with me, and we at once went to see the Grand Vizier. When I arrived the Grand Vizier was in a state of some perturbation. He said sudden action of British fleet had given rise to the belief that an immediate attack was contemplated. Having reassured his Highness that any such belief was unfounded, I said that it seemed to me highly desirable that the Dardanelles should be opened at once, for should the incident become known, it would certainly create the impression that some desperate step was intended by Turkish Government. I explained to his Highness that we were naturally apprehensive lest Germans on Turkish destroyers might endeavour to torpedo or mine our ships, and that it was for that reason that British fleet had been instructed to prevent any Turkish ships from leaving the Dardanelles, so long as any German officers or crews remained.

Grand Vizier asserted that he, personally, favoured the reopening of the Straits, and he requested me to assure His Majesty's Government, in the most formal and solemn manner, that Turkish Government would never make war upon Great Britain. I said that if the accounts that I had received were accurate, Turkish action on Egyptian frontier required explanation, where they had already committed acts of war. He said that facts had been greatly exaggerated; that I might rest assured that there would be no more acts of aggression; that there was no thought or question of attacking Egypt; and that orders had been sent for the immediate withdrawal of raiding Bedouins. He added that mobilisation was general, and therefore included those parts of the Empire contiguous to Egypt. He has promised to send a formal answer to my representations on the subject.

No. 98.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 27, 1914.

MY telegram of to-day.*

I have just received a message from the Grand Vizier that, if His Majesty's Government will move the fleet a little further from the entrance to the Dardanelles, the Straits will be reopened. I said that I would ask for your instructions.

* See No. 97.

No. 99.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 29, 1914.

DARDANELLES.

Germans are making capital out of closure of the Straits, and I hear on good authority that great pressure is being exerted by them to induce Turkey to attack Russia in the Black Sea. Turks have, however, refused so far to fall in with this scheme.

Great umbrage has been caused to the Turks by fact that it was upon the German Ambassador's order that the "Breslau" went into the Black Sea the other day.

Grand Vizier is most anxious to reopen the Straits, and has again begged me this morning to let him know whether His Majesty's Government would not consent to move British fleet a little further off.

No. 100.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 29, 1914.

INFORMATION has reached His Majesty's Government that Turkish Minister of War telegraphed to Bin Saud, Emir of Nejd, several times towards the end of July that, owing to the imminence of war in Europe, arms, ammunition, and officers for training his Arabs were being sent to him.

Vali of Basra has been informed by Turkish Minister of War that thirty-two secret emissaries, including German officers, are on their way to preach a "jehad" in India, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan; that arms and ammunition are being sent to Basra under German flag, and that Turkish Government are prepared to help Germany in return for assistance received during Balkan war.

No. 101.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 29, 1914.

UNDER instructions from his Government, Turkish Ambassador has reverted to the continued presence in the Shatt-el-Arab of H.M.S. "Odin." Tewfic Pasha said that we would doubtless observe the rules of neutrality in other countries, since we had gone to war to defend the neutrality of Belgium. I informed him that, as Turkey had violated the rules of neutrality on her own intiative, and so long as she persisted in her present unneutral attitude, His Majesty's Government did not admit that she could appeal to those rules.

In the event of your being approached on this matter by the Grand Vizier, you should state that His Majesty's Government will observe neutrality towards Turkey, if Turkey will do so towards us, and you should inform him of the reply which has been given to Turkish Ambassador.

No. 102.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 30, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 27th September* and subsequent telegrams

Dardanelles were closed unnecessarily by Turkish authorities, and there is no reason why they should not be reopened. Turkish Government are well aware that we have no intention of initiating any aggressive action against Turkey.

The watch maintained by British fleet outside Dardanelles cannot be withdrawn so long as German officers and men remain in Turkish waters and are in control of Turkish fleet. Until, therefore, the German officers and crews are repatriated, the request that the fleet should be moved cannot be entertained.

You should inform Grand Vizier.

* See No. 97.

No. 103.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 1, 1914.

CONSUL at Basra reports to-day that British man-of-war has left Turkish waters.

He had previously telegraphed that he heard there was an intention to block Shatt-el-Arab in order to prevent departure of British man-of-war, and I had already called Grand Vizier's notice to this report.

No. 104.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 2, 1914.

INFORMATION continues to reach me corroborating reports of Turkish preparations against Egypt. Large transport camel corps arrived at Jerusalem yesterday, and I hear of transport of warlike materials, food-stuffs, and military stores on line Jenin—Nablus—Jerusalem, and also to Maan. Seven German military officers have been sent to Damascus and neighbourhood This has stimulated preparations, and it is believed in Syria that Turkish Government has decided upon a movement against Egypt, Damascus division being assembled for advance by Akaba, Jerusalem division for that by Rafa. Inhabitants at Beirout and Haifa are being removed inland as a precautionary measure against any action which may be taken by British fleet when the advance on Egypt begins. It is reported from Haifa that localities along the coast are being garrisoned by newly-arrived troops. I have brought the gravity of the existing situation to the notice of the Grand Vizier in the strongest terms in a further note, though I do not view any actual movement against Egypt as imminent at the moment. In my note I have informed His Highness that the measures now undertaken can have no reason except as a threat against Egypt, and that they can no longer be regarded as incidental to an ordinary mobilisation of troops in their peace stations, and I have stated that His Majesty's Government can only view any further preparations at Jerusalem or at Maan in a serious light.

In addition to above-mentioned military measures, movements of suspicious individuals have now been supplemented by those of a German naval officer named Hilgendorf, who is at present on his way from Damascus to Petra with a party of eight Germans. It is understood that they will be joined by a smaller party from Haifa *viâ* Amman, and that they are conveying a large supply of explosives. I have made representations to the Grand Vizier explaining that such hostile enterprises against Great Britain cannot be allowed in a neutral country, and that these people must be arrested.

Speaking generally, I am inclined to think that both in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, on the Black Sea, the Egyptian frontier, and elsewhere, the Turks intend to have their troops all ready for action at a favourable point should the general European situation afford a good opportunity. Should the German Admiral take the "Goeben" into the Black Sea and attack the Russian fleet, or should things take an unfavourable turn for the Allies, Turkish troops would be in a position to cross the Egyptian frontier without much further delay. His Majesty's Government will doubtless consider what, if any, military measures are necessary for the strengthening of strategical points in the Sinai peninsula.

No. 105.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 3, 1914.

CLOSING of Dardanelles.

Germans have certainly long been working for the closing of the Straits, presumably with the object of obtaining a freer hand in the Black Sea. There is every reason to suppose that the Dardanelles are closed to shipping not only by administrative act, but also effectively by mines. From information that reaches me from a reliable source, it seems that these mines have been laid by the Germans, and that the Turks are unaware of their position.

No. 106.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 4.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 4, 1914.

HIS Majesty's Consul at Basra telegraphs as follows dated the 3rd October:—

"Warships in Shatt-el-Arab.

"I have received a letter from the Vali saying that Your Excellency has been informed by the Turkish Government of the measures proposed to be adopted in Turkish waters with regard to foreign belligerent warships; he says that the Shatt-el-Arab from Fao to Durna is closed to foreign warships, being inland waters just as much as Smyrna and the Dardanelles. British men-of-war must therefore leave Shatt-el-Arab within twenty-four hours Vali ends by saying that he will have to apply strict measures if I cannot induce captains of His Majesty's ships to go outside Fao. I told the Vali that I was asking for instructions from Your Excellency, and I informed His Majesty's Consul at Mohammerah of the gist of Vali's communication.

"It is possible that H.M.S. 'Lawrence' may also be in the river."

No. 107.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 4, 1914.

DARDANELLES.

It is the Germans who keep the Straits closed, to the great detriment of Turkey. If you concur, you may point out to the Turks that the British fleet will move away as soon as the German officers and crews leave and the Turkish navy ceases to be under German control. We should then have no fear of hostile action on the part of the Turks.

No. 108.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 5.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinpole, October* 5, 1914.

TURKEY is now bankrupt. Supply of coal is, I am glad to say, cut off. Fresh provisions are not coming in, and there is some discontent in the navy and even in the army. Situation is doubtless very delicate, but Turks would be unlikely to go all lengths with Germany, at any rate until German success in the war seems more assured. I think that Turks are possibly less blind to their interests than is generally supposed, and I am still of opinion that situation may be saved. Time is now on our side, and I am strongly in favour of avoiding all occasion of conflict by temporising.

The question of reopening the Dardanelles is really no longer a practical one, for the Straits are now effectively closed by mines, and I am informed that their position is unknown to the Turks themselves.

Russian and French Ambassadors agree with me that our interests are not primarily affected by the closure, as the requisitioning and other measures taken by the Turks against our nationals had already stopped our trade. This is the line I am taking with the Turks. I think they will begin to realise the facts before long. Total cessation of imports is already causing anxiety to Minister of Finance, and Turkish Government will soon become aware that they are the chief losers. The Germans have closed the Straits from political motives, partly, no doubt, because they believe that, by closing the Straits and preventing the entry of the British fleet, it will be easier for them to induce the Turks to take action against Russia in the Black Sea; partly, no doubt, in order to injure the trade of the Allies and to prevent communication by sea with Russia.

I think that self-interested designs of Germany are not unknown to the Turks, who are playing up to Germany, not with the intention of falling in with those designs, at any rate for the present, to the extent of making war, but in order to extract as much as possible from her. In the opinion of many people, Germans are now in a position to take matters into their own hands, if they think that German interests demand it. If, however, the Turks' game is such as I have outlined above, it is undoubtedly a dangerous one. As is only natural, Turkish Government profess their ability to check any attempt on the part of Germany to take matters into their own hands, but it is not quite clear how they would be able to prevent it.

No. 109.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 6.)

(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, October* 6, 1914.

MILITARY attaché had a long interview with Minister of War yesterday, from which he derived the impression that his Excellency had ambitious schemes in the Arab world and in Egypt. These may perhaps refer more to the future, and possibly measures are now being taken so as to prepare for the eventuality of Great Britain being worsted in war with Germany; meanwhile the way is being paved indirectly for present or future action. During the conversation, Minister of War disclaimed any intention on the part of the Turks of initiating, themselves, any offensive movements against Egypt, and pointed out that ordinary Syrian garrison had not been reinforced. He said that, as in the case of other troops within the Empire, Syrian garrison had been fully mobilised. It was being equipped with necessary transport animals, etc, on a war scale, and it was being carefully trained with the help of the officers of the German mission as elsewhere throughout Turkey. Everything, he said, depended on the political situation, for which he was not responsible individually; and it was quite possible that the Syrian army corps might finally be moved in another direction, even, perhaps, to Constantinople. He scouted the idea of individual Germans undertaking enterprises against the Suez Canal or elsewhere, but he admitted that proposals had certainly been made to the Bedouin tribes to enlist their sympathies as supporters of the Empire in all eventualities. He defended the concentration of stores at Maan, Nablus, and Jerusalem, and he added that no troops, but only gendarmes, had been moved in the direction of Gaza. Nevertheless, he could not deny that some of the measures taken were certainly precautionary against Great Britain, and in justification of this he pointed to the entrance of British men-of-war into the Shatt-el-Arab, to the arrival of Indian troops in Egypt, and to the presence of the British fleet in Turkish territorial waters outside the Dardanelles. Military attaché said that, as far as the action of the fleet and of His Majesty's Government were concerned, this was due to infringement of neutrality by the Turks, and Great Britain certainly had not the slightest intention of making any attack upon Turkey. It was quite ridiculous to suppose that the arrival of Indian troops in Egypt had anything to do with hostility to Turkey. Minister of War at once advanced such arguments as that Turkey had maintained her neutrality; that German officers and men on auxiliary ships were entirely under Turkish control, indeed they were in the Turkish service. Military attaché said that Turks could not be surprised that Great Britain should be preoccupied if Turkish troops were assembled further south than Jerusalem or Beersaheba on the one side, or Maan on the other.

No. 110.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 7.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 6, 1914.

HIS Majesty's consul at Basra telegraphs to-day as follows:—

"Vali says that he must obey the orders which he has received. He has communicated a copy of these to me. They are to the effect that the whole of the Shatt-el-Arab and sea within six miles of the shore are closed to warships, as they are territorial waters. Any men-of-war disregarding this prohibition will be fired upon by the guns at Fao. These regulations will be enforced from to-morrow evening, Wednesday, 7th October. They are somewhat obscure, but they mean that H.M.S. 'Espiègle' in the Karun and H.M.S. 'Dalhousie' at Abadan will be interned, unless they leave before the time fixed. No other British man-of-war is this side of Fao. H.M.S. 'Lawrence' is in the Shatt-el-Arab to the best of my belief. His Majesty's consul at Mohammerah has been informed of the above."

No. 111.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 7, 1914.*

BRITISH warships in the Shatt-el-Arab.

H.M.SS. "Espiègle," "Odin," and "Dalhousie" are not in Turkish waters. There can be no question of their being ordered out of waters which are not Turkish nor of their being interned by the Turkish Government. According to generally accepted principles of international law, Turkish territorial waters extend to 3 miles out to sea from the coast. Two of His Majesty's ships are being instructed to keep outside the 3-mile limit, while the remaining ship is being told to remain at Mohammerah, which does not belong to Turkey. Our long-established right to pass freely up and down Shatt-el-Arab at all times is not in question, and it must be recognised that we fully reserve that right.

No. 112.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 8.)

Constantinople, September 22, 1914.

Sir,

REFERRING to your telegram of 25th August,* in which I was authorised to convey to His Imperial Majesty a message from the King, on the occasion of my reception in audience after my return from leave of absence, I have the honour to state that I was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty yesterday.

In view of the difficulty of conversing with His Majesty in an ordinary way, I prepared a written statement containing the message, and I read a separate statement of my own on the subject of the withdrawal of Admiral Limpus, having previously arranged with the Master of the Ceremonies, who was to act as interpreter, that this should be translated clause by clause as I read it. I enclose a copy of these statements which I read as arranged, subject to some slight modifications necessitated by the turn which the interview took.

His Imperial Majesty seemed not only fully to grasp the sense of the communication, to which he listened with eager attention, but responded to it immediately with great vivacity and vehemence, showing a considerable grasp of the issues with which his country is now confronted.

I was much impressed with the earnestness of His Imperial Majesty's repeated assurances of his desire and determination to maintain the ancient friendship between the two Empires and to avoid war with any Power.

A memorandum is enclosed recording what passed at my audience.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

* See No. 34.

Enclosure 1 in No. 112.

Communication read to the Sultan by Sir L. Mallet on September 21, 1914.

(Translation.)

MON Souverain m'a chargé d'exprimer à votre Majesté son profond regret de ce que les exigences d'une situation imprévue aient forcé son Gouvernement à détenir les deux vaisseaux de guerre destinés à la marine Impériale. Sa Majesté le Roi se rend compte des sentiments douloureux que cet acte a dû inspirer à votre Majesté, mais il espère que la décision prise par son

MY Sovereign has commanded me to express his profound regret to your Majesty that the exigencies of unforeseen circumstances have compelled his Government to detain the two warships intended for the Imperial Turkish Navy. His Majesty the King is aware of the painful impression that this action must have made upon your Majesty, but he thinks that the

Goûvernement de rendre ces vaisseaux à la Turquie à la fin de la guerre actuelle suffira pour la convaincre que leur détention ne fut motivée par aucune intention inimicale envers l'Empire, qui est lié avec le sien par une amitié plus que séculaire. C'est parce que cette amitié n'a jamais été rompue que mon Souverain espère que la Turquie ne fera rien qui puisse empêcher son Gouvernement de donner suite à cette décision, qu'elle gardera une neutralité stricte et absolue pendant la guerre actuelle, et que l'on ne tardera pas à mettre fin à quelques faits contraires à la neutralité qui ont provoqué quelque inquiétude au sujet de l'attitude du Gouvernement ottoman.

decision of his Government to return these vessels to Turkey at the end of the present war will suffice to convince you that their detention was due to no unfriendly intention towards an Empire bound to his by a friendship of more than a century. It is owing to the fact that this friendship has never been broken that my Sovereign trusts that Turkey will do nothing to prevent his Government from acting up to this decision, that she will maintain strict and absolute neutrality during the present war, and that there will be no delay in putting an end to certain facts contrary to neutrality which have caused some anxiety as to the attitude of the Turkish Government.

Enclosure 2 in No. 112.

Statement by Sir L. Mallet with regard to Admiral Limpus on September 22, 1914.

(Translation.)

L'AMIRAL LIMPUS, qui, sous les auspices de votre Majesté, a rendu de si grands services à la marine Impériale, m'a prié de faire part à votre Majesté de son regret de ne pas avoir pu déposer ses hommages au pied de son trône avant de quitter Constantinople. Votre Majesté n'ignore pas les circonstances qui ont nécessité son départ, du moment que lui et la mission navale qu'il présidait ont été rélégués à une position où ils ne pouvaient plus rien faire pour le bien de la marine ottomane. Rappelé par mon Gouvernement dans ces circonstances regrettables, l'Amiral Limpus s'est vu forcé de se rendre aux ordres de ses chefs et à quitter Constantinople dans un délai trop court pour lui permettre de demander une audience de votre Majesté.

ADMIRAL LIMPUS, who, under your Majesty's auspices, has rendered such great services to the Turkish navy, has begged me to inform your Majesty of his regret that he was unable to pay his respects to your Majesty before leaving Constantinople. Your Majesty is aware of the circumstances necessitating his departure from the moment when he and the naval mission under his command were relegated to a position in which they could do nothing further for the welfare of the Turkish navy. Recalled in these regrettable circumstances by my Government, Admiral Limpus was obliged to obey the orders of his superiors and to leave Constantinople within too short a space to be able to request an audience of your Majesty.

Enclosure 3 in No. 112.

Memorandum.

THE Sultan listened to my communication in silence until the Master of the Ceremonies translated the clause containing the words "quelques faits contraires à la neutralité" He then broke in with an eager disclaimer of any unneutral conduct on the part of Turkey. On my mentioning, as a specific instance, the retention of German officers and crews on board the "Goeben" and "Breslau," His Majesty explained with some lucidity that they had been kept for a short time to train the Turkish crews. The "captains" available in the Turkish navy were unequal to the task, and it was necessary for that reason to do what had been done. The German crews would be sent away in "five or ten days," and the officers also. Only one or two of the latter would be retained. He would speak frankly, he said. Great Britain was a great Power with a great navy, and had no need of the two ships of the Ottoman fleet. Great Britain had taken them, but he knew they would be given back at the end of the

war. On my remarking that Great Britain wished to make absolutely sure of the position at sea, the Sultan again said that she was too great a maritime Power to need these ships, but he once more stated his conviction that they would be given back. Anyhow, he and his Government were not going to depart from their neutrality. His Majesty repeated this more than once, saying that they knew that that was the only path of safety, and that his great desire was to keep the peace. He laid stress on the friendship between Great Britain and Turkey. This was the more striking, because the words were not put into his mouth, as might be supposed, by myself, the Master of Ceremonies having quite failed to render the parts of my communication in which I dwelt on past relations between England and Turkey.

When, referring to what the Sultan had said about the need for training his navy, I expressed regret that the British naval mission had not been allowed to complete that task. His Majesty did not seem to grasp the main point, but on my referring to the circumstances of Admiral Limpus's departure, he broke in with some emotion, and said twice over that it was not by his wish that the admiral had left Constantinople without an audience. The admiral had not asked for one or come to the Palace. Had he done so he, the Sultan, would have postponed all other business in order to see him. I said I would convey this to Admiral Limpus. I also promised to communicate the Sultan's assurances, which I said I sincerely believed, to the King who would be gratified at receiving them.

Just before I took my leave, His Majesty was good enough to express his warm personal regard, and made some further kind remarks about the value which he attached to his personal relations with me. The Sultan spoke throughout in the most homely language, but with great liveliness and point, and with obvious sincerity. His assurances about his desire to observe neutrality and remain at peace, rather lost than gained in force by the way in which the Master of Ceremonies (whose mind is slow and whose French is defective) translated them. His remarks on the embargo on the two ships were plainly, but not discourteously or resentfully, worded.

No. 113.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 8.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 7, 1914.

BRITISH warships in Shatt-el-Arab.

Grand Vizier assured me this afternoon that Vali of Basra had been instructed to avoid all interference with His Majesty's ships in the Shatt-el-Arab.

No. 114.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 8.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 7, 1914.

THERE has been fighting during the last few days on frontier between Russian troops and Kurds supported by Turkish troops. Last night Russian Ambassador made strong representations to the Grand Vizier, and said that the Turkish Government must restrain the activities of their troops on the frontier. Furthermore, Russian consul had been arrested. Replying to these representations, Grand Vizier assured Russian Ambassador, in writing, that the consul should be released at once and that the fighting should cease. Russian Ambassador has certain information that Turks are being incited to fight by Germans and Austrians. His Excellency agrees with me that Grand Vizier is honestly exercising what influence he has in favour of peace, but it is doubtful if he has the power to restrain the military party under Enver Pasha.

No. 115.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 10, 1914.

IT is highly probable that for some time mainly with the object of subsidising the Be

Germans in Syria have had sums of money with them. The following is the number of German military officers known to be in Syria at present: Seven who went there some time ago, of whom Colonel Kress von Kressenstein is one, four who arrived 2nd October at Damascus, and five more who arrived there on 6th October. My information is to the effect that seven more may since have arrived at Alexandretta. Meanwhile, another party of Turkish sailors is leaving Constantinople overland for Bagdad and the Tigris. Information has just reached me from Damascus to the effect that Colonel von Kressenstein had gone to Maan to inspect, but only two military trains with details and stores had left in the last two days. West of the Jordan no movements had taken place. Two railway vans of dynamite had left Damascus for Beirout; 4,000 Mosul troops had reached Aleppo, but were waiting there for the present.

No. 116.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 11, 1914.

IT seems to me that the key of the situation lies in Constantinople. It would be fatal to give way to Turkish demands beyond a certain point, especially in the Persian Gulf, but, nevertheless, I entirely share your view that His Majesty's Government should avoid giving even a plausible cause of offence to Turkey. I think that our attitude during the past eight weeks has shown irrefutably that we desire to avoid a rupture with Turkey.

No. 117.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 12.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 12, 1914.

I HAVE received note dated the 11th October from Porte, of which following is substance:—

From information received by Porte, two British men-of-war have one after the other passed up the Shatt-el-Arab to anchor at Mohammerah.

According to Treaty of Erzeroum, the town of Mohammerah and its port belong to Persia, whilst Shatt-el-Arab is under Turkish domination.

This principle was reaffirmed by Turco-British Declaration of the 29th July, 1913, which specifies that from Nahr Nazaille, above Mohammerah, frontier follows river to sea, leaving under Turkish sovereignty river itself and all the islands expect ten, and modern port and anchorage of Mohammerah. This port and the anchorage thus formed an enclave in Ottoman waters which must be traversed in order to reach them. Consequently men-of-war in question have not respected Imperial territory in penetrating into her internal waters and have disregarded neutrality of Porte, whose duty it is not to allow passage of foreign men-of-war.

On these grounds the Porte asks me to cause instructions to be sent to commanders of men-of-war in question to leave the port of Mohammerah within eight days and to go to sea.

No. 118.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 12.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 12, 1914.

MY despatch of the 4th October.*

I have received note from the Porte in reply to my note of the 2nd October respecting Turkish preparations against Egypt.

It says that military activity in Syria is common to all provinces of the Empire and is natural consequence of mobilisation, having no other object than to put

* Received on October 19. See No. 143.

Turkey on a footing to defend her neutrality. Turkey's position being one of simple and legitimate precautions, it will be readily recognised that it would not be conceivable that she should change it in order to attack Egypt, which is one of her own provinces.

The Porte goes on to observe that, although I have on several occasions assured Grand Vizier that His Majesty's Government have no intention of altering status of Egypt, yet declaration that Egypt is in a state of war, dismissal of German and Austrian agents, who receive their exequaturs from the Porte, and above all arrival in Egypt of important contingents from India as well as other acts, have attracted serious attention of Imperial Government and have created real anxiety.

Note concludes by reiterating to me assurance that Turkey has no hostile intention towards any Power whatever, and that military preparations have purely and exclusively defensive character.

I think that it would be right to remind Grand Vizier that I have always made it perfectly clear that undertaking not to change the status of Egypt was conditional on Turkey maintaining strict neutrality.

No. 119.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 12.)

(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, October* 12, 1914.

THIS morning Turkish fleet left Constantinople and steamed into the Black Sea.

No. 120.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October 12.*)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October 12, 1914.*

I DO not think that we could now leave Mohammerah without loss of prestige. In view of receipt of Vali's note respecting presence of British men-of-war in the Shatt-el-Arab, effect of moving His Majesty's ships at the request of the Turkish Government, once they were sent to Mohammerah, might have led the Arabs to misinterpret the action of His Majesty's Government.

I would not regard the note in the light of an ultimatum, though it is not impossible that Turks might close the channel, and thus prevent His Majesty's ships from going out, except in agreement with the Turkish authorities.

General belief is that Germans are at present applying considerable pressure upon the Turks to take part in the war, but that the Turks are so far resisting. My anxiety is lest the resistance which the Minister of War is encountering from the Moderates should be weakened by any act on our part which could be interpreted as aggressive by the Turks. Enver Pasha is said to be in favour of immediate co-operation with the Germans.

No. 121.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 13.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 12, 1914.

MY telegram of 12 October.*

I have informed Grand Vizier that I was surprised to receive His Highness's note, inviting His Majesty's ships to leave Mohammerah within eight days. I knew His

* See No. 117.

Highness had no intention of creating difficulties, but it sounded almost like an ultimatum. Mohammerah was, as His Highness was aware, a Persian port. Grand Vizier replied at once that there was no question of an ultimatum. I explained His Majesty's Government's point of view, and he said that he was at present awaiting your reply to Turkish note.

In the course of ensuing conversation, His Highness seemed as confident as ever that he was able to resist German pressure, and he repeated that he was absolutely determined to avoid war in any case.

In reply to some observations of mine in regard to Turkish fighting recently reported in Persia, he said that strict orders had been sent that no Turkish troops were to cross the frontier.

No. 122.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 13.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 13, 1914.

CONSULAR officer at Basra telegraphs as follows:—

"I have been notified by Vali that H. M. S. 'Espiégle' must be interned until the end of the war unless she departs from Mohammerah and the Shatt-el-Arab within eight days from the 11th instant. If she attempts to leave after the expiration of the said period, her pasage through the Shatt-el-Arab will be stopped by force of arms. The 'Dalhousie' departed several days ago.

"I have informed His Majesty's consul at Mohammerah of the Vali's communication."

No. 123.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 13, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 12 October.*

Your Excellency should make the following reply to the Turkish note protesting against the presence of British men-of-war in the Shatt-el-Arab:—

"As regards the passage through the Shatt-el-Arab to and from the port of Mohammerah, His Majesty's Government maintain in principle the legitimacy of such passage, but express themselves quite ready to examine in a friendly spirit any representation that the Ottoman Government may make on the subject, if the Sublime Porte themselves strictly observe their neutrality, which they have gravely violated by continuing to retain the German officers and crews on the "Goeben" and "Breslau," in spite of all assurances and promises to the contrary.

"His Majesty's Government are prepared to respond in a conciliatory spirit whenever the Ottoman Government shall have conformed, as a neutral, to the principles of international law prescribing the duties of neutral Powers.

"As regards the presence of British warships at the port of Mohammerah, this is a matter with which the Sublime Porte is in no wise concerned, since Mohammerah is not in Ottoman territory; Porte have, therefore, no right to request their departure."

* See No. 117.

No. 124.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 14.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 14, 1914.

MOSLEMS in Aleppo district are reported to have been so inveigled and incited by German and Turkish deliberate official misrepresentations and falsehoods of every kind that masses seem to believe German Emperor has embraced Islamic faith, and that Germans are fighting for Islam against Russia.

No. 125.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 15.)

Sir, *Cairo, September* 30, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of two interrogatories which I have received from the Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, regarding the case of Lieutenant Robert Mors, a German employé of the Alexandria City Police, who was arrested on his return from leave, *vid* Constantinople. He explained his return by stating that he had been excused from military service in Germany.

I have, &c.,
MILNE CHEETHAM.

Enclosure 1 in No. 125.

Interrogatories of Lieutenant Mors.

(1)

MULAZIM AWAL ROBERT CASIMIR OTTO MORS, Egyptian Police, examined, states:—

"At Constantinople I was acquainted with a German official who was formerly in the German diplomatic agency in Cairo. This gentleman, whose name I must refuse to give, was in agreement with the Turkish Government on the subject of military operations in Egypt, and as he knew that I knew Egypt very well, he conducted me to Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War. The latter questioned me on the military situation; if it were true that the British had disarmed the Egyptian army, etc. I replied that I did not know, and thought it unlikely. I then left the presence of Enver, and he remained talking with the German official. I forgot to mention that he asked me if I would participate in operations in Egypt. I replied that I would only participate in open military action. I was afterwards informed by the German official that Enver had sent officers from the Turkish army to Egypt to prepare native public opinion for action in favour of Turkey. I also heard from the German official that one of Enver's emissaries was an officer of the Egyptian army, but I did not know his name then. I must mention here that I understood from various things and from conversations that I overheard between the said German official and various people that he had the intention of sending printed matters and explosives to Egypt. I also understood that it was the Egyptian army officer who was charged with the transport of these things. We were held up in the Dardanelles for six days owing to the wreck of a cargo boat. On the second we were stopped there; the 'Bash Reis' (boatswain) of the 'Saidieh' brought me a small leather bag (which I recognised as as being the property of the said German official), and told me that somebody on board had given it to him to give to the passenger in No. 7 cabin, *viz.*, my cabin. At the same time the 'Bash Reis' asked me if it belonged to me. I said 'Yes,' because I began to suspect that the contents of the bag were the explosives that I had heard about. I opened the bag and found it was half full of packing material; and on probing it I found there were hard substances underneath. I thought that if I said that the sack did not belong to me it might be handed over to the ship's captain, and it would then be discovered what the contents were, and an accident might even occur. I did not know at this time that the 'Bash Reis' had guilty knowledge of the contents of the bag, and therefore told him that there was nothing in it. I then took it into my cabin to examine it, and found the two tin boxes which you seized. Whilst we were still in the Dardanelles—as far as I can remember it was the fourth day there—the Egyptian officer came to me and said in Arabic: 'Are you not the passenger occupying No. 7 cabin?' I said: 'Yes; why?' and he said: 'Have you received the things'? ('Wasal-lak el shay?') I replied: 'Was it you who sent it to me?' He said: 'Perhaps' ('Yimkin').

"I then said: 'What have such things to do with me?' He said: 'I cannot keep such things myself.' I then asked him who gave them to him. He replied: 'Fouad.' I do not know who this Fouad is exactly, but it is possibly Ahmad Fouad at Constantinople, whom I have seen with the German official, and who is an intimate

friend of Sheikh Abd-el-Aziz Shawish, according to all reports. He then told me his name was Ahmad Hamuda, and that he had fought against the Italians in Tripoli. He showed me his card, on which was written : ' Ahmad Hamuda, Officer of the Egyptian Army.' I do not remember if the card bore his rank or not. I saw Ahmad Hamuda Effendi after leaving Piræus, when he came and asked me what I had done with the tin boxes. I understood, from the way he put it, that he wanted to take them from me, but this is only an idea I had. I told him I had thrown them overboard. When we were anchored in the harbour, he again came and asked me to take his revolver ashore. I replied that I had my own revolver, and that I should be searched like everybody else. He then asked me if they would search his wife. I said : 'Naturally they have female searchers at the Customs.'

"I had the intention of throwing the tin boxes overboard, but I was afraid that they might explode on striking the water. I therefore procured some cord with which I meant to lower them into the water. I never got a chance, and I was afraid that the propeller would catch the cord, and the steamer might be blown up or damaged.

"Another thing which deterred me was that Iwas afraid the boxes might float and be dangerous to shipping, so I postponed it until our arrival at Smyrna, where I telegraphed to the German official at Constantinople stating that two tin boxes with unknown contents had been handed to me, and I desired instructions At Piræus I received a telegram telling me to throw them overboard, which, for the reasons I have just given, I again postponed."

Q. Have you any witnesses to prove that the boatswain gave you the bag containing the tin boxes ?—*A.* Yes ; a certain Fortunato, the cabin steward, was present, and I gave him the bag with the packing after removing the tin boxes, asking him to throw the packing overboard He did so, and returned me the bag.

On arrival in port here I gave the tin boxes to Mohamed Ali, the purser, and asked him to keep them with him until he had a chance to throw them overboard without being observed by the various launches. I also recommended him not to throw them from the deck, but to descend the gangway and drop them into the sea carefully after weighting them with a piece of iron. I told him they contained dangerous substances, and to be very careful. I noticed he seemed afraid, and told him if he did not wish to do it he should give them back to me. He said he did not mind doing it, and if I wished he would pass them through the Customs for me without difficulty.

Q. Why did you select Mohamed Ali for the mission ?—*A.* Because I heard at Piræus that he was a Turkish Agent.

Q. From whom did you hear this ?—*A.* From a Turk at the German consulate at Piræus.

Q. How did you meet this Turk ?—*A.* He was introduced to me by the German vice-consul.

Q. What is his name ?—*A.* I do not remember. He gave me his visiting card, and I destroyed it.

Q. How did you approach Mohamed Ali on the subject ?—*A.* I showed him the visiting card of the Turk, to which he said at once, salaaming with his hand, "Ahlan wa Sahlan."

Q. Where did you procure the map of the Suez Canal ?—*A.* It was given to me by the German official.

Q. Why did he give you the map ?—*A.* I do not know. We were talking together, and he showed me the map. I admired it, and he told me to take it.

Q. Where did you get the cypher found with your effects ?—*A.* I invented it with the assistance of the German official, for correspondence with him at Constantinople.

Q. Where is the key to it ?—*A.* I destroyed it.

Q. Can you tell me what it was ?—*A.* It was to let him know if the Egyptian army had been disbanded ; if there were difficulties for me here to enter the country ; by what route I intended to return, etc.

R. MORS.

Alexandria, September 28, 1914.

(2)

Enquiry into Mors's Case, held on September 28, 1914.

1. *Mors interrogated.*

Q. Can you explain this telegram (telegram addressed to "Prill, Bacos, Bulkely, Alexandria," from Schneider) ?—*A.* No. You must ask the French lady who is staying with us ("il faut demander à Mademoisselle chez nous"), as it is a private telegram of hers. It seems to be asking news of her health.

Q. Who is Schneider ?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. Who is Omar Fawzi and Suliman Askari ?—*A.* Two officers I met in Constantinople whom the German introduced to me.

Q. Where did you meet them ?—*A.* At the hotel Tokatlian in Constantinople.

Q. What is the name of this German official ?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. When was he in Cairo ?—*A.* Two years ago.

Q. Was this your first visit to Constantinople ?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did you know this gentleman before ?—*A.* No.

Q. You realise that your position is a serious one ?—*A.* Yes.

Q. You refuse to give his name ?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Can you tell me the name of the Turk whom you met in Alexandria ?—*A.* I must refuse, but if you suggest his name I will tell you if you are right or wrong.

Q. Do you deny that the German official is Baron Oppenheim ?—*A.* Yes; Oppenheim is at Berlin.

Q. Do you know Baron Oppenheim ?—*A.* I have never seen, but often heard of him. He is over 50 years of age. According to Berlin opinion, he is merely a "blagueur," and of no importance.

Q. Did you see Ezzedin Fawzi in Constantinople ?—*A.* No; he had left before I arrived.

Q. What did he do there ?—*A.* I do not know. I heard from my sister-in-law that he had left for Constantinople. He was charged with my private affairs.

Q. Was not this rather a serious arrangement to make ?—*A.* No; he was always a great friend of mine.

Q. Do you know his political opinions ?—*A.* No.

Q. You appear to have had some previous knowledge of the preparation of explosives for use in Egypt ?—*A.* I heard in Constantinople that something of the nature of explosives were to be prepared and sent to Egypt

Q. What was the ultimate destination of these things ?—*A.* I don't know. I was only three days at Constantinople.

Q. Have these explosives penetrated into Egypt ?—*A.* I don't know. Perhaps other emissaries arrived in Egypt at the same time as I did

Q. Who is Fahmy Bey ?—*A.* Mohamed Bey Fahmy, Master of Ceremonies in the Khedive's household, who arrived in Constantinople in the "Saidieh."

Q. How did you get to know him ?—*A.* He rented our house three years ago.

Q Who sent you this telegram ?—*A.* It was the answer to my telegram.

Q. Why did you send the first telegram ?—*A.* To see if it were possible and advisable, in view of the reported state of things in Egypt, for me to return here, or if it would be better for my family to join me there.

Q. Is this the bag you brought with you ?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Who sent it to you ?—*A.* I do not know. The boatswain brought it to me saying it was for whoever occupied cabin No. 7. Probably Ahmad Hamuda gave it to him to give to me.

Q. Did you see Enver Pasha in Constantinople ?—*A.* Yes. I had a conversation with him.

Q. How was it that you had this conversation ?—*A.* The German official introduced me to Enver at the War Office.

Q. What did Enver Pasha say to you ?—*A.* He questioned me as to the state of affairs in Egypt.

Q. Is the German official a German naval officer ?—*A.* No.

Q. Did Enver Pasha express any opinions ?—*A.* He said that he wanted a campaign against Egypt, should war break out, for which two army corps would be required.

Q. What did he want you to do here?—*A.* He asked me if I would help.

Q. What did you reply?—*A.* I agreed to do so in the event of a military expedition.

Q. Who gave you the idea that explosives were being prepared to be sent to Egypt?—*A.* I suspected the German officer, whom I saw with an Egyptian Effendi unknown to me.

Q. How did Ahmad Hamuda get to know you?—*A.* He came to see me on the voyage—in the Dardanelles, I think.

Q. Why did he trust *you*?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. Had you made no previous promises?—*A.* No.

Q. Whom did you see at the Piræus?—*A.* The consul, where I saw the telegrams and the Turkish gentleman who told me of Mohamed Ali, the purser.

Q. Why did you send this telegram?—*A.* Because I knew something was being prepared, and suspected that the bag had some connection with it. Besides there were several emissaries on board, and there had been many circulars in the hotels in Constantinople.

Q. Who were these emissaries?—*A.* I do not know, but I heard that Sheikh Shawish had said there were thirteen who had left.

Q. Will you explain how you knew of these preparations?—*A.* Through the German official and various people I met casually at odd times. The German official arrived in Constantinople from Berlin the day before me.

Q. Did Omar Fawzi speak to you of Egypt?—*A.* Yes; he said he had fought in Tripoli and had been to Egypt where he had many friends.

Q. Where did you meet the Turk at Piræus?—*A.* At the German consulate.

Q. Have you ever visited Tchiboukli Palace?—*A.* No.

Q. Why did you write Omar Fawzi's name in the piece of paper?—*A.* Because I had to meet him at the "Petit Champs," a restaurant in Constantinople, and I wished to remember.

Q. Will you explain what the code found in your tarbush was?—*A.* The references to cotton were information about troops, the best quality denoted British and the inferior Native soldiers. Kantars referred to the number of men. Certain phrases referred to the disarmament of Egyptian troops. "Suis disposé," I recollect, meant that I should return.

Q. When did you want to leave the country?—*A.* As soon as possible, for I understood that all Germans serving under foreign Governments had to resign.

Q. What did "venez par le premier bateau" mean?—*A.* That things were in a dangerous state here.

Q. And No 15?—*A.* "Don't come to Turkey."

Q. "Ne venez pas-tout arrangé"?—*A.* I have forgotten.

Q. "Venez de suite"? *A.* I have forgotten.

Q. "Bébé va mieux"?—*A.* I have forgotten—all this was made up hurriedly before I left Constantinople during the last half-hour when I was packing my luggage. I did not look at it again before I destroyed the key; it is now three weeks since I left Constantinople.

Q. How is it that you know some of the expressions and not others?—*A.* In view of what I have explained, it seems clear. Those referring to the "Santé de la famille" refer to Turkish officers, but I cannot remember the details.

Q. Did it refer to their going to the Red Sea?—*A.* I don't know, but I have an idea it was with a view to finding out what difficulties were placed in the way of Turkish officers in Egypt.

Q. Who was to have taken charge of the explosives here?—*A.* The agents of Sheikh Shawish.

Q. Who?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. Did you not know that the German official was going to give you these things?—*A.* No.

Q. How did you recognise the bag?—*A.* I saw it in the hotel at Constantinople and recognised the repair which I had seen at a restaurant in the hands of an effendi.

Q. How did you get to know so many people?—*A.* I met them casually at the hotel and the German Embassy, where I called and learnt that it was difficult to get to Egypt.

Q. How did you meet the German official?—*A.* I met him at the embassy.

2. *Boatswain interrogated.*

Q. Have you seen this bag before?—*A.* Yes. I first saw it on board the "Saidieh" in Constantinople on the 3rd September with a sailor called Ali, who asked me to give it to the occupant of cabin No. 7.

Q. Where was it given to you?—*A.* I think on deck. I told Ali that he had better give it to a steward in the first class, which he did. The next morning Mors asked me who had given me the bag.

Q. Why should Mors have asked you this? How was it that he connected the bag with you?—*A.* Because I told the steward to give it to him, and perhaps he told Mors so.

Q. When did Mors speak to you?—*A.* The next morning at about 8 A.M. He brought me the bag and asked me who gave it to me, as he wanted to give me a tip. I refused the latter as it was not I who brought the bag.

Q. Who gave Ali the bag?—*A.* He told me an Arab did so.

Q. Was the latter on the steamer?—*A.* I do not know.

3. *Mors and Boatswain confronted.*

Q. (To Mors.) Who brought you this bag?—*A.* This boatswain with the steward.

Q. Did you offer the boatswain a tip?—*A.* Yes, but he refused it.

Q. Why did you want to give it to him if the bag was not yours?—*A.* I accepted the bag for the reasons I have already given you.

Q. Why offer him a tip?—*A.* For the sake of my friend, and because I did not want the matter exposed.

Q. Who gave him the bag?—*A.* I do not know, but it must have been Ahmad Hamuda.

Q. (To the Boatswain.) Do you know Ahmad Hamuda?—*A.* No.

Alexandria, September 29, 1914.

No. 126.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 14, 1914.

THE whole of the Turkish fleet has re-entered the Bosphorus.

The "Leros" and "Lrissos," two German steamers which have been convoyed from Sulina by the "Breslau," sailed under the Turkish flag until they were inside the Bosphorus. The same thing was done on a former occasion, when two ships from Black Sea ports were similarly convoyed by the "Breslau."

No. 127.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 14, 1914.

ABOUT 600 Moslem "fedahis," dressed in various guises, have arrived at Aleppo in batches during past fortnight, their head being an officer related to Ottoman Minister of War; 400 of these came from Smyrna, where they had incited Moslems against Greeks. At Aleppo they intrigued, with the aid of Committee of Union and Progress, with sheikhs against Great Britain. Discourses of a guarded anti-British tendency were pronounced in mosques. The last batch left Aleppo 12th October by rail. Parties of them have proceed to Hama, Homs, Baalbek, Damascus, the Hauran to incite sheikhs against Great Britain, and they are to continue their journey south by Hedjaz Railway, and to find their way into Egypt to incite Moslems there. Many of the principal sheikhs of Aleppo seem now gained over to side of Germany.

No. 128.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 14, 1914.

WITH the object of spreading the belief that Great Britain is the enemy of Islam, the German Embassy daily emits a stream of mendacity and calumny, which is circulated throughout the country by the Turkish newspapers all of those in the capital being in the pay of the German Embassy as a result of the large sums spent by it in corruption both in Constantinople and in the provinces.

No. 129.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 15, 1914.

SON of Kurdish chief Issa, who is stated to have influence in Mesopotamia, and who has been in Constantinople for instructions, is said to have left for Basrah to work anti-English propaganda, and other agents, including Germans, are said to be on their way to Afghanistan on similar errand.

I learn that Zekki Pasha, commander of 8th corps, has lately received £5,000 to distribute amongst Bedouins, and that as much as £35,000 in gold left here by train on 12th for Syria. Senator Abdurrahman is working among Bedouins at Maan and Muntaz Bey on the west by Beersheba and Jerusalem.

Party of Turkish sailors mentioned as having left here by train for Basrah are now stated to be on the way to Akaba with consignment of metal boats. Another lot of boats is at Rayak, possibly on the way to Beirout. Quantities of dynamite have been sent to the coast towns of Syria, probably to serve for mining purposes of land defence. This is in addition to sea mines which have been also forwarded. Numbers of "working battalions" (soldiers as yet untrained) are road constructing in southern Syria.

All above and previous reports in a similar sense show that there is very considerable activity being directed in a sense hostile to us. and this activity is being worked by German influence and agents in every conceivable direction. Probably Government as a whole have little control over these activities, but do not disapprove of them. As regards actual military preparations, German element has sufficient power to persuade the authorities on certain points. German press is directing movement, and has obtained despatch of numbers of German officers to Syria to superintend preparations and training of corps there for war, concentration of stores and supplies at suitable spots, preparation of lines of communication and defence of coast.

No. 130.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 16.)

(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, October* 15, 1914.

GERMAN plots have been so extensive that it is conceivable that they may introduce individuals into Egypt who, impersonating Indian soldiers, may cause mischief.

In substantiation of this I have to state that His Majesty's consul at Aleppo has learnt that a tailor in that town has been commissioned to make a variety of Indian costumes and head-dresses on design and measurement supplied by German officers there.

No. 131.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, October* 16, 1914.

NINETY-SEVEN cases of bullion passed through Rustchuk yesterday for Constantinople, accompanied by six Germans. The consignment was preceded by 200 other cases. In the last three weeks many heavy cases and stores have passed through same town.

Armaments are believed to be sent through in the night.

No. 132.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 16, 1914.

LOCAL authorities at Jaffa have distributed 10,000 rifles amongst Bedouins, each with 100 cartridges, 5,000 ten-shot to owners of horses and riding camels, and 5,000 single-shot to owners of baggage camels. Bedouins have been employed to dig wells, and Germans to fit them with motor pumps; ovens have been built near frontier.

It is believed that Bedouins' next move is to be towards Akaba.

Horses and mules throughout the whole district are being requisitioned most energetically.

No. 133.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 16, 1914.

MAJOR OMAR FEVZI BEY, son of Arimm Effendi, ex Governor-General of Damascus, accompanied by five German officers, arrived at Aleppo 14th October from Constantinople bringing 25,000 liras. The officers passed for engineers, and are buying saddle horses to proceed to Bagdad *viâ* Ana. From Ana they are to take two batteries of guns, which, together with money and loads of rifles and ammunition taken from Aleppo, they are to deliver to Ibn-el-Reshid.

Railway trucks full of dynamite for Alexandretta and Damascus are expected to arrive from Constantinople. German officers of "Breslau" have already laid thirteen mines at Alexandretta according to report that has now reached me.

No. 134.

(*Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey*—(*Received October* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 16, 1914.

MINISTER of War, who is willing tool of Germans, is now supreme. Minister of the Interior was most influential Minister before mobilisation, but is so no longer. His position now is rather mysterious Whilst taking advantage of European struggle to carry through so-called emancipation of Turks from foreign control, he is not supposed to be in favour of war, which he thinks would end badly for Turkey. If this diagnosis is correct, he and others like him are more or less powerless at present, and, though they declare their ability and intention to stop military preparations, evidently are unable to check them.

No. 135.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 17.)

Constantinople, October 17, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

RELIABLE information reaches me that mines are being sent to Basra, and will reach Bagdad in a day or two.

No. 136.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey—(*Received October* 17.)

Athens, October 17, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

ONE Bouhadi Sadil has been discovered buying arms for importation into Egypt. He had already bought 700 Gras rifles and ammunition. I understand that two of this man's accomplices were recently convicted in Egypt.

No. 137.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

Foreign Office, October 17, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

ANY attack upon H.M.S. "Espiègle" by Turkish authorities will be a wanton act of aggression, as she is not in Turkish territorial waters.

You should inform Turkish Government that there is no present intention of her passing down the Shatt-el-Arab, but His Majesty's Government consider they have a right to claim that passage so long as "Goeben" and "Breslau," with German crews and officers, have free use of Turkish territorial waters and the Straits.

No. 138.

Sir. L. Mallet to Sir. Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 18.)

Constantinople, October 17, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

SINCE end of September following have reached Constantinople:—

Six thousand nine hundred cases of Mauser ammunition, 510 cases of Mauser rifles, 13 trucks of war material, and about £800,000. in bar gold.

Arrival of a submarine in sections is expected shortly, and I am informed that such a consignment, together with two aeroplanes, left Rustchuk on 8th October.

Two German ships were recently escorted from Sulina by "Breslau," and are reported to have brought submarine. But there is no evidence at present to prove this.

No. 139.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 18)

Constantinople, October 18, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

AFROPLANE, three airmen, and several mechanics left Beersheba yesterday. Governor left Jaffa with a view to allaying panic.

Following is résumé of a telegram from Minister of War to commandant at Jaffa which has come to my knowledge:—

"On the approach of enemy warships destroy boats and lighters, kill horses break carriages, and destroy railway. Strictly guard telegraph. When surrender of town is demanded ask for time to consult Jerusalem. If Jerusalem instructs you not to surrender, oppose landing of the enemy by force of arms. See no looting of town takes place, and find suitable place to shelter your archives. Explain above to the population and arm them, taking oath from them. At signal not to surrender send away women and children. Hoist flag on konak and barracks so as not to have other places bombarded. Break enemy's flagstaff and remove insignia fro m the door of his consulate."

No. 140.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Constantinople, October 2, 1914.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram of the 22nd September* and your telegram of the 25th September† I have the honour to forward herewith copies of notes exchanged between the Grand Vizier and myself respecting the suppression of the British post offices in the Turkish Empire.

I have &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

*See No. 86. †See No. 93.

Enclosure 1 in No. 140.

Grand Vizier to Sir L. Mallet.

(Translation.)

Constantinople, le 27 septembre 1914.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

POUR faire suite à ma note du 9 courant, j'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que par suite de l'abrogation des Capitulations à compter du 1er octobre, 1914, les bureaux des postes étrangères fonctionnant provisoirement dans l'Empire devront cesser leurs opérations à partir de cette date.

Je prie, par conséquent, votre Excellence de vouloir bien inviter les directeurs des bureaux de postes anglaises se trouvant en Turquie à agir en conformité des communications qui leur ont été faites par le Ministère Impérial des Postes et Télégraphes et dont copies ont été déjà transmises à l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique en date 24 septembre, 1914.

Veuillez, &c.,
SAÏD HALIM.

Constantinople, September 27, 1914.

Your Excellency,

IN continuation of my note of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of the abolition of the Capitulations as from the 1st October, 1914, the foreign post offices provisionally existing in the Turkish Empire must cease working from that date.

I accordingly request your Excellency to be so good as to request the directors of British post offices in Turkey to act in conformity with the communications addressed to them by the Imperial Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, copies of which have already been communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy on the 24th September 1914.

Enclosure 2 in No. 140.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Constantinople, October 1, 1914.

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated 27th September, by which your Highness requests me to instruct the directors of the

British post offices established in the Ottoman Empire to act in accordance with the communications which have been addressed to them by officials of the Imperial Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs with a view to their ceasing their operations from to-day onwards.

The fact that a measure of such importance affecting an official department of His Majesty's Government should have been adopted in virtue of a unilateral decision of the Sublime Porte, and that effect has been given to the measure in so precipitate a manner, compels me to formulate the most express reservations both as to the procedure followed and as to the principle underlying the question.

With a view to avoiding incidents of a public nature I have instructed the British post offices in the Empire to suspend their ordinary postal operations from to-day onwards. By so doing and by authorising a verbal exchange of views, in order to mitigate the inconvenience resulting from this suspension, I must not be considered to have prejudiced the question of principle. It will be for my Government to consider what further action shall be taken in the matter.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 141.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 2, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Sublime Porte referring to the repeated assurances which the Grand Vizier has given me that the German crews will be sent back to Germany, assurances which were confirmed to me by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on the occasion of my audience of His Imperial Majesty on the 21st ultimo, and enquring whether the Ottoman Government have the intention of fulfilling their undertakings, and, if so, on what date this will take effect.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 141.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness, *Constantinople, October* 2, 1914.

ON the occasion of the audience which His Imperial Majesty the Sultan was graciously pleased to accord me on the 21st ultimo, I had the honour to convey to His Imperial Majesty a message from the King, my Sovereign, respecting the detention in England of the two Turkish vessels of war. I had previously communicated to your Highness the substance of this message, as your Highness will doubtless remember. His Imperial Majesty deigned in reply to charge me with his thanks to the King, my Sovereign, and whilst regretting that His Majesty's Government should have detained the vessels, which seemed unnecessary in view of the large naval supremacy of Great Britain, His Imperial Majesty said that he was unalterably determined to maintain the historic friendship between the two countries and on no account to depart from the neutrality which had hitherto been observed by his Government. Referring to a passage in the King's message, expressing His Majesty's regret at certain events which had seemod to impair that neutrality, His Imperial Majesty authorised me to inform the King that the services of the German Admiral, officers and crews of the German warships had been temporarily retained in order to train the Turkish officers and crews, but that the task was on the point of accomplishment, and that they would return to Germany within a few days' time.

I replied that these assurances—which I had also received repeatedly from your Highness—would not fail to give great satisfaction to the King, coming as they did from the lips of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan himself.

I now address myself to your Highness to enquire whether the Ottoman Government have the intention of repatriating the German officers and crews in accordance with the oft-repeated assurances of your Highness, which have now been solemnly confirmed by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

If such is their intention, I should be grateful if I might be informed of the date on which their departure will take place.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 142.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 4, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a note which I addressed to the Sublime Porte, protesting against the abrogation of the Capitulations.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 142.

Note verbale communicated to Sublime Porte.

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy has received instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make the following statement to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs :—

His Britannic Majesty's Government expressly confirm the protest against the suppression of the Capitulations which His Majesty's Ambassador addressed to the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 10th ultimo.

The régime of the Capitulations being founded on synallagmatic instruments the Porte cannot abrogate them by a unilateral act. His Majesty's Government therefore reserve their full liberty of action as regards the measures which the Ottoman authorities may have taken or may take in violation of the Capitulations and will demand due reparation for any prejudice which their subjects may suffer in consequence of such measures.

His Majesty's Government, desirous of maintaining the friendly relations which have hitherto existed with the Ottoman Empire, feel constrained to call the serious attention of the Porte to the consequences which may follow upon the adoption of the new policy upon which the Imperial Government would seem to have embarked.

It is not in the interests of the Ottoman Government to alienate the sympathy of Great Britain, which constitutes a guarantee of present tranquillity and a pledge of future support.

Constantinople, October 1, 1914.

No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 4, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note which I addressed to the Grand Vizier protesting against certain military preparations in Syria.

On the 2nd October I addressed a further note, copy of which is also enclosed, pointing out that no answer had been received either to my previous note or to two letters of the 25th and 26th on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 148

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Constantinople,
le 23 septembre, 1914.

Altesse,

AU cours de notre entretien d'hier matin, j'ai eu l'honneur de faire part à votre Altesse de l'inquiétude que m'inspiraient les nouvelles que je recevais de la Syrie au sujet des préparatifs militaires et des complots contre l'Egypte que l'on fait dans cette région Aussi longtemps qu'il s'agissait de préparatifs semblables à ceux qui se sont faits partout dans l'Empire à la suite de la mobilisation générale, je n'en ai rien dit à votre Altesse, bien que l'on pût attacher une importance toute particulière à tout ce qui se faisait dans ce genre dans le voisinage de la frontière égyptienne De même ai-je jusqu'à présent rejeté comme des racontars invraisemblables les bruits qui me sont parvenus de plus d'une source, et d'après lesquels on projetterait un coup subit contre le Canal de Suez dans le but d'en rendre impossible le passage, quoique je sache que les ennemis de la Grande-Bretagne aient mené des intrigues ayant pour leur but d'emmener le Gouvernement de votre Altesse dans des aventures aussi folles et même plus folles que cela Cependant, je manquerais à mon devoir envers mon Gouvernement, et je puis ajouter envers votre Altesse, si je ne la mettais pas au courant des derniers rapports qui me sont parvenus Il résulte de ces rapports que les esprits des Bédouins sont travaillés par des agents provocateurs qui, encouragés par le Gouvernement ottoman, voudraient les exciter contre l'Angleterre. Les préparatifs militaires, qui jusqu'à un certain moment ne différaient pas dans leur caractère de ceux faits dans les autres provinces de l'Empire, se sont transformés dernièrement dans un mouvement vers le sud. On fait venir des troupes d'un centre aussi lointain que Mosul. Une activité générale règne partout, de Damas jusqu'à Maan. Une accumulation d'indices fait croire à mon consul à Jérusalem que l'on projette pour ces jours-ci même une expédition en règle contre l'Égypte.

J'aime à espérer que les rapports dont je viens de faire un résumé pour votre Altesse interprètent mal des faits qui en

(Translation.)

Constantinople,
September 23, 1914.

Your Highness,

IN the course of our interview of yesterday morning, I had the honour to inform your Highness of the anxiety that the news which reached me from Syria in regard to the military preparations and plots against Egypt now going on in that province, was causing me. So long as it was a question of preparations similiar to those made in other parts of the Empire, as a consequence of the general mobilisation, I did not mention the matter to your Highness, although special importance might attach to all such doings in the neighbourhood of the Egyptian frontier. Similarly, I have been able up to the present to reject, as improbable tales, the rumours which have reached me from more than one source, according to which a sudden blow directed against the Suez Canal was being planned with the object of rendering it impassable, although I am aware that the enemies of Great Britain are intriguing with the object of leading your Highness's Government into adventures as insensate, and even more insensate, than this. I should, however, fail in my duty towards my Government, and I may add also towards the Government of your Highness, if I did not bring to your Highness's knowledge the latest reports which have reached me. It appears from these reports that the minds of the Bedouins are being excited by professional agitators, who, encouraged by the Ottoman Government, are desirous of inflaming them against England. The military preparations, which up to a certain moment bore a similar character to those in the other provinces of the Empire, have lately changed into a converging movement towards the south. Troops are being brought from such distant centres as Mosul. General activity reigns everywhere from Damascus to Maan, and cumulative evidence leads my Consul at Jerusalem to the belief that an organised expedition against Egypt is in project for the next few days.

I trust that the reports, the contents of which I have just summed up to Your Highness, put a w ong inter-

eux-mêmes sont indiscutables. Mais je répète que je manquerais à mon devoir si je ne faisais pas part à votre Altesse des graves préoccupations qu'ils m'occasionnent et l'impression qu'ils font sur le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, et si je ne la mettais pas en garde contre les conséquences désastreuses qui résulteraient pour votre Gouvernement s'il suivait une voie si contraire à ses propres intérêts que celle de se faire le complice de l'Allemagne dans une attaque contre l'Égypte.

Votre Altesse se rappellera qu'au commencement de la guerre actuelle Sir E. Grey chargea Mr Beaumont de lui déclarer que pourvu que la Turquie gardât une neutralité stricte et absolue pendant la guerre et tant que des circonstances imprévues ne surgissent pas, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique n'avait aucun désir ni intention d'annexer l'Égypte ni de modifier son régime d'une façon quelconque. J'eus l'honneur de confirmer cette assurance à votre Altesse peu de temps après ma rentrée à Constantinople. Depuis lors, désireux d'éviter toute possibilité de malentendu avec le Gouvernement Impérial, j'ai à plusieurs reprises appelé l'attention de votre Altesse sur le caractère conditionnel des assurances données par Sir E. Grey. Or, je crois de mon devoir de déclarer encore une fois à votre Altesse que mon Gouvernement voit sous un jour des plus sérieux les violations de neutralité sans précédent commises déjà par le Gouvernement ottoman en gardant des officiers et des équipages allemands à bord des vaisseaux de guerre allemands et en prenant dans son service plus tard beaucoup d'autres Allemands ayant le même caractère militaire.

Je ne trouve pas nécessaire en ce moment de récapituler les détails d'encore autres écarts de la neutralité commis par la Turquie en faveur des ennemis de la Grande-Bretagne. Je n'ai pas besoin non plus d'insister sur des conséquences qui pourraient en suivre, si pour mettre le comble à une situation tellement grave, mon Gouvernement acquerrait la conviction que le Gouvernement Impérial envisageait sérieusement une attaque contre l'Égypte ou qu'il se prêtait à des menées déloyales contre la sûreté du Canal de Suez ou contre le régime actuel de l'Égypte. Votre Altesse peut elle-même apprécier toute l'importance et toute la portée possible de ces conséquences.

Votre Altesse trouvera annexé à cette note un mémoire détaillant les faits qui

pretation on facts which, as such, cannot be discussed. But I repeat that I should fail in my duty if I did not bring to your Highness's knowledge the grave preoccupation which they cause me, and the impression which they make upon His Britannic Majesty's Government, and if I did not place you on your guard against the disastrous consequences, which would ensue for your Highness's Government, if they were to follow a course so contrary to their own interests as that of becoming the accomplice of Germany in an attack upon Egypt.

Your Highness will remember that at the beginning of the present war, Sir E. Grey instructed Mr. Beaumont to give you the assurance that, provided that Turkey maintained strict and absolute neutrality during the war, and so long as unforeseen circumstances did not arise, His Britannic Majesty's Government had no desire to, nor intention of, annexing Egypt, nor of modifying her régime in any way whatsoever. I had the honour to confirm this assurance to your Highness shortly after my return to Constantinople. Since then, being desirous of avoiding any possibility of misunderstanding with the Imperial Government; I have repeatedly called your Highness's attention to the conditional character of the assurances given by Sir E. Grey. Now, I hold it to be my duty to declare once more to your Highness that my Government take the most serious view of the unprecedented violations of neutrality already committed by the Turkish Government in retaining German officers and men on board the German warships, and by subsequently taking into their service numerous other Germans in a similar military capacity.

It does not seem to me necessary at this moment to recapitulate the details of still further departures from neutrality committed by Turkey in favour of the enemies of Great Britain. Nor need I insist on the consequences which might ensue if, to add the last touch to so grave a situation, my Government were to become convinced that the Imperial Government were seriously meditating an attack against Egypt, or that they were a party to disloyal intrigues against the security of the Suez Canal, or against the present régime in Egypt. Your Highness can judge of the whole importance and possible extent of these consequences.

I enclose in this note a Memorandum enumerating in detail the facts which can

peuvent être considérés comme le prélude d'une attaque contre l'Égypte.

Je profite, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

be considered as indications of a forthcoming attack upon Egypt.

I avail, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

D'un rapport en date du 18 courant, il résulte que les autorités déployaient tous leurs efforts pour exciter les tribus bédouines contre l'Angleterre, en la représentant comme l'ennemi de l'islamisme, et que 30 000 hommes appartenant à ces tribus étaient prêts à se soulever. Un rapport complémentaire porte que les instigateurs de ce mouvement sont Muntaz Bey, officier à l'armée; Essad Choucair, député ou ancien député; et un certain Beheddine Bey, aidés de plusieurs autres personnes et appuyés par les autorités locales tant civiles que militaires. Le rapport ajoute sans réserves qu'après le bruit qui courait, des tribus devaient s'armer tout de suite pour marcher contre l'Egypte.

Il résulte d'un autre rapport du 18 courant qu'un mouvement militaire de Damas, vers le sud était attendu pour environ le 20 septembre; que les troupes de Mosul étaient en route pour Damas; que l'on préparait de grandes provisions de vivres; que l'on avait assemblé 3,000 chameaux à Maan; et que deux officiers d'état-major étaient rentrés d'Akaba après avoir étudié la possibilité d'un mouvement à travers le désert. Ce rapport se complète par un autre de la même date portant que l'on projetait d'envoyer un grand nombre d'hommes de Homs à Damas par chemin de fer, enter le 20 et le 23 septembre, et que l'on s'attendait à une grande concentration vers le sud. D'un troisième rapport reçu postérieurement il résulte qu'encore 5,000 chameaux avaient été réquisitionnés à Maan; que tout le matériel roulant de la partie sud du Chemin de Fer du Hedjaz se trouvait concentré à Deraa; et que les troupes de Mosul étaient parvenues à Tel-Abiad près d'Alep.

Un rapport en date du 21 courant déclare qu'il y avait une accumulation d'indices établissant presque la certitude qu'une attaque contre l'Égypte sur une grande échelle aurait lieu dans un avenir très proche; que les troupes marcheraient des deux côtés, par Akaba et par El-Ariche; et que l'on préparait une grande quantité de choses nécessaire pour leur transport à travers le désert. Un autre

From a report dated the 18th instant, it appears that the authorities were using all their efforts in order to excite the Bedouin tribes against England by representing her as the enemy of Islam, and that 30,000 men belonging to these tribes were ready to rise. A supplementary report states that the instigators of this movement are Muntaz Bey, an officer of the army, Essad Shoucair, deputy or former deputy, and a certain Beheddine Bey, aided by several other persons, and with the support of the local, civil, and military authorities. The report adds categorically that, according to current rumour, these tribes were to arm immediately in order to march on Egypt.

From a further report dated the 18th instant, it appears that a military movement from Damascus towards the south was expected about the 20th September; that the Mosul troops were on their way to Damascus; that large stores of foodstuffs were being prepared; that 3,000 camels had been collected at Maan; and that two staff officers had returned from Akaba after studying the possibility of a movement across the desert. This report was supplemented by another of the same date to the effect that it was intended to send a large number of men from Homs to Damascus by rail, between the 20th and 23rd of September, and that a great concentration converging towards the south was expected. From a third report, which was received subsequently, it appears that another 5,000 camels had been requisitioned at Maan; that all the rolling-stock of the southern section of the Hedjaz Railway was being concentrated at Deraa; and that the Mosul troops had reached Tel-Abiad, near Aleppo.

A report, dated the 21st instant, stated that there was cumulative evidence to show almost certainly that an attack against Egypt on a large scale would take place in the very near future; that the troops would advance on both sides by way of Akaba and by way of El Arish; and that a large provision of things necessary for their transport across the desert was being prepared. A further report of the same

rapport de la même date porte que des chameaux et des hommes sont arrivés de Homs à Damas; que l'on s'attendait à l'arrivée de trente bataillons au courant de la semaine; que le chef d'état-major de Damas s'était rendu à Maan; et que des chefs des tribus bédouines étaient partis pour le sud après avoir conféré avec le Vali.

Constantinople, le 23 septembre, 1914.

date stated that camels and men had arrived at Damascus from Homs; that thirty battalions were expected to arrive during the week; that the chief staff officer from Damascus had proceeded to Maan; and that the chiefs of the Bedouin tribes had left for the south after a conference with the Vali.

Constantinople, September 23, 1914.

Enclosure 2 in No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness, *Constantinople, October 2, 1914.*

IN my communication of the 23rd September and subsequent letters of the 25th and 26th, various military and other preparations in Syria, initiated by the Ottoman Government, were brought to the notice of your Highness, as likely to cause apprehension to His Majesty's Government.

To the representations made in these communications, no written reply has yet been received, and it appears that not only has the verification of the details already given been confirmed, but further news of a disquieting nature has now arrived. For instance, the transport of food-stuffs, military stores, and material of war to Maan continues. As this place is in no wise a Turkish military centre in peace, and has no connection with a mobilization of the Syrian divisions in their ordinary stations, but is, on the other hand, in proximity to the Egyptian frontier, His Majesty's Government would desire to be informed why it is considered necessary to make the preparations in question, which are evidently for the maintenance of a considerable body of troops, or for their transit further in the direction of Akaba.

2. Similar preparations are also apparently being made on the road Jenim-Nablus-Jerusalem, and the collection of a camel corps at the latter place was announced yesterday. These measures tend to show a projected concentration of troops on the limits of Syria to the west, and again in proximity to the Egyptian frontier.

3. The above steps have latterly coincided with the sudden arrival of Colonel Kress von Kressenstein and six other German officers, with the result that it is openly rumoured in Syria that the Jerusalem division is preparing to move towards Rafa and that of Damascus towards Akaba.

4. From Beirout arrive reports that the inhabitants are retiring inland, and from Haiffa that the customs and railway staff have also been transferred from the coast. These measures are stated to be taken as precautionary steps against the hostile action of the British fleet which is expected to ensue on the movement of Turkish forces against Egypt.

5. In view of all these circumstances, it is undoubtedly the case that it is fully believed in Syria that an offensive movement against Egypt is contemplated by the Ottoman authorities, and, although His Majesty's Government do not necessarily share this view, they cannot but regard any continuance of the military movement in anything but the most serious light.

6 Apart from recognized military measures, the movements of a German engineer belonging to the Bagdad Railway with a large consignment of explosives destined for an attempt on the Suez Canal has already been brought to your Highness's notice in my letter of the 25th ultimo.

Not only have the movements of this individual been confirmed, but the departure of a German naval officer named Hilgendorff is now also announced with the same purpose. This individual has left Petra with a party of eight Germans, ostensibly on a shooting expedition, but with a large amount of stores, including explosives, and intending to meet another similar party journeying *viâ* Haiffa-Amman.

As both these parties are acting from neutral territory with the avowed intention of committing acts hostile to Great Britain, it is incumbent on the Porte to secure their apprehension, coupled with an assurance that all necessary steps will be taken to put an end to any enterprises of this nature.

I have been repeatedly assured by your Highness and by other members of the Ottoman Government that Turkey is firmly determined to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality during the European war. To these assurances I have been unfortunately obliged to reply that the Ottoman Government have failed in several most essential particulars to maintain their neutrality, and I would now desire to point out, with all the emphasis at my command, that, if these preparations continue, only one conclusion can be deduced—namely, that the Ottoman Government are taking preliminary steps to send an expedition against Egypt and that they are conniving at the preparation of a plot against the Suez Canal on the part of German subjects who are either in the Ottoman service or are acting independently.

I cannot too earnestly impress upon your Highness the absolute necessity of putting an end to this situation of uncertainty at the earliest moment possible, in order that those relations of confidence and sincerity may be restored between the two Governments which it has constantly been my object to foster.

I avail, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 144.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note which I have addressed to the Grand Vizier referring to the circular note* enclosed in my immediately succeeding despatch, recently received from the Sublime Porte, defining the rules which they propose to apply during the war in order to defend their neutrality, expressing my satisfaction that they should have adopted views in regard to the use of wireless in neutral waters, by belligerent merchantmen, identical with those of His Majesty's Government, and enquiring when they propose to dismantle the wireless apparatus on the "Corcovado."

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

* See Enclosure in No. 145.

Enclosure in No. 144.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness, *Constantinople, October* 2, 1914.

I HAVE received a *note verbale* from the Sublime Porte dated the 28th ultimo defining the rules which the Government of your Highness propose to apply during the present war in order to secure respect for their neutrality and to enable them to perform what they recognise to be their duty as neutrals.

I propose to reply to this circular in detail, but in the meantime I desire at once to express my satisfaction that the Imperial Government should have adopted views which, in so far as the installation of wireless stations on land and the use of wireless apparatus by belligerent merchantmen in neutral ports and waters are concerned, are identical with those of His Majesty's Government.

I have had the honour to discuss this question on frequent occasions with your Highness during the last few weeks, in special reference to the notorious case of the German vessel "Corcovado," amongst others.

The "Corcovado" has since the beginning of the war lain at Beicos, almost opposite to the British Embassy, and has, in gross violation of the laws of neutrality, which should have been enforced by the Ottoman Government, regularly received and transmitted, and still, so far as I am aware, continues to receive and transmit, wireless messages in such a way as to serve as a base of radio-telegraphic communication for the general purposes of the German Government.

In deference to the wishes of your Highness, I have hitherto confined my remonstrances to verbal representations, but in view of the circular note now received from the

Sublime Porte defining the attitude of the Government of your Highness in regard to the question, I feel at liberty to address to your Highness a formal note asking, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that the Ottoman regulations may be applied without further delay to the "Corcovado" and other vessels which still fly the German flag, or which flew it at the beginning of the present war, and that their wireless installations may be at once dismantled.

I feel convinced that your Highness will see the justice and the propriety of this step.

I avail, &c,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 145.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of notes from and to the Sublime Porte on the subject of the Turkish regulations for belligerent warships in Turkish territorial waters.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 145.

Note verbale communicated by Sublime Porte.

LE Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, en vue d'observer ses devoirs de neutralité pendant toute la durée des hostilités, porte les dispositions qui suivent à la connaissance de l'Ambassade d'Angleterre :

1. L'entrée dans les ports, rades et eaux territoriales ottomans est interdite aux navires de guerre des Puissances belligérantes sauf pour cause d'avarie, ou à raison de l'état de mer. Dans ces cas, ils ne devront résider que le strict temps matériel nécessarie pour réparer lesdites avaries, ou pour attendre que l'état de la mer soit amélioré.

2. Tout navire belligérant qui demanderait á entrer dans un port ou dans une rade ottomans pour cause de ravitaillement en combustible ou approvisionnement, pourra y être autorisé à la condition d'en obtenir l'autorisation de l'autorité Impériale locale, après avoir établi les motifs de son arrivée ; de ne résider plus de vingt-quatre heures dans lesdits port ou rade et de n'être à la fois pas plus de trois unités du même pavillon dans le même port ou rade.

3. Les ports de Smyrne et de Beyrouth sont interdits auxdits navires, ainsi que les eaux intérieures dont l'accès est barré soit par des mines sous-marines, soit par d'autres moyens de défense.

(Translation.)

THE Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with a view to the observance of their duties of neutrality throughout the hostilities, brings the following regulations to the notice of the British Embassy :—

1. Entry to Turkish ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters is forbidden to warships belonging to belligerent Powers, except in the case of damage, or by reason of the state of the sea. In these cases they may only remain strictly the length of time actually necessary for the repair of the said damage, or to wait until the state of the sea has improved.

2. Every belligerent vessel, which shall ask permission to enter a Turkish port or roadstead for purposes of refuelling or revictualling, may be authorised to do so, on condition that the authorisation of the local Turkish authority is obtained, after having declared the reasons for her arrival; that she does not remain more than twenty-four hours in the said port or roadstead ; and that there be not more than three vessels under the same flag simultaneously in the same port or roadstead.

3. The ports of Smyrna and Beirout are prohibited to the said ships, as are the inland waters, access to which is barred either by submarine mines or by other defensive means.

4. Si le navire de guerre ne quitte pas les eaux ottomanes à l'expiration des délais prévus plus haut, le Gouvernement Impérial prendra les mesures qu'il jugera nécessaires pour rendre le navire incapable de prendre la mer pendant la durée de la guerre.

5. Les bâtiments de guerre sont tenus de respecter les droits souverains de l'Empire ottoman, de s'abstenir de tous actes contraires à sa neutralité, de ne point se livrer dans les eaux territoriales ottomanes à des actes d'hostilité, y compris la capture et le droit de visite

6. Si des navires de guerre belligérants ennemis se trouvent simultanément dans le même port ou rade ottoman, il doit s'écouler au moins 24 houres entre le départ du navire d'un belligérant et celui du navire de l'autre belligérant ennemi, l'ordre de départ étant déterminé par celui des arrivées, à moins que le bâtiment arrivé le premier ne soit obligé de rester en raison des causes prévues plus haut sur No. 1 De même un bâtiment de guerre belligérant ne peut quitter un des ports ou rades ottomans que 24 heures après le départ d'un navire de commerce sous pavillon de son adversaire.

7. Dans les ports et rades ottomans non interdits les bâtiments de guerre des belligérants ne pourront réparer leurs avaries que dans la mesure indispensable à la sécurité de la navigation et ne pourront accroître, d'une manière quelconque, leur force militaire. Les autorités Impériales ottomanes constateront la nature des réparations à faire ; elles devront ête exécutées le plus rapidement possible.

8. Lesdits bâtiments ne pourront s'y ravitailler que pour compléter leur approvisionnement normal du temps de paix. Toutefois, étant données les circonstances exceptionnelles de la guerre actuelle, les autorités Impériales pourront réduire cet approvisionnement, suivant les nécessités des lieux, au stricte nécessaire pur suffire à se rendre dans un port étranger neutre le plus proche une première fois, et refuser tout approvisionnement en cas de retour une seconde fois de bâtiments d'une même nation belligérante.

9. Ces navires ne peuvent prendre de combustible que pour gagner le port le plus proche de leur propre pays, ou de celui dont l'administration est confiée à leur Gouvernement, ou du pays, allié, au choix de l'autorité Impériale locale Les restrictions précédentes concernant les approvisionnements seront applicables au combustible.

4. If the warship does not leave Turkish waters within the period provided for above, the Turkish Government will take such steps as they may deem necessary to render the vessel incapable of putting to sea during the war.

5. Warships are expected to respect the sovereign rights of the Turkish Empire, to refrain from all acts prejudicial to Turkish neutrality, and not to commit any hostile acts in Turkish territorial waters, including capture and the right of search.

6. If enemy belligerent warships happen to be simultaneously in the same Turkish port or roadstead, at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of one belligerent warship and that of the other enemy belligerent warship, the order of departure being decided by that of arrival, unless the vessel which arrived first be obliged to remain for reasons foreseen above in No 1. Similarly a belligerent warship may only leave a Turkish port or roadstead twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant vessel under an enemy flag.

7. In non-prohibited Turkish ports and roadsteads belligerent warships may only repair their damages to such an extent as is consonant with the safety of navigation, and may not increase their military strength in any manner whatsoever. The Turkish authorities will verify the nature of the repairs to be made ; these must be carried out as quickly as possible.

8. The said vessels may only revictual up to their normal supply in peace time. Nevertheless, in the exceptional circumstances of the present war, the Turkish authorities may, in the first instance, reduce this supply, according to the requirements of the districts, to what is strictly necessary to reach the nearest neutral foreign port, and may refuse all supplies in the case of a second return by vessels of a like belligerent nation.

9. Such vessels may only take in sufficient fuel to reach the nearest harbour in their own country, or of a country the administration of which is entrusted to their Government, or of an allied country, at the discretion of the local Turkish authority. The preceding restrictions concerning supplies will be applicable to fuel.

10. Les règlements sanitaires, de pilotage, de douane, de port et des phares ottomans devront être observés et respectés par les bâtiments de guerre des belligérants

11 Est défendu d'amener des prises dans un des ports ou rades ottomans (non interdits) sauf pour cause d'innavigabilité, de mauvais état de mer, de manque de combustible ou de provisions, auquel cas, autorisation devra être demandée aux autorités Impériales locales; celles-ci l'accorderont après constatation de la cause précitée. La prise devra repartir aussitôt que ladite cause aura cessé; l'approvisionnement en combustible et en provision se fera dans les conditions prévues pour les navires de guerre.

Aucun tribunal des prises ne peut être constitué par un belligérant ni sur le sol de l'Empire ni sur un navire dans ses eaux territoriales.

12 Est interdit aux belligérants de faire des ports et eaux ottomans la base d'opérations navales contre leurs adversaires; d'installer sur le sol et dans les eaux territoriales des stations radio-télégraphiques ou tout appareil destiné à servir comme moyen de communication avec les forces belligérantes sur terre ou sur mer; d'établir des dépôts de combustible soit sur le sol ottoman, soit sur des navires stationnés dans ses eaux territoriales.

13 Les dispositions qui précèdent ne dérogent en rien au régime des Détroits, qui reste le même, tel qu'il est établi par les traités internationaux.

14. Le droit international général est applicable dans toutes les questions non prévues par les dispositions qui précèdent

Constantinople, le 28 *septembre*, 1914.

10. The Turkish sanitary, pilotage, customs, port and lighthouse regulations must be observed and respected by belligerent warships.

11. It is forbidden to bring prizes into any of the (non-prohibited) Turkish ports or roadsteads, save in the case of impossibility of navigation, of roughness of the sea, lack of fuel or provisions, in which case permission must be asked from the local Turkish authorities; the latter will grant it after verification of the aforesaid cause. The prize shall be required to leave as soon as the said cause shall have ceased to exist; the taking in of fuel and provisions shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down for warships.

No Prize Court may be established by a belligerent either on Turkish territory or on a vessel in Turkish territorial waters.

12. Belligerents are forbidden to make Turkish harbours and roadsteads a base for naval operations against their adversaries; to erect on land or in territorial waters any wireless telegraphy station or installation destined to serve as a means of communication with belligerent forces by land or sea; to establish depôts of fuel either on Turkish territory or on ships stationed in Turkish territorial waters

13. The above provisions in no way supersede the regulations governing the Straits, which remain as established by international treaty.

14 General international law is applicable in all questions not provided for in the above regulations.

Constantinople, September 28, 1914.

Enclosure 2 in No. 145.

Note verbale communicated to Sublime Porte.

HIS Britannic Majesty's Embassy is in receipt of the *note verbale* of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the 28th September, in which are set forth at length the rules laid down by the Imperial Ottoman Government with a view to securing proper respect for their neutrality during the present hostilities in Europe.

In the premable to this *note verbale* the Imperial Ministry states that the rules contained in it have been adopted in order to enable the Imperial Government to discharge their duties as neutrals. The rules themselves indicate a conception of those duties closely in accord with the general principles held by His Majesty's Government. It is all the more, therefore, a matter of surprise to His Majesty's Embassy that the practice of the Ottoman Government should have hitherto been so entirely at variance with these principles.

Rule 1 prohibits the entrance into Ottoman ports of belligerent warships, except in case of damage or on account of the state of the sea, and requires their departure as soon as circumstances permit.

Rule 2 prescribes that no belligerent warship, even though authorised for s[illegible] reasons to enter an Ottoman harbour, shall remain more than twenty-four hours. These rules were not applied by the Imperial Ottoman Government when they allowed the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" to enter the Dardanelles and to remain in Turkish waters for an indefinite period, on the pretext that a sale, as to the genuineness of which no evidence exists, had taken place.

Neither did the Imperial Ottoman Government apply to these ships the provisions of rule 4, which requires that vessels which have exceeded a visit of twenty-four hours should be incapacitated from taking part in any hostilities during the war, as both these vessels, which remain under German control, are notoriously in a state of complete preparation to proceed to sea.

Rule 5, which prohibits the performance or acts prejudicial to Ottoman neutrality, including acts of capture and search, was violated in a flagrant manner by the "Breslau," when it visited and searched British ships in the Dardanelles shortly after its arrival in those waters. The Imperial Government have never demanded any public satisfaction from the Government whose ship committed this indefensible outrage on their neutrality. By thus condoning the act of the "Breslau," the Imperial Government failed signally in their own duties as a neutral.

The Imperial Ottoman Government have not applied the provisions of rule 7, prohibiting foreign war vessels from increasing their military value in an Ottoman port, where they are only permitted to make such repairs as their own security demands and within the shortest possible period of time, nor the provisions of rule 8, regarding the prohibition of all revictualling, etc., of belligerent warships returning a second time to the same Ottoman port. The "Goeben" and the "Breslau" remaining, as has been said above, under German control, have been repaired under the auspices of the official representatives of the German Government, have put to sea under German command, and have been revictualled at German expense on returning from the various cruises in the Black Sea. By tolerating these violations of their own rules, the Turkish Government have again failed in their duty as neutrals.

The Imperial Ottoman Government have further neglected the obligation to prevent foreign warships from making an Ottoman port a base of naval operations against their enemies; from installing wireless stations on land or in territorial waters, to serve as a means of communication with the belligerent forces on land or sea, obligations which are clearly recognised by the adoption of rule 12. The flagrant violation of this rule by ships like the "General," the "Lily Rickmers," and the "Corcovado," has not been checked by the Imperial Government. They have, indeed, departed from their duty as neutrals, not merely by tolerating the proceedings of those ships, but they have in some cases facilitated them by allowing German ships to fly the Ottoman flag, as a result of illegal and fictitious transfers. The special case of the "Corcovado" has formed the subject of a separate communication, to which His Majesty's Embassy trusts that an early reply will be returned.

Finally, rule 13, which states that the status of the Straits is unaffected by the measures taken by the Imperial Government, has been violated by the Ottoman authorities themselves, who, in violation of a series of international acts, have interfered with the free passage of the Dardanelles by British merchant vessels.

In the presence of the facts set forth above, it is impossible for the Imperial Ottoman Government to maintain that they have hitherto observed that duty as neutrals, the performance of which the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs declares them to have had in view when drawing up the rules embodied in its circular note of the 28th September. If, after consecrating their recognition of these duties by an official communication, the Imperial Government should continue to tolerate the use of its territory by German ships and agents for purposes connected with the war, His Majesty's Embassy will feel itself constrained to protest with renewed vigour against what it cannot but consider a partial and unneutral attitude on the part of the Imperial Ottoman Government, and must reserve to His Majesty's Government complete liberty of action. If, on the other hand, the object of the communication is to prove that the Imperial Government are prepared to embark on a new line of action, His Britannic Majesty's Embassy will have the utmost satisfaction in taking act of an assurance in that sense and bringing it to the knowledge of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

No. 146.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Constantinople, October 6, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note I have addressed to the Grant Vizier on the subject of the measures the Porte propose to take against British warships in the Shatt-el-Arab, expressing the hope that no action be taken which might have serious consequences.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 146.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

Your Highness,

I HAVE just received a telegram from His Majesty's Consul at Basra stating that the Vali has written to him saying that the Porte have communicated to me the measures which they propose to take against a British man-of-war which is in the Shatt-el-Arab unless it leaves within twenty-four hours, and that the Shatt-el-Arab from Fao to Gurna is inland water, like the Dardanelles, and closed to foreign warships.

I am instructed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enquire on what grounds the Sublime Porte base their objection to His Majesty's ship remaining in Mohammerah, a Persian port ?

In the meantime I would express the hope that your Highness will instruct the Vali without loss of time to avoid taking any measures against a British man-of-war which might have serious consequences at this critical period.

As a matter of fact, H.M.S. "Odin" left the Shatt-el-Arab some days ago, and I am not aware what British ship has taken her place.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note addressed by me to the Imperial Ottoman Government on the 5th instant with regard to the hostile attitude of the Ottoman press towards Great Britain and British interests.

I also enclose copy of a letter I addressed to Talaat Bay on the previous day on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness, *Constantinople, October* 5, 1914.

I HAVE on several occasions complained to your Highness of the hostile tone of the Ottoman press towards Great Britain and British interests, and I have frequently represented to your Highness and to the Minister of the Interior the unfavourable impression which His Majesty's Government will derive of the sentiments of the Ottoman Government from the deliberate misrepresentations and the malicious accusations of the organs of public opinion.

Your Highness has assured me from time to time of your regret that the press should display so hostile a spirit towards my country and to the cause for which we have taken up arms and owing to your Highness's intervention I most willingly admit that there have been short periods during which it has displayed a greater moderation in the volume and frequency of its abuse. Your Highness has also begged me not to attach too great an importance to the newspapers, which you have assured me do not influence public opinion to any appreciable extent, and are not therefore deserving of serious attention.

In ordinary circumstances I should have been in agreement with your Highness, except in regard to the extent of the harm done by these irresponsible writers, a matter of which I am incompetent to judge, but it must be remembered that the Ottoman Empire is now living under martial law, and that vigorous press censorship is enforced—apparently in the interests of Germany—which has rendered the publication of news from British sources difficult, and the public expression of opinion favourable to England impossible both at Constantinople and in the provinces.

The press articles of which I complain are, therefore, authorised and approved by the press censor, or in other words by the Ottoman Government, whose views they must be held to represent.

This state of affairs is the more grave, as one of the main objects which certain newspapers have had in view has been to misinform public opinion in this country as to the true character of British rule in India and British control in Egypt, and as to the attitude of the populations of those countries towards Great Britain.

It is, however, difficult to reconcile these hostile utterances with those of your Highness, who has always assured me of the friendly sentiments of the Ottoman Government towards Great Britain, and of their desire and intention to maintain good relations with His Majesty's Government.

In these circumstances, I am at a loss to know what I should report to my Government, who will doubtless desire to know why the Ottoman Government permit the publication of inflammatory articles against Great Britain if their sentiments are well-intentioned. I would call your Highness's special attention to two articles which have appeared in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 16th (29th) September and the 19th September (2nd October). The first of these articles gives an entirely untrue account of the action of the British fleet outside the Dardanelles, which it accuses of preventing merchandise from coming into the port. The object of these accusations is to mislead public opinion with regard to the intentions of Great Britain, and to hide the real reason for the presence of the British fleet, which, as is well known to your Highness, is the retention of the German officers and crews.

The second article which I enclose* not only misrepresents the motives which induced my Government to embark on the present war, but characterises England as the enemy of small nations, declares that she wishes to drive the Moslem Powers into a holy war against Germany, and traduces the character of British control in Egypt. Both articles are only examples of the innumberable utterances of a similar kind in which the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkiat" and other papers indulge. I will not weary your Highness with other specimens in Turkish, but to prove how varied are the attacks made on my country and my Government with the express sanction of the authorities responsible for the press, I enclose a copy* of a paper called the "Défense nationale," a French organ which is specially distinguished for its virulent and calumnious attacks on Great Britain, and which, while purporting to represent authorised military opinion, is in reality, as your Highness is doubtless aware produced by a person of non-Ottoman and non-Moslem origin and of most disreputable antecedents.

I venture to beg your Highness, who has laboured unceasingly and devotedly in the interests of peace, to give instructions to the responsible authorities not to allow the publication in future of articles so totally at variance with what your Highness has repeatedly declared to be the policy of the Imperial Government. I would at the same time beg of your Highness to secure publicity for the enclosed statement which I have prepared, the object of which is, as your Highness will see, to correct one of the most specific calumnies recently published.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

*Not printed.

Enclosure 2 in No. 147.

Statement.

The statement made in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 16th (29th) September that the British and French fleets outside the Dardanelles have prevented the importation of merchandise into the port of Constantinople is an entire misrepresentation. The allied fleet has never in a single instance interfered with the export or import trade of this country.

The retention of the allied fleets in the neighbourhood of the entrances to the straits is solely due to the continued presence of the German admiral, officers, and crews on the warships recently sold to Turkey, and to the officering of the rest of the Turkish fleet by Germans.

Enclosure 3 in No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Talant Bey.

Constantinople,

le 4 octobre 1914.

Mon cher Ministre,

SAURIEZ-vous m'expliquer pourquoi la censure a supprimé une partie importante du discours prononcé dernièrement par l'Agha Khan?

Je vous transmets une copie du discours sur lequel est marqué la partie supprimée. Voudriez-vous le faire imprimer dans les journaux ottomans? Il n'est que juste qu'on publie dans un pays neutre toutes les opinions

Je vous signale aussi un article qui a paru dans le "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" du 2 octobre, qui est mensonger et plein de malveillance pour la Grande-Bretagne.

Puisque la presse est censurée, je ne puis qu'en conclure que les sentiments d'Agha-olu Ahmed sont approuvés ou inspirés par le Gouvernement. Dans tous les cas, le Gouvernment est responsable tant que la censure existe Dans les circonstances, à qui dois-je croire? Car le Gouvernement parle avec deux voix différentes, mais toutes deux officielles.

Bien sincèrement à vous,

LOUIS MALLET.

(Translation.)

Constantinople,

October 4, 1914.

My dear Minister,

CAN you explain to me why the censor suppressed an important part of the speech recently made by the Agha Khan?

I enclose a copy* of the speech, showing the part that was suppressed. Would you please have it printed in the Turkish press? It is only right that every opinion should be published in a neutral country.

I would also draw your attention to an article which appeared in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 2nd October, which is untrue and full of malevolence towards Great Britain.

As the press is censored, I can only conclude that the sentiments of Agha-olu Ahmed are approved or inspired by the Government. In any case, so long as the censorship exists the Government are clearly responsible. In the circumstances, whom can we believe? For the Government speak with two conflicting voices, both of which are none the less official.

LOUIS MALLET.

* Not printed.

No. 148.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 19, 1914.

NEW Governor-General of Basra with six army officers, including two German officers, also six naval officers, including two Germans, and 150 Turkish

sailors with three columns of ammunition, arrived at Alexandretta on morning of 18th October by railway from Constantinople. Their final destination is believed to be Basra. I am also informed that Maan is their true destination.

No. 149.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 19, 1914.

WITHIN last few days following have passed through Adana in direction of Syria: 450 gendarmes with 600 sailors, of whom 200 were German, 52 German naval and military officers, a commandant of police, 45 civilian officials, of whom two were German, 10 engines, and 3 or 4 automobiles, said to contain German officers.

No. 150.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

(Telegraphic) *Cairo, October* 19, 1914.

I AM informed that Bimbashi Gamil staff officer in Turkish army, Khoga (Imam) Ali Haider, Khoga (Imam) Amin, and Khoga (Imam) Rustom, have left Smyrna in order to carry on a Turcophile propaganda in India.

No. 151.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 20.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 19, 1914.

IT is pretty clear that naval parties are on their way both to Akaba and the Persian Gulf, as well as smaller groups to Syrian coast ports. There are plenty of German reserve mercantile marine officers available, in addition to "Goeben" and "Breslau" officers and others who have subsequently arrived. Although there is at present no actual confirmation of arrival in Constantinople of Austrian officers and sailors, this is regarded as also possible.

It is very likely now that consignment of mines has actually got as far as Maan.

At Akaba it is not impossible that floating mines may be let loose penetrating into the Red Sea; in Persian Gulf defence of waterway will no doubt be prepared.

Consul at Damascus reports that fifty Germans arrived at Akaba quite recently. These are believed to be wounded from East Africa.

No. 152.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 21, 1914.

BATTERY of six guns which left Constantinople on 11th instant, and which think were heavy guns, have, together with aeroplane, arrived at Alexandretta and left for the south.

Since 18th October there have been no movements of troops to or from Damascus. Some trucks of ammunition went round by rail to Nablus Sidi, and case of rifles arrived from Aleppo.

No. 153.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 21, 1914.

IT should not be forgotten that one of the elements in the situation that cannot be overlooked is possibility of *coup d'État* by Minister of War, supported by Germans.

No. 154.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 22, 1914.

A MANIFESTO, the authorship of which is attributed to Sheikh Aziz Shawish, is being secretly circulated at Beirout. Manifesto bears alleged signatures of ten representatives of Moslem countries under foreign rule. It incites Moslem soldiers to mutiny in their respective countries in defence of Islam, and bids them desert the allies and join Germany. Whole tenor is fanatical and inflammatory.

No. 155.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 22, 1914.

MY immediately preceding telegram.

I understand that several thousand copies of manifesto are to be smuggled into Egypt and India and other Moslem countries through Syria.

No. 156.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 22, 1914.

GERMAN officers now on frontier seem bent on forcing matters. General Officer Commanding Egypt anticipates Arab raid at any moment at their instigation.

No. 157.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 22, 1914.

I HAVE seen the Russian Ambassador again this morning. He is sure that unless Turks mean to betray Germans, the possibility of which he does not exclude, they will make war on Russia on receipt of first half of a sum of 4,000,000*l.* which Germany is providing.

It is currently reported about 1,000,000*l.* has already arrived.

Russian successes on Vistula will spur on Germans to further efforts here, but it is difficult to say whether it will increase or diminish chance of Turkish participation in the war.

Virulent attacks and propaganda against Great Britain seem to show Government are anxious to justify themselves in public estimation if war breaks out, and it may indicate that they mean to provoke war themselves, as they are aware that we shall not do so.

No. 158.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 22, 1914.

ONE of objects of press campaign here now is to prove that Great Britain is aiming deliberate blows at Islam, as such, and a statement is being circulated here that British Government are preventing pilgrimages from Egypt this year. One form of this statement is that a Fetva has been issued prescribing that as Egyptian Government cannot protect pilgrims, there shall be no pilgrimage. It is insinuated that this Fetva has been extorted by British.

No. 159.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 23, 1914.

MINING of Shatt-el-Arab.

Your telegram of 17th October.*

The ancient right of free navigation of the river was solemnly affirmed as late as 29th July, 1913, in Article 1 of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement signed on that day. It is a right which His Majesty's Government cannot allow to be nullified by the mining of the channel. They will be forced to regard any attempt to lay mines in the river as an act of open hostility and provocation to this country, and they must reserve to themselves the right of taking their own measures, if necessary, to maintain the freedom of navigation.

You should make a representation in these terms to the Turkish Government, and add a firm protest against the apparent intention of blocking the international waterway of the Shatt-el-Arab, which offers the only means of access to the port of Mohammerah and the neighbouring Persian littoral.

* See No. 135.

No. 160.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Cheetham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 23, 1914.

I HEAR that Turkish Minister at Sophia has left his post for Germany. Reported object is to arrange with German Government for stirring up of Moslem fanaticism in India, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis.

No. 161.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

TWENTY projectors, 10 electric mines, 4 electric motors, 500 cases of Mauser ammunition have arrived *via* Rustchuk, in addition to arrivals already reported previously.

No. 162.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

VERY large quantities of bar gold have recently arrived. Nearly a million's worth was taken to Deutsche Bank three nights ago under escort, and there is information that previous consignments have been similarly conveyed. It is probable that between two and three millions have arrived altogether.

No. 163.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

GERMAN named Kellerman has just left Aleppo for Haifa or the south. 2,000 camels, 1,500 water-skins, 400 bicycles, all canvas and canvas bags, together with food-stuffs, are being requisitioned in Aleppo.

Information goes to show that an Arab raid has been possible during last few weeks, and contingency has certainly to be watched.

No. 164.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

LAST night Minister of Marine sent me message to say that neutrality would be maintained by Turkish Government. He gave same assurances in categorical terms yesterday to French Ambassador, and said that Minister of Interior's views were the same. Ambassador said that it was reported that an agreement existed with Germany to go to war on certain terms being fulfilled. Minister of Marine denied this absolutely, and also declared that Turkey was not going to war. My French colleague then enquired what was meaning of preparations in Syria and of all the violent talk about Egypt. Minister of Marine replied that England was treating Egypt as if it belonged to her, whereas it formed part of Ottoman dominions. Turks were indifferent about India, Tripoli, and Tunis, &c., but Egypt was on their frontier, and they felt about it as French did about Alsace-Lorraine. They would do nothing officially, but would shut their eyes to any agitation which was directed against English occupation of Egypt. Continuing, he referred to a proposal which he had made me a fortnight ago, to the effect that England and Turkey should now sign convention on lines of Drummond-Wolff Convention, providing for evacuation of Egypt by British troops at end of war. It is quite true he made this suggestion. I did not report it at the time because it was so entirely unpractical. This shows that Germans are turning all their attention to Egypt, and are inciting the Turks against us, so that we must expect to have a considerable amount of trouble on frontier.

Turkish newspapers are full of Egypt just now and of our high-handed proceedings. It is, *e.g*, announced to-day that we have closed El Azhar mosque. There is no doubt that Germans are at bottom of this, and are inciting religious fanaticism of Turks against us.

No. 165.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

UNITED efforts of Germans and Ottoman Government at Haifa are being concentrated on arousing anti-English feeling amongst the Moslems; German Consul is touring the district with this view. The worst offender is the Ottoman Telegraph Agency. Yesterday, for example, it announced that the Ameer of Afghanistan will start a Holy War, and that he is invading India.

No. 166.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, October* 24, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 23rd October* gives the impression that Turkey considers sending an armed force over the frontier of Egypt as being in some way different

from acts of war against Russia. You should disabuse the Turkish Government of any such idea, and inform them that a military violation of frontier of Egypt will place them in a state of war with three allied Powers.

I think you should enumerate to Grand Vizier the hostile acts of which we complain, and warn him that, if German influences succeed in pushing Turkey to cross the frontiers of Egypt and threaten the international Suez Canal, which we are bound to preserve, it will not be we, but Turkey, that will have aggressively disturbed the *status quo*

The following is a convenient summary of Turkish acts of which we complain, and which, combined, produce a most unfavourable impression. You might send it to Grand Vizier :—

"The Mosul and Damascus Army Corps have, since their mobilisation, been constantly sending troops south preparatory to an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal from Akaba and Gaza. A large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture. Transport has been collected and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akaba to protect the force from naval attack, and the notorious Sheikh Aziz Shawish, who has been so well known as a firebrand in raising Moslem feeling against Christians, has published and disseminated through Syria, and probably India, an inflammatory document urging Mahommedans to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Prüffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against the British occupation, and is now attached to the German Embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict."

* See No. 164.

No. 167.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 25, 1914.

WHOLE fleet has been at Kadikeui since 20th October.

"Breslau" took seventy mines on board yesterday, and had steam up in company of mine-layers "Nilufer" and "Samsun."

There is fairly sure evidence that no submarine has yet arrived in parts or otherwise.

No. 168.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Petrograd, October* 26, 1914.

FORTY-TWO Germans, disguised as tourists, are said to have arrived at Aleppo. They are members of General Staff and of crews of "Goeben" and "Breslau." It is believed that they have 150 mines with them. Some of the officers are bound for Bagdad and Basra, others for Beirout and Tripoli.

No. 169.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 27, 1914.

ENVER PASHA, Jemal, and Talaat Bey, are making every preparation for an expedition against Egypt, which is evidently now their uppermost thought. A majority of the Committee are, however, said to be against war, and are showing considerable opposition to the scheme. I am unable to vouch for this, but the news appears to be fairly well authenticated. Halill Bey started for Berlin this morning, and he is said

to be about to negotiate with the German Government. It seems difficult to explain his journey on any other hypothesis than that the Turks wish to postpone any decisive action.

No. 170.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 28.)

(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, October* 27, 1914.

IT is now clear what, with exception of Minister of War, Turkish Government are seeking to temporise.

I have reliable information that on the 22nd October Austrian Ambassador urged immediate war on Minister of Interior and Halill. Both these officials maintained that it would be wiser to wait until the situation in Egypt and Caucasus cleared before moving, and suggested it would be time enough to move in the spring. They were not sure that, if they went to war, Italy might not join the allies. Austrian Ambassador retorted that spring would be too late, and that it was essential to Germany and Austria that Turkey should declare herself with them at once. His Excellency was clearly greatly dissatisfied at their attitude.

Enver Pasha, on the other hand, whom Austrian Ambassador saw subsequently, said that he was determined to have war, whatever his colleagues might desire. Turkish fleet would be sent into Black Sea, and he could easily arrange with Admiral Suchon to provoke hostilities.

Fleet has, in point of fact, to-day gone into Black Sea, so it is impossible to foretell what is in store.

No. 171.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 28, 1914.

PORTE regrets that owing to pressure of military requirements they are unable to accept wireless telegraphy messages sent from England for His Majesty's Embassy.

No. 172.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 28, 1914.

I HAVE received reliable information that some German officers unsucessfully endeavoured to persuade Commandant of Turk post to attack our post at Kossaimo, and that, on making further efforts with this object, they were arrested and sent to Beersheba. If true, story shows desire of Germans to precipitate matters.

No. 173.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 28, 1914.

TWO thousand armed Bedouins are advancing to attack the Canal, and have watered at Magdaba, which is 20 miles inside Egyptian frontier, 26th October.

No. 174.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 28, 1914.

IT is reported that four Turkish gunboats are intending to proceed from Alexandretta.

You should warn Turkish Government that, as long as German officers remain on "Goeben" and "Breslau" and Turkish fleet is practically under German

control, we must regard movement of Turkish ships as having a hostile intention and, should Turkish gunboats proceed to sea, we must in self-defence stop them.

As soon as Turkish Government carry out their promise respecting German crews and officers and observe the laws of neutrality with regard to "Goeben" and "Breslau," and free the Turkish fleet from German control, we shall regard Turkish ships as neutrals, but, till then, we must protect ourselves against any movements that threaten us.

No. 175.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 28, 1914.

ON 26th October a special train left Aleppo for Jerablus with two German and four Turkish naval officers and 100 Turkish sailors, with large quantities of ship's tackle and accessories

No. 176.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey—(Received October 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 29, 1914.

I HAVE seen the Grand Vizier and informed him that, in spite of his assurances, the Bedouins had crossed the frontier and were in occupation of wells of Magdaba, 20 miles within Egyptian territory. I reminded him of the warning which I had addressed to him on the receipt of instructions contained in your telegram of 24th October,* and asked him for explanation. His Highness replied that he had instructed Minister of War, after representations which I had made to him, on no account to allow movement of any force across the frontier. If it were true, he would give immediate orders for recall of Bedouins, but he did not believe accuracy of the information.

I replied that it was necessary at such a crisis that I should speak quite frankly, that it was a matter for public notoriety that their were divisions of opinion in the Cabinet, that his Highness was not master of the situation, and that, if Minister of War and extremists had decided upon an expedition against Egypt, his Highness could not prevent it. Grand Vizier replied that I was absolutely mistaken, and that, if it came to that, military party would not act without full assent of the Government. I said that in that case the time had come to put them to the test, and that unless expedition were immediately recalled, I could not answer for the consequences. As it was, I might at any moment receive instructions to ask for my passports, in which case Turkish Government would be at war with the Triple *Entente* at a time when German official communiqués admitted defeat on the Vistula.

* See No. 166.

No. 177.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Petrograd, October* 29, 1914.

RUSSIAN gunboat at Odessa has been sunk, and Feodosia bombarded by Turkish fleet. Turkish officers who were sent on shore to demand surrender of Novorossiisk were arrested by prefect and ship left without taking further action.

Above information just communicated by Russian Government.

No. 178.

Mr. Roberts to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Odessa, October* 29, 1914.

BEFORE dawn this morning two or three Turkish torpedo-boats raided Odessa harbour and sank Russian gunboat "Donetz". French ship "Portugal" damaged; two of the crew killed, two wounded. Russian steamships "Vitiaz" and "Liazaref" and "Whanpao" damaged. Some loss of life was caused in the town itself by shell fire.

No. 179.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 30, 1914

IN view of hostile acts that have been committed, Russian Government have instructed Russian Ambassador to leave Constantinople with all his staff.

Should his Excellency leave, you should yourself send in a note to the Sublime Porte to say that His Majesty's Government have learnt with the utmost surprise of the wanton attacks made upon open and undefended towns of a friendly country without any warning and without the slightest provocation, and that these acts constitute an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, usage, and comity. Russia has shown the utmost patience and forbearance in face of repeated violations of the rules of neutrality by Turkey, and in face of most provocative acts, amounting in reality to acts of hostility, and in this attitude of restraint her allies, Great Britain and France, have co-operated. It is evident that there is no chance of a return to a proper observance of neutrality so long as the German naval and military missions remain at Constantinople, and such a situation cannot be prolonged.

Unless, therefore, the Turkish Government will divest themselves of all responsibility for these unprovoked acts of hostility by dismissing the German military and naval missions and fulfilling their often repeated promises about the German crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," and will give you a satisfactory reply to this effect within twelve hours from the date of the delivery of the note you should ask for your passports and leave Constantinople with the staff of the Embassy.

No. 180.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 31.)

(Telegraphic.) (*Constantinople, October* 30, 1914.

RUSSIAN Ambassador asked for his passports this afternoon and I and my French colleague have followed suit.

Minister of the Interior, in conversation with a neutral colleague this afternoon, practically admitted that Turkey had thrown in her lot with Germany.

I have had a very painful interview with the Grand Vizier, who had been kept in the dark as to his colleague's intentions, and who will doubtless be set aside to-night.

No. 181.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received November* 2.)

Sir, *Cairo, October* 20, 1914.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th ultimo,* I have the honour to submit copies of further interrogatories of the German spy, Robert Mors.

I have, &c.,
(For Mr. Cheetham),
ROBERT GREG.

*See No. 125.

Enclosure in No. 181.

Further Interrogation of Lieutenant Mors.

MULAZIM AWAL ROBERT MORS, recalled and re-examined, states :—

" I arrived in Constantinople on the evening of the 4th September, 1914, and put up at the Hotel Germania. I met M. Curt Prüfer there, and he introduced me to Omar Fauzi Bey, the Turkish staff officer who asked me to call upon him at the War Office. I did so on the 6th September. He questioned me on the state of Egypt and on the chances of success of a native rising in this country. He mentioned that the German diplomatic and consular officials had been expelled, and that all German subjects had been arrested and were to be deported. He also asked me if I knew M. Dusreicher, who, he declared, had also been sent out of the country. He stated likewise that he had heard that the Egyptian army and police had been disarmed, and asked me if it were true, to which I replied that I thought it was very improbable. He then told me he had emissaries in Egypt fomenting trouble, to prepare the way for a Turkish invasion, and to compel the British to split up their forces. In reply to my enquiry, he explained that two bands of native marauders were to be organised in each Imdiria, to attack the railway, and commit outrages on the property of British subjects, &c. These bands were to be recruited from the malefactor class, and there would be a Turkish officer in every province to direct their operations. Each band would be composed of from ten to fifteen men, and when an important *coup* was contemplated in any Imdiria the two bands would unite, the idea being to oblige the British to scatter their forces all over the country. Fauzi Bey said he had a list of fifty Egyptian army and police officers, from whom he expected either active or passive assistance. Four strong bands of Bedouins were also being formed to operate in the Suez Canal zone, two east and two west. Each band was to be fifty strong. Fauzi Bey made a rough sketch of the Canal to explain to me the rôle of these Bedouins. He said the British had detached posts at intervals along the Canal. Two of the most isolated of these would be attacked simultaneously and, if possible, annihilated. The intermediate posts would then go to their assistance, whereupon the third and fourth troops of Bedouins would raid the weakened points and fire on the steamers in the Canal. The instructions given to the bands were to retire into the desert if the post attacked was strongly reinforced, and then to return and attack another post, &c.

" Fauzi Bey asked me if I would help to carry out these plans, and suggested that I should assist a Turkish officer who was already in Alexandria to carry out these komitajis operations in that district. If not, I could take part in some way in the military operations to be undertaken in Egypt. I replied that, as an officer, I could have nothing to do with the komitajis part of his programme, which, from a German point of view, was beneath the dignity of an officer, but that I was quite disposed to participate in military operations against Egypt on condition (1) I was granted the rank of officer in the Turkish army, (2) that the German Ambassador approved of my decision and (3) that I was not required to start before my family arrived from Egypt. At this stage of our conversation a Bedawi sheikh arrived, and I rose to take my leave, but Fauzi Bey begged me to remain. The sheikh talked to Fauzi Bey on the Canal part of the programme, and I gathered from their remarks that it had already been discussed between them. I should mention that the sheikh on arriving asked the Bey if he could speak in my presence, to which Fauzi assented. They then discussed plans for destroying the embankment between the fresh-water canal and the Suez Canal, in order to cut off the drinking water supply of Ismaïlia and Suez. I asked the sheikh how he proposed to divert the fresh-water Canal into Suez Canal. He replied that with 200 men and sufficient dynamite he could do it in thirty-four hours. Fauzi Bey interposed that he could easily have 1,000 kilog. of dynamite if he required it. I asked the sheikh sarcastically if he meant to employ Bedouin or fellaheen on the job, to which he replied, somewhat nettled, that it did not matter which. The sheikh left us and Fauzi Bey, and I continued our conversation. I asked him how he was going to organise a revolution in Egypt without arms, and mentioned that the Arms Law had been vigorously applied since two years ago. He replied that he had a sufficient quantity of arms in the country, and in any case arms could be smuggled through with ease. I reverted to the subject of the fresh-water canal, remarking that I thought it an absurd project, to which he replied that he believed it quite practical and that the sheikh was a man of intelligence and sense.

He went on to say that it was not the only means which he had with which to deal with the Canal problem. A wealthy Turk had presented the Government with a steamship which sailed under the Italian flag and was commanded by an ex-officer of the Turkish navy. This ship was to take a full cargo of cement from an Italian port and her manifests were to be made out for Massowa. The captain was to submit to any search by British warships without demur, and on reaching Port Säid to steam at full speed down the Canal. He was then to sink her by one of three methods, *viz.*, (1) to collide with a British ship; (2) to provoke a British warship to sink her by ignoring signals; (3) to sink her himself. Fauzi Bey told me he had a trustworthy Egyptian officer who was leaving for Egypt by the first Khedivial mail steamer to take part in the operations there and to bear instructions to his agents. I afterwards spoke to Dr. Prüfer about Fauzi's Canal project. He did not seem to approve, but gave me the map of the Suez Canal. I met Fauzi again at the passport office as I was about to embark on the steamship "Saidia." He only greeted me, and said he hoped to see me back soon. He is the officer whom I mentioned in my former evidence as having seen me at the quays and who may have overheard my cabin number."

Q. Who are the police officers in league with Fauzi Bey?—*A.* He did not give me their names. I mentioned the names of several officers of my acquaintance, but after scrutinising the list he gave me a negative answer.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the army officers who figured on the list?—*A.* No.

Q. Who were the officers despatched to Egypt in connection with the organisation of the komitaji bands?—*A.* I do not know; they left for Egypt before me.

Q. Who was the Bedawi sheikh who discussed the fresh-water canal project? *A.* I do not know his name. He was a man of about 50 years of age, with a full grey beard. He was about my height, but broad-shouldered and stout. He spoke educated Arabic without a Bedawi or Maghrabi accent.

Q. Who was the officer in Alexandria with whom you were to co-operate?—*A.* He gave me no inkling as to who he was.

Q. Did Enver Pasha speak to you on the subject of military operations in Egypt, the destruction of the Canal, etc?—*A.* Yes, on the day before I sailed, when I called upon him with Dr. Prüfer and the officer of the "Lorelei". He questioned me on public opinion here, whether the natives would revolt against the English if the Turks marched against Egypt, and suggested that I should see Fauzi Bey on the subject. I replied that I had already seen him, and I recapitulated what he had told me. Enver Pasha replied that there would be certainly something for me to do in Egypt when the time came for action there if I was then still disposed to accept. He also asked me if I spoke Arabic.

Q. Did Fauzi Bey mention the name of the Egyptain officer who was leaving for Egypt by the first Khedivial mail steamer?—*A.* No; but in the light of subsequent events I believe it was Hamuda Effendi.

Q. When you told Fauzi Bey that you were disposed to participate in military operations against this country, did he accept your offer?—*A.* Yes; but it was agreed between us that this should take effect after I returned from Alexandria with my family.

Q. Then why were you given the detonators to take to Egypt?—*A.* I do not know. I am convinced that Hamuda Effendi was the person designed for the enterprise connected with the detonators. I do not think that this mission was connected with the subject which Omar Fauzi Bey discussed with me. I think it must have been a secret between Sheikh Abd-el-Aziz Shawish, Drs. Ahmad Fuad and Prüfer, and Hamuda Effendi.

Q. Have you no idea what Hamuda was to do with the detonators?—*A.* I knew they were for use with bombs to be manufactured in this country.

Q. How do you know that?—*A.* Because once I found Sheikh Shawish sitting with Dr. Prüfer in the latter's room at the Hotel Germania. They were copying in Arabic a receipt for making bombs. The paper from which Sheikh Shawish was copying contained directions, a list of the component chemicals, and a sketch of a bomb in the right-hand bottom corner. I heard them mention that it was to be given to the Egyptian officer, and Sheikh Shawish said to me in Arabic "Hua zaòit aryak."

Q. To what use were the bombs to be put?—*A.* I have no idea.

R. O. C. MORS.

No. 182.

Telegram communicated by Count Benckendorff on November 2.

M. SAZONOF télégraphie en date du 1er novembre, 1914 :

"Le Chargé d'Affaires ottoman vient de me lire le télégramme suivant du Grand Vizir : 'Vous prie de dire au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères que nous regrettons infiniment qu'un acte d'hostilité provoqué par la flotte russe ait compromis relations amicales des deux pays. Vous pouvez assurer Gouvernement Impérial de Russie que la Sublime Porte ne manquera pas de donner à la question la solution qu'elle comporte et qu'elle adoptera des mesures propres à prévenir un renouvellement de faits analogues. Vous pouvez déclarer dès à présent au Ministre que sommes décidés à ne plus permettre à la flotte Impériale de passer dans la mer Noire et que nous espérons que la flotte russe, à son tour, ne viendra plus croiser dans nos parages. J'ai le ferme espoir que le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie voudra bien faire preuve en l'occurrence du même esprit de conciliation au nom des intérêts communs des deux pays.'

"J'ai répondu au Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie que je donne le démenti le plus catégorique à ce qu'il venait de me dire au sujet d'une initiative d'hostilités à la charge de la flotte russe ; je lui dis que je craignais qu'il était trop tard pour négocier ; que pourtant si la Sublime Porte se décidait au renvoi immédiat de tout le personnel militaire et marin allemand, on y pourrait penser et que des pourparlers ne seraient pas impossibles pour une satisfaction que la Turquie aurait à donner pour l'agression illégitime de nos côtes et les dégâts commis.

"J'ai autorisé Fahr-Eddin à expédier un télégramme chiffré en ce sens, lui faisant pourtant observer que sa démarche ne changeait rien à la situation créée. Fahr-Eddin recevra demain ses passeports, et la réponse du Gouvernement ottoman pourra être transmise par l'organe de l'Ambassade d'Italie."

(Translation.)

M. SAZONOF telegraphs on the 1st November, 1914, as follows :

"The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires has just read me the following telegram from the Grand Vizier : 'I request you to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we infinitely regret that an act of hostility, provoked by the Russian fleet, should have compromised the friendly relations of the two countries. You can assure the Imperial Russian Government that the Sublime Porte will not fail to give the question such solution as it entails, and that they will adopt fitting measures to prevent a recurrence of similar acts. You can declare forthwith to the Minister that we have resolved no more to allow the Imperial fleet to enter the Black Sea, and that we trust that the Russian fleet, on their side, will no longer cruise in our waters. I have the firm hope that the Imperial Russian Government will give proof, on this occurence, of the same spirit of conciliation in the common interests of both countries.'

"I replied to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires that I most categorically denied what he had just said respecting the initiation of hostilities by the Russian fleet ; I told him that I feared it was too late to negotiate ; that nevertheless, if the Sublime Porte decided upon the immediate dismissal of all the German military and naval officers and men, it might be possible to consider the question, and that discussion might not be impossible to reach some basis of satisfaction to be given by Turkey for the illegal act of aggression against our coasts and for the damage thereby inflicted.

"I authorised Fahr-Eddin to send a cypher telegram in this sense, but pointed out to him at the same time that the representation he had made in no way altered the situation. Fahr-Eddin will receive his passports to-morrow, and the reply from the Turkish Government can be sent through the Italian Embassy."

No. 183.

Sir E. Grey to Sir F. Bertie, Sir G. Buchanan, and Sir C. Greene.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 3, 1914.*

THE Turkish Ambassador called on the 31st ultimo and enquired whether this Department could give his Highness any information regarding the telegrams which

had appeared in the press on the subject of a Turkish attack on certain Russian ports.

Sir A. Nicolson informed His Highness of what had actually occurred in the Black Sea. Tewfik Pasha expressed surprise, and enquired what he should do in the extremely difficult position in which he now found himself. Sir A. Nicolson assured his Highness that His Majesty's Government would treat him personally with all respect and consideration and that he would be given notice if it became necessary for diplomatic relations between Great Britian and Turkey to cease.

On the 2nd instant Tewfik Pasha again called and communicated to Sir A. Nicolson the text of a telegram which he had just received from the Grand Vizier, a copy of which is enclosed herein.

Sir A Nicolson replied, and he was sure that I would agree with him, that he strongly demurred to the statement in the last paragraph of the Grand Vizier's telegram, to the effect that "His Majesty's Government had provoked a rupture of diplomatic relations." It was absurd to state that we had done so in view of the indisputable fact that Turkish ships had bombarded the ports of one of our allies, and had burnt and sunk a British steamer lying peaceably in a friendly port. Furthermore, there were active, not to say feverish, military and other preparations directed against the Suez Canal and Egypt. If the Ottoman Government were as desirous as they asserted of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain they should at once dismiss the German naval and military missions.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 183.

Text of Telegram to be communicated to Sir Edward Grey on behalf of Saïd Halim Pasha.

JE suis très peiné de voir que, par suite de l'incident déplorable survenu dans la mer Noire, le Gouvernement britannique a décidé de rappeler son Ambassadeur à Constantinople.

Ainsi que je l'ai déclaré à maintes reprises à Sir Louis Mallet, je tiens fermement au maintien des relations d'amitié existant entre nos deux pays et je travaille toujours à ce qu'elles ne soit compromises en aucune façon.

Je regretterais donc beaucoup, si un incident, dû à des circonstances imprévues, était considéré par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique comme une cause de conflit entre les deux pays.

Par conséquent, j'aime à espérer que le Gouvernement Royal voudra bien, en témoignage de son désir réciproque de garder intact les relations amicales des deux pays, mettre fin un moment plus tôt à la rupture des relations diplomatiques bu'il vient de provoquer.

Constantinople, le 1er (14) *novembre*, 1914.

(Translation.)

I AM much grieved that, in consequence of the deplorable incident that has occurred in the Black Sea, the British Government have decided to recall their Ambassador from Constantinople.

As I have many times declared to Sir Louis Mallet, I am deeply desirous to maintain the relations of friendship existing between our two countries, and I am working without cease in order that they may not be compromised in any way.

I should therefore much regret if an incident, due to unforeseen circumstances, were to be considered by His Britannic Majesty's Government as a cause of conflict between the two countries.

Consequently, I hope that His Majesty's Government will be willing, in witness of their reciprocal desire to maintain intact the friendly relations of the two countries, to put an end, at the earliest possible moment, to the rupture of diplomatic relations which they have just provoked.

Constantinople, November 1 (14), 1914.

No. 184.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan, Sir F. Bertie, and Sir C. Greene.

Foreign Office, November 4, 1914.

Sir,

TEWFIK PASHA called upon me this afternoon, and informed me that he had received instructions to ask for his passports, as His Majesty's Ambassador had already left Constantinople.

I expressed to Tewfik Pasha my personal regret at our official relations being terminated, as he had always acted in a loyal, straightforward, and friendly manner, and I had much appreciated the intercourse which we had had together during the past few years. I informed Tewfik Pasha that if his Government wished that hostilities between the two countries should cease, the only chance was to dismiss the German naval and military missions, and especially the officers and crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau." So long as German officers remained in complete naval and military control at Constantinople, it was clear that they would continue to make war against us.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 1094-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No.1093-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

DOCUMENTS RESPECTING THE NEGOTIATIONS PRECEDING THE WAR, PUBLISHED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

No. 1.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 10 (23), 1914

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre d'Autriche vient de transmettre, à 6 heures due soir, au Ministre des Finances Patchou, qui remplace Pachitch, une note ultimative de son Gouvernement fixant un délai de quarante-huit heures pour l'acceptation des demandes y contenues. Giesl a ajouté verbalement que pour le cas où la note ne serait pas acceptée intégralement dans un délai de quarante-huit heures, il avait l'ordre de quitter Belgrade avec le personnel de la légation. Pachitch et les autres Ministres qui se trouvent en tournée électorale ont été rappelés et sont attendus à Belgrade demain vendredi à 10 heures du matin. Patchou, qui m'a communiqué le contenu de la note, sollicite l'aide de la Russie et déclare qu'aucun Gouvernement serbe ne pourra accepter les demandes de l'Autriche.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Telegram.)

The Austrian Minister, at 6 o'clock this evening, presented an ultimation from his Government to the Minister of Finance, Patchou, in the absence of Pashitch, requiring the acceptance of the demands contained therein within forty-eight hours. Giesl added verbally that, in the event of failure to accept the note integrally within forty-eight hours, he was under instructions to leave Belgrade with the staff of the legation. Pashitch and the other Ministers, who are away electioneering, have been recalled and are expected at Belgrade to-morrow, Friday, at 10 A.M. Patchou, who communicated to me the contents of the note, solicits the help of Russia and declares that no Servian Government could accept the demands of Austria.

No. 2.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 10 (23), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Texte de la note qui a été transmise aujourd'hui par le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie au Gouvernement serbe :

(Telegram.)

Text of the note presented to the Servian Government by the Austro-Hungarian Minister to-day.

[Here follows the text of the note, for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)" [Cd. 7467], No. 4, p. 3—6.]

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

No. 3.

Note verbale personally presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, at 10 A.M. on July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

LE Gouvernement Impérial et Royal s'est trouvé dans la nécessité de remettre le jeudi 10 (23) du mois courant, par l'entremise du Ministre Impérial et Royal à Belgrade, la note suivante au Gouvernement Royal de Serbie.

[Suit le texte de la note.]

THE Austro-Hungarian Government have found themselves obliged to present the following note to the Servian Government through the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade on Thursday, the 10th (23rd) instant.

[Here follows the text of the note.]

No. 4.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Vienna.

St. Petersburg, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ transmettre au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères d'Autriche-Hongrie ce qui suit :

" La communication du Gouvernement austro-hongrois aux Puissances le lendemain de la présentation de l'ultimatum à Belgrade ne laisse aux Puissances qu'un délai tout à fait insuffisant pour entreprendre quoi qu'il soit d'utile pour l'aplanissement des complications surgies.

" Pour prévenir les conséquences incalculables et également néfastes pour toutes les Puissances qui peuvent suivre le mode d'action du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, il nous paraît indispensable qu'avant tout le délai donné à la Serbie pour répondre soit prolongé. L'Autriche-Hongrie, se déclarant disposée à informer les Puissances des données de l'enquête sur lesquelles le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal base ses accusations, devrait leur donner également le temps de s'en rendre compte.

" En ce cas, si les Puissances se convainquaient du bien-fondé de certaines des exigences autrichiennes, elles se trouveraient en mesure de faire parvenir au Gouvernement serbe des conseils en conséquence.

" Un refus de prolonger le terme de l'ultimatum priverait de toute portée la démarche du Gouvernement austro-hongrois auprés des Puissances et se trouverait en contradiction avec les bases mêmes des relations internationales."

Communiqué à Londres, Rome, Paris, Belgrade.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE convey the following message to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

" The communication made by the Austro Hungarian Government to the Powers the day after the presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade affords to the Powers a period which is quite insufficient to enable them to take any steps which might help to smooth away the difficulties that have arisen.

" In order to prevent the consequences, incalculable and equally fatal to all the Powers, which may result from the course of action followed by the Austro-Hungarian Government, it seems to us to be above all essential that the period allowed for the Servian reply should be extended. Austria-Hungary, having declared herself to be disposed to inform the Powers of the facts elicited by the enquiry upon which the Imperial and Royal Government base their accusations, should equally allow them sufficient time to study those facts.

" In this case, if the Powers were convinced that certain of the Austrian demands were well-founded, they would be in a position to offer corresponding advice to the Servian Government.

" A refusal to prolong the term of the ultimatum would render nugatory the representations made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Powers, and would be in contradiction to the very bases of international comity."

Communicated to London, Rome, Paris and Belgrade.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 5.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Representatives at London, Berlin, Rome, and Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Me réfère à mon télégramme à Koudachew d'aujourd'hui ; nous espérons que le Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité partagera notre point de vue et prescrira d'urgence à son Représentant à Vienne de se prononcer dans même sens.

Communiqué à Belgrade.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

With reference to my telegram of to-day to Kudachef* we trust that the Government to which you are accredited will share the Russian point of view and will at once instruct their Representative at Vienna to hold similar language

Communicated to Belgrade.

* Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna.

No. 6.

Telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Servia to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Belgrade, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

Le Gouvernment austro-hongrois a remis hier soir au Gouvernement serbe une note concernant l'attentat de Sarajevo. Consciente de ses devoirs internationaux, la Serbie dès les premiers jours de l'horrible crime a déclaré qu'elle le condamnait et qu'elle était prête à ouvrir une enquête sur son territoire si la complicité de certains de ses sujets était prouvée au cours du procès instruit par les autorités austro-hongroises. Cependant, les demandes contenues dans la note austro-hongroise sont inutilement humiliantes pour la Serbie et incompatibles avec sa dignité comme État indépendant. Ainsi on nous demande sur un ton péremptoire une déclaration du Gouvernement dans l'"Officiel," et un ordre du Souverain à l'armée, où nous réprimerions l'esprit hostile contre l'Autriche en nous faisant à nous-mêmes des reproches d'une faiblesse criminelle envers nos menées perfides. On nous impose ensuite l'admission des fonctionnaires austro-hongrois en Serbie pour participer avec les nôtres à l'instruction et pour surveiller l'exécution des autres conditions indiquées dans la note. Nous avons reçu un délai de quarante-huit heures pour accepter le tout, faute de quoi la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie quittera Belgrade. Nous sommes prêts à accepter les conditions austro-hongroises qui sont compatibles avec la situation d'un État indépendant, ainsi que celles dont l'acceptation nous sera

The Austro-Hungarian Government yesterday evening presented to the Servian Government a note respecting the outrage at Serajevo. Servia, aware of her international obligations, has declared, ever since the horrible crime was committed, that she condemned it, and that she was ready to open an enquiry in Servia if the complicity of certain of her subjects were proved at the trial instituted by the Austro-Hungarian authorities. The demands contained in the Austro-Hungarian note are, however, unnecessarily humiliating for Servia, and incompatible with her dignity as an independent State. For instance, we are peremptorily called upon to insert a declaration by the Government in the "Official Journal," and for an order from the Sovereign to the army, in which we are to check the spirit of hostility towards Austria and to blame ourselves for criminal weakness as regards our treacherous intrigues. We are further required to admit Austro-Hungarian officials into Servia to take part with our officials at the trial and to superintend the carrying out of the other conditions laid down in the note. We are required to accept these demands in their entirety within forty-eight hours, failing which the Austro-Hungarian Legation will leave Belgrade. We are prepared to accept those of the Austro-Hungarian conditions which are compatible with the position of an inde-

conseillée par votre Majesté; toutes les personnes dont la participation à l'attentat sera démontrée seront sévèrement punis par nous. Certaines parmi ces demandes ne pourraient être exécutées sans des changements de notre législation, ce qui exige du temps. On nous a donné un délai trop court. Nous pouvons être attaqués après l'expiration du délai par l'armée austro-hongroise qui se concentre sur notre frontière. Il nous est impossible de nous défendre et nous supplions votre Majesté de nous donner son aide le plus tôt possible. La bienveillance précieuse de votre Majesté qui s'est manifestée tant de fois à notre égard nous fait espérer fermement que cette fois encore notre appel sera entendu par son généreux cœur slave.

En ces moments difficiles j'interprète les sentiments du peuple serbe, qui supplie votre Majesté de vouloir bien s'intéresser au sort du Royaume de Serbie.

(Signé) ALEXANDRE.

pendent State, as well as those to which your Majesty may advise us to agree, and all those persons whose complicity in the crime may be proved will be severely punished by us. Certain of the demands could not be carried out without changes in our legislation, which would need time. We have been allowed too short a time limit. We may be attacked at the expiration of the time limit by the Austro-Hungarian army which is concentrating upon our frontier. We are unable to defend ourselves and we beg your Majesty to come to our aid as soon as possible. The much appreciated good will which your Majesty has so often shown towards us inspires us with the firm belief that once again our appeal to your noble Slav heart will not pass unheeded.

At this critical moment I echo the feelings of the Servian people in praying your Majesty to be pleased to interest yourself in the fate of the Kingdom of Servia.

No. 7.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Tous les journaux du matin, même ceux, rares, qui reconnaissent l'impossibilité pour la Serbie d'accepter les conditions posées, accueillent avec une grande sympathie le ton énergique adopté par l'Autriche. L'officieux "Local-Anzeiger" est particulièrement agressif; il qualifie de superflus les recours éventuels de la Serbie à Saint-Pétersbourg, à Paris, à Athènes et à Bucarest, et termine en disant que le peuple allemand respirera librement quand il aura appris que la situation dans la péninsule balkanique va enfin s'éclaircir.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

All the morning papers, even those few which recognise the impossibility of Servia's accepting the prescribed conditions, warmly welcome the strong line adopted by Austria The semi-official "Lokal-Anzeiger" is particularly violent; it describes as fruitless any possible appeals that Servia may make to St. Petersburg, Paris, Athens, or Bucharest, and concludes by saying that the German people will breathe freely when they learn that the situation in the Balkan peninsula is to be cleared up at last.

No. 8.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

La copie de la note officiellement remise à Belgrade a été communiquée par

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

A copy of the note officially presented at Belgrade has been communicated to

l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche au Gouvernement français. Plus tard l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne a visité le Ministre et lui a lu une communication reproduisant les arguments autrichiens et indiquant qu'en cas de refus de la part de la Serbie, l'Autriche serait obligée de recourir à une pression et, en cas de besoin, à des mesures militaires; la communication se terminait par la remarque qu'à l'avis de l'Allemagne cette question devrait être résolue directement entre l'Autriche et la Serbie et qu'il était de l'intérêt des Puissances de circonscrire l'affaire en l'abandonnant aux parties intéressées. Le gérant du Département politique, qui assistait à l'entretien, demanda à l'Ambassadeur s'il fallait considérer l'action autrichienne comme un ultimatum—en d'autres termes, si, dans le cas où la Serbie ne se soumettrait pas entièrement aux demandes autrichiennes, les hostilités étaient inévitables L'Ambassadeur évita une réponse directe en alléguant l'absence d'instructions.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

the French Government by the Austrian Ambassador. The German Ambassador later visited the Minister and read to him a communication containing the Austrian arguments, and indicating that in the event of a refusal on the part of Servia, Austria would be obliged to resort to pressure and, in case of need, to military measures. The communication ended with the observation that, in the opinion of Germany, this question ought to be settled between Austria and Servia direct, and that it was to the interest of the Powers to localise the affair by leaving it to the interested parties. The Acting Head of the Political Department, who was present at the interview, asked the Ambassador whether the Austrian action should be considered as an ultimatum—in other words, whether, in the event of Servia not submitting entirely to the Austrian demands, hostilities were inevitable The Ambassador avoided a direct reply, alleging that he had no instructions.

No 9.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Belgrade, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

PACHITCH est rentré à Belgrade. Il a l'intention de donner dans le délai fixé, c'est-à-dire demain samedi à 6 heures du soir, une réponse à l'Autriche indiquant les points acceptables et inacceptables. On adressera aujourd'hui même aux Puissances la prière de défendre l'indépendance de la Serbie. Ensuite, ajouta Pachitch, si la guerre est inévitable—nous ferons la guerre.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PASHITCH has returned to Belgrade. He intends to give an answer to Austria within the prescribed time limit—that is to say, to-morrow, Saturday, at 6 P.M.—showing the points which are acceptable or unacceptable. To-day an appeal will be addressed to the Powers to defend the independence of Servia Then, added Pashitch, if war is inevitable, we will make war.

No. 10.

Announcement by the Russian Government.

St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

LES derniers événements et l'envoi par l'Autriche-Hongrie d'un ultimatum à la Serbie préoccupent le Gouvernement Impérial au plus haut degré Le Gouvernement suit attentivement l'évolution du conflit serbo-autrichien qui ne peut pas laisser la Russie indifférente.

(Translation)

RECENT events and the despatch of an ultimatum to Servia by Austria-Hungary are causing the Russian Government the greatest anxiety. The Government are closely following the course of the dispute between the two countries to which Russia cannot remain indifferent.

No. 11.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Comte Berchtold se trouve à Ischl. Vu l'impossibilité d'y arriver à temps, je lui ai télégraphié notre proposition de prolonger le délai de l'ultimatum et l'ai répétée verbalement au Baron Macchio. Ce dernier m'a promis de la communiquer à temps au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, mais a ajouté qu'il pouvait prédire avec assurance un refus catégorique.

(Signé) KOUDACHEW

(Telegram.)

COUNT BERCHTOLD is at Ischl. In view of the impossibility of arriving there in time, I have telegraphed to him our proposal to extend the time limit of the ultimatum, and I have repeated this proposal verbally to Baron Macchio. The latter promised to communicate it in time to the Minister for Foreign Affairs but added that he had no hesitation in predicting a categorical refusal.

No. 12.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

SUITE à mon télégramme d'aujourd'hui. Viens de recevoir de Macchio la réponse négative du Gouvernement austro-hongrois à notre proposition de prolonger le délai de la note.

(Signé) KOUDACHEW.

(Telegram.)

IN continuation of my telegram of to-day I have just heard from Macchio that the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse our proposal to extend the time limit of the note.

No. 13.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Delayed in transmission, received July 14 (27), 1914.)

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

JE transmets la réponse que le Président du Conseil des Ministres serbe a remis au Ministre austro-hongrois à Belgrade aujourd'hui avant l'expiration du délai de l'ultimatum.

(Telegram.)

Following is the reply which the President of the Servian Cabinet to-day handed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade before the expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum.

[Here follows the text of the Servian reply, for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)" [Cd. 7467] No. 39.]

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

No. 14.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu votre télégramme du 11 (24) juillet. Ai communiqué son contenu au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères. Il me dit que le Gouvernement anglais l'a également prié de conseiller à Vienne la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum; il a communiqué cette démarche télégraphiquement à Vienne, il va en faire autant pour notre démarche, mais il craint qu'à la suite de l'absence de Berchtold, parti pour Ischl, et vu le manque de temps, ses télégrammes ne restent sans résultats; il a, en outre, des doutes sur l'opportunité pour l'Autriche de céder au dernier moment, et il se demande si cela ne pouvait pas augmenter l'assurance de la Serbie. J'ai répondu qu'une grande Puissance comme l'Autriche pourrait céder sans porter atteinte à son prestige et ai fait valoir tous les arguments conformes, cependant je n'ai pu obtenir des promesses plus précises. Même lorsque je laissais entendre qu'il fallait agir à Vienne pour éviter la possibilité de conséquences redoutables, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères répondait chaque fois négativement.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of the 11th (24th) July and have communicated its contents to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He tells me that the British Government have likewise urged him to advise Vienna to extend the time limit of the ultimatum. He has informed Vienna telegraphically of this step, and he will do the same as regards Russia's action, but he fears that in the absence of Berchtold, who has left for Ischl, and in view of the lack of time, his telegrams may have no result. Moreover, he has doubts as to the wisdom of Austria yielding at the last moment, and he is inclined to think that such a step on her part might increase the assurance of Servia. I replied that a great Power such as Austria could give way without impairing her prestige, and I adduced every other similar argument, but failed, nevertheless, to obtain any more definite promise. Even when I gave him to understand that action must be taken at Vienna if the possibility of terrible consequences was to be avoided, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered each time in the negative.

No. 15.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu le télégramme du 11 (24) juillet concernant la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum autrichien et ai fait la communication prescrite. Le Représentant de France à Vienne a été muni d'instructions conformes.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of the 11th (24th) July respecting the extension of the time limit of the Austrian ultimatum, and I have made the communication in accordance with your instructions. The French Representative at Vienna has been furnished with similar instructions.

No. 16.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme).

Reçu télégramme du 11 juillet. Grey a prescrit à l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Vienne d'appuyer notre démarche concernant la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum. Il m'a dit en même temps que l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche était venu le voir et avait expliqué qu'on ne devrait pas attribuer à la note autrichienne le caractère d'un ultimatum; il faudrait la considérer comme une démarche qui, en cas d'absence de réponse, ou en cas de réponse insuffisante au terme fixé, aurait comme suite la rupture des relations diplomatiques et le départ immédiat de Belgrade du Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie, sans entraîner cependant le commencement immédiat des hostilités. Grey a ajouté qu'à la suite de cette explication il a indiqué à l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Vienne que dans le cas où il serait trop tard pour soulever la question de la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum, celle de l'arrêt des hostilités pourrait peutêtre servir de base à la discussion.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

I have received your telegram of the 11th July. Grey has instructed the British Ambassador at Vienna to support our action for the extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. At the same time he explained to me that the Austrian Ambassador had come to see him, and had explained that the Austrian note should not be regarded as an ultimatum. It should be regarded as a step, which, in the event of no reply, or in the event of an unsatisfactory reply within the time fixed, would be followed by a rupture of diplomatic relations and the immediate departure of the Austro-Hungarian Minister from Belgrade; without, however, entailing the immediate opening of hostilities. Grey added that as a result of this explanation he had told the British Ambassador at Vienna that, should it be too late to raise the question of extending the time limit of the ultimatum, the question of preventiug hostilities might perhaps serve as a basis for discussion.

No. 17.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Dans le cas dune nouvelle aggravation de la situation, pouvant provoquer de la part des Grandes Puissances des actions conformes, nous comptons que l'Angleterre ne tardera pas de se ranger nettement du côté de la Russie et de la France, en vue de maintenir l'équilibre européen, en faveur duquel elle est intervenue constamment dans le passé, et qui serait sans aucun doute compromis dans le cas du triomphe de l'Autriche.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

In the event of any change for the worse in the situation which might lead to joint action by the Great Powers we count upon it that England will at once side definitely with Russia and France, in order to maintain the European balance of power, for which she has constantly intervened in the past, and which would certainly be compromised in the event of the triumph of Austria.

No. 18.

Note verbale handed to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

IL nous revient de source autoritative que la nouvelle répandue par quelques journaux d'après laquelle la démarche du Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade aurait été faite à l'instigation de l'Allemagne est absolument fausse. Le Gouvernement allemand n'a pas eu connaissance du texte de la note autrichienne avant qu'elle ait été remise, et n'a exercé aucune influence sur son contenu. C'est à tort qu'on attribue à l'Allemagne une attitude comminatoire.

L'Allemagne appuie naturellement comme allié de l'Autriche les revendications à son avis légitimes du Cabinet de Vienne contre la Serbie.

Avant tout elle désire, comme elle l'a déjà déclaré dès le commencement du différend austro-serbe, que ce conflit reste localisé.

WE learn from an authoritative source that the news spread by certain newspapers, to the effect that the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government at Belgrade was instigated by Germany, is absolutely false. The German Government had no knowledge of the text of the Austrian note before it was presented, and exercised no influence upon its contents. A threatening attitude is wrongly attributed to Germany.

Germany, as the ally of Austria, naturally supports the claims made by the Vienna Cabinet against Servia, which she considers justified.

Above all Germany wishes, as she has already declared from the very beginning of the Austro-Servian dispute, that this conflict should be localised.

No. 19.

Russian Chargè d'Affairs at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affaires.

Paris, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

ME réfère à mon télégramme du 11 (24) juillet.

Aujourd'hui un journal du matin a publié, sous une forme pas entièrement exacte, les déclarations d'hier de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, en les faisant suivre de commentaires qui attribuent à cette démarche le caractère d'une menace. L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, très impressionné par ces divulgations, a visité aujourd'hui le Gérant du Département politique pour lui dire que ses paroles n'avaient nullement eu le caractère de menace qu'on leur attribue. Il a déclaré que l'Autriche avait présenté sa note à la Serbie sans entente précise avec Berlin, mais que cependant l'Allemagne approuvait le point de vue de l'Autriche, et que certainement "la flèche une fois partie" (ce sont là ses propres paroles), l'Allemagne ne pouvait se laisser guider que par ses devoirs d'alliée.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE refer to my telegram of the 11th (24th) July.

A morning paper has to-day published, in a not altogether correct form, the declarations made yesterday by the German Ambassador, and has added comments in which it characterises these utterances as being in the nature of threats. The German Ambassador, who is much upset by these disclosures, to-day visited the Acting Head of the Political Department, and explained to him that his words in no wise bore the threatening character attributed to them. He stated that Austria had presented her note to Servia without any definite understanding with Berlin, but that Germany nevertheless approved of the Austrian point of view, and that undoubtedly "the bolt once fired" (these were his own words), Germany could only be guided by her duties as an ally.

No. 20.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY m'a dit que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne lui a déclaré que le Gouvernement allemand n'avait pas été informé du texte de la note autrichienne, mais qu'il soutenait entièrement la démarche autrichienne L'Ambassadeur a demandé en même temps si l'Angleterre pouvait consentir à agir à Saint-Pétersbourgh dans un esprit de conciliation. Grey a répondu que cela était complètement impossible. Le Ministre a ajouté que tant que les complications n'existaient qu'entre l'Autriche et la Serbie, les intérêts anglais n'étaient engagés qu'indirectement, mais qu'il devait prévoir que la mobilisation autrichienne aurait comme suite la mobilisation de la Russie et que dès ce moment on se trouverait en présence d'une situation à laquelle seraient intéressées toutes les Puissances L'Angleterre se réservait pour ce cas une complète liberté d'action.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

GREY has told me that the German Ambassador has declared to him that the German Government were not informed of the text of the Austrian note, but that they entirely supported Austria's action. The Ambassador at the same time asked if Great Britain could see her way to bring conciliatory pressure to bear at St. Petersburg. Grey replied that this was quite impossible. He added that, as long as complications existed between Austria and Servia alone, British interests were only indirectly affected; but he had to look ahead to the fact that Austrian mobilisation would lead to Russian mobilisation, and that from that moment a situation would exist in which the interests of all the Powers would be involved. In that event Great Britain reserved to herself full liberty of action.

No. 21.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

MALGRÉ le caractère extrêmement conciliant de la réponse serbe à l'ultimatum, le Ministre d'Autriche vient d'informer, à 6 heures et demie du soir, le Gouvernement serbe par note, que n'ayant pas reçu au délai fixé une réponse satisfaisante il quitte Belgrade avec tout le personnel de la légation. La Skoupchtina est convoquée à Nich pour le 14 (27) juillet. Le Gouvernement serbe et le Corps diplomatique partent ce soir pour la même ville.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Telegram.)

IN spite of the extremely conciliatory nature of the Servian reply to the ultimatum, the Austrian Minister has just informed the Servian Government, in a note handed in at 6-30 P.M. this evening, that, not having received a satisfactory answer within the time limit fixed, he was leaving Belgrade with the entire staff of the legation. The Skupchtina is convoked for the 14th (27th) July at Nish. The Servian Government and the Diplomatic Body are leaving this evening for that town.

No. 22.

Russian Ambassador at London to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY a dit à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne qu'à son avis la mobilisation autrichienne devait entraîner la mobilisation de la Russie, qu'alors surgirait le danger aigu d'une guerre générale et qu'il ne voyait qu'un seul moyen pour une solution pacifique : qu'en présence des mobilisations autrichienne et russe, l'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie et l'Angleterre s'abstiennent d'une mobilisation immédiate et proposent tout d'abord leurs bons offices. Grey m'a dit que ce plan nécessitait avant tout l'agrément de l'Allemagne et l'engagement de cette Puissance de ne pas mobiliser. En conséquence il a adressé tout d'abord à Berlin une question à ce sujet.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

GREY has told the German Ambassador that in his opinion Austrian mobilisation must lead to Russian mobilisation, that grave danger of a general war will thereupon arise, and that he sees only one means of reaching a peaceful settlement, namely, that, in view of the Austrian and Russian mobilisations, Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britian should abstain from immediate mobilisation, and should at once offer their good offices. Grey told me that the first essential of this plan was the consent of Germany and her promise not to mobilise. He has therefore, as a first step, made an enquiry on this point at Berlin.

No. 23.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ITALIE pourrait jouer un rôle de tout premier ordre en faveur du maintien de la paix, en exerçant l'influence nécessaire sur l'Autriche et en adoptant une attitude nettement défavorable au conflit, car ce dernier ne saurait être localisé. Il est désirable que vous exprimiez la conviction qu'il est impossible pour la Russie de ne pas venir en aide à la Serbie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

ITALY might play a part of the first importance in favour of preserving peace, by bringing the necessary influence to bear upon Austria, and by adopting a definitely unfavourable attitude towards the dispute on the ground that it could not be localised. You should express your conviction that Russia cannot possibly avoid coming to the help of Servia.

No. 24.

Acting Russian Consul at Prague to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Prague, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LA mobilisation a été décrétée.

(Signé) KAZANSKY.

(Telegram.)

MOBILISATION has been ordered.

No. 25.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Vienna.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI eu aujourd'hui un long entretien sur un ton amical avec l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie. Après avoir examiné avec lui les dix demandes adressées à la Serbie, j'ai fait observer qu'à part la forme peu habile sous laquelle elles sont présentées, quelques-unes parmi elles sont absolument inexécutables, même dans le cas où le Gouvernement serbe déclarerait les vouloir accepter. Ainsi, par exemple, les points 1 et 2 ne pourraient être exécutés sans un remaniement des lois Serbes sur la presse et sur les associations, pour lequel le consentement de la Skoupchtina pourrait être difficilement obtenu; quant à l'exécution des points 4 et 5, elle pourrait produire des conséquences fort dangereuses et même faire naître le danger d'actes de terrorisme dirigés contre les membres de la Maison Royale et contre Pachitch, ce qui ne saurait entrer dans less vues de l'Autriche. En ce qui regarde les autres points, il me semble qu'avec certains changements dans les détails, il ne serait pas difficile de trouver un terrain d'entente si les accusations y contenues étaient confirmées par des preuves suffisantes.

Dans l'intérêt de la conservation de la paix, qui, aux dires de Szapary, est précieuse à l'Autriche au même degré qu'à toutes les Puissances, il serait nécessaire de mettre au plus tôt possible une fin à la situation tendue du moment. Dans ce but il me semblerait très désirable que l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie fût autorisé d'entrer avec moi dans un échange de vues privé aux fins d'un remaniement en commun de quelques articles de la note autrichienne du 10 (23) juillet. Ce procédé permettrait peut-être de trouver une formule qui fût acceptable pour la Serbie, tout en donnant satisfaction à l'Autriche quant au fond de ses demandes. Veuillez avoir une explication prudente et amicale dans le sens de ce télégramme avec le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Allemagne, en France, en Angleterre et en Italie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAD a long and friendly conversation to-day with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. After discussing the ten demands addressed to Servia, I drew his attention to the fact that, quite apart from the clumsy form in which they were presented, some of them were quite impracticable, even if the Servian Government agreed to accept them. Thus, for example, points 1 and 2 could not be carried out without recasting the Servian press law and associations law, and to that it might be difficult to obtain the consent of the Skupchtina. As for enforcing points 4 and 5, this might lead to most dangerous consequences, and even to the risk of acts of terrorism directed against the Royal Family and against Pashitch, which clearly could not be the intention of Austria. With regard to the other points it seemed to me that, with certain changes of detail, it would not be difficult to find a basis of mutual agreement, if the accusations contained in them were confirmed by sufficient proof.

In the interest of the maintenance of peace, which, according to the statements of Szapary, is as much desired by Austria as by all the Powers, it was necessary to end the tension of the present moment as soon as possible. With this object in view it seemed to me most desirable that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador should be authorised to enter into a private exchange of views in order to redraft certain articles of the Austrian note of the 10th (23rd) July in consultation with me. This method of procedure would perhaps enable us to find a formula which would prove acceptable to Servia, while giving satisfaction to Austria in respect of the chief of her demands. Please convey the substance of this telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in a judicious and friendly manner.

Communicated to Russian Ambassadors in Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy.

No. 26.

Russin Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ communiquer le contenu de mon télégramme à Vienne d'aujourd'hui au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères allemand et lui exprimer l'espoir que de son côté il trouvera possible de conseiller à Vienne d'aller audevant de notre proposition.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the contents of my telegram to Vienna of to-day to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and express to him the hope that he, on his part, will be able to advise Vienna to meet Russia's proposal in a friendly spirit.

No. 27.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Directeur du Département politique m'informe que, lors de la communication qu'il a faite à l'Ambassedeur d'Autriche du contenu de la réponse serbe à l'ultimatum, l'Ambassadeur n'a pas caché son étonnement de ce qu'elle n'ait pas donné satisfaction à Giesl. L'attitude conciliante de la Serbie doit, selon l'avis du Directeur du Département politique, produire la meilleure impression en Europe.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

THE Director of the Political Department informs me that, upon his informing the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador of the contents of the Servian reply to the ultimatum, the Ambassador did not conceal his surprise that it had failed to satisfy Giesl. In the opinion of the Director of the Political Department, Servia's conciliatory attitude should produce the best impression in Europe.

No. 28.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne a de nouveau rendu visite au Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et lui a fait les déclarations suivantes :

" L'Autriche a déclaré à la Russie qu'elle ne recherche pas des acquisitions territoriales et qu'elle ne menace pas

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador again visted the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day, and made to him the following declarations :—

" Austria has declared to Russia that she does not desire territorial acquisitions, and that she harbours no designs against

l'intégrité de la Serbie. Son but unique est d'assurer sa propre tranquillité. Par conséquent il dépend de la Russie d'éviter la guerre. L'Allemagne se sent solidaire avec la France dans le désir ardent de conserver la paix et espère fermement que la France usera de son influence à Pétersbourg dans un sens modérateur."

Le Ministre fit observer que l'Allemagne pourrait de son côté entreprendre des démarches analogues à Vienne, surtout en présence de l'esprit de conciliation dont a fait preuve la Serbie. L'Ambassadeur répondit que cela n'était pas possible, vu la résolution prise de ne pas s'immiscer dans le conflit austro-serbe. Alors de Ministre demanda, si les quatre Puissances —l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne l'Italie et la France—ne pouvaient pas entreprendre des démarches à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne, puisque l'affaire se réduisait en somme à un conflit entre la Russie et l'Autriche. L'Ambassadeur allégua l'absence d'instructions. Finalement le Ministre refusa d'adhérer à la proposition allemande.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

the integrity of Servia. Her sole object is to secure her own peace and quiet, and consequently it rests with Russia to prevent war. Germany is at one with France in her ardent desire to preserve peace, and she sincerely hopes that France will exercise a moderating influence at St. Petersburg.

The Minister pointed out that Germany on her part might well act on similar lines at Vienna, especially in view of the conciliatory spirit displayed by Servia. The Ambassador replied that such a course was not possible, owing to the decision not to intervene in the Austro-Servian dispute. The Minister then asked whether the four Powers—Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and France—could not make representations at St. Petersburg and Vienna, for that the matter amounted, in effect, to a dispute between Austria and Russia. The Ambassador alleged that he had no instructions. Finally, the Minister refused to agree to the German proposal.

No. 29.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Directeur du Département politique a déclaré qu'à son avis personnel, les démarches successives allemandes à Paris ont pour but d'intimider la France et d'amener son intervention à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

The Director of the Political Department has expressed the personal opinion that the series of representations made by Germany at Paris aim at intimidating France and at securing her intervention at St. Petersburg.

No. 30.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Après la réception à Berlin de la nouvelle de la mobilisation de l'armée autrichienne contre la Serbie une grande

(Telegram.)

On the news reaching Berlin that the Austrian army had mobilised against Servia, a large crowd, in which the papers

foule, composée, aux dires des journaux, en partie d'éléments autrichiens, se livra à une série de bruyantes manifestations en faveur de l'Autriche. A une heure avancée de la soirée les manifestants se massèrent à plusieurs reprises devant le palais de l'Ambassade Impériale en poussant des cris hostiles à la Russie; la police était presque absente et ne prenait aucune mesure.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

report the presence of an Austrian element, gave vent to a series of noisy demonstrations in favour of Austria. Late in the evening the crowd several times collected before the Imperial Russian Embassy and some anti-Russian shouting occurred. Hardly any police were present and no precautions were taken.

No. 31.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu votre télégramme du 13 (26) juillet. Prie me télépraphier si, à votre avis, vos pourparlers directs avec le Cabinet de Vienne s'accordent avec le projet de Grey concernant la médiation des quatre Gouvernements. Ayant appris de l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Saint-Pétersbourg que vous étiez disposé à accepter cette combinaison, Grey a décidé de la transformer en une proposition officielle qu'il a faite hier soir à Berlin, à Paris et à Rome.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of the 13th (26th) July. Please inform me by telegraph whether you consider that your direct discussions with the Vienna Cabinet harmonise with Grey's scheme for mediation by the four Governments. Having heard from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that you would be prepared to accept such a combination, Grey decided to turn it into an official proposal, which he communicated yesterday to Berlin, Paris, and Rome.

No. 32.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Paris and London.

St. Petersburg, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre est venu s'informer si nous jugeons utile que l'Angleterre prenne l'initiative de convoquer à Londres une conférence des représentants de l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie, pour étudier une issue à la situation actuelle.

J'ai répondu à l'Ambassadeur que j'ai entamé des pourparlers avec l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie, en conditions que j'espère favorables. Pourtant je

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE British Ambassador has enquired whether we think it desirable that Great Britain should take the initiative in summoning a conference in London of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy to examine the possibility of finding a way out of the present situation.

I replied to the Ambassador that I had begun conversations with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador under conditions

n'ai pas encore reçu de réponse à la proposition que j'ai faite d'une revision de la note entre les deux Cabinets.

Si des explications directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne se trouvaient irréalisables, je suis prêt à accepter la proposition anglaise ou toute autre de nature à résoudre favorablement le conflit.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

which, I hoped, might be favourable. I had not, however, received as yet any reply to my proposal for the revision of the note by the two Cabinets

If direct explanations with the Vienna Cabinet proved impossible, I was ready to fall in with the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind likely to lead to a favourable settlement of the dispute.

No. 33.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AI pris connaissance de la réponse transmise par le Gouvernement serbe au Baron Giesl Elle dépasse toutes nos prévisions par sa modération et son désir de donner la plus complète satisfaction à l'Autriche. Nous ne voyons pas quelles pourraient être encore les demandes de l'Autriche, à moins que le Cabinet de Vienne ne cherche un prétexte pour une guerre avec la Serbie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE taken note of the reply returned by the Servian Government to Baron Giesl. It exceeds all our expectations in its moderation, and in its desire to afford the fullest satisfaction to Austria. We do not see what further demands could be made by Austria, unless the Vienna Cabinet is seeking for a pretext for war with Servia.

No. 34.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne a conféré aujourd'hui de nouveau longuement sur la situation avec le Directeur du Département politique. L'Ambassadeur a beaucoup insisté sur l'exclusion de toute possibilité d'une médiation ou d'une conférence.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador discussed the situation again to-day at great length with the Director of the Political Department. The Ambassador laid great stress on the utter impossibility of any mediation or conference.

No. 35.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AI conféré avec le Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, en présence de

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I DISCUSSED the situation with the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, in th

Berthelot, immédiatement après mon retour à Paris. Tous lex deux m'ont confirmé les détails concernant les démarches de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne que Sevastopoulo vous a communiqués dans ses télégrammes. Ce matin le Baron de Schoen a confirmé par écrit sa déclaration d'hier, savoir :

1. L'Autriche a déclaré à la Russie qu'elle ne recherche pas d'acquisitions et n'attente pas à l'intégrité de la Serbie. Son unique but est d'assurer sa propre tranquillité.

2. Par conséquent il dépend de la Russie d'éviter la guerre.

3. L'Allemagne et la France, complètement solidaires dans l'ardent désir de ne pas rompre la paix, doivent agir sur la Russie dans un sens modérateur.

Le Baron de Schoen a spécialement souligné l'expression de la solidarité entre l'Allemagne et la France. D'après la conviction du Ministre de la Justice, les démarches susdites de l'Allemagne ont pour but évident de désunir la Russie et la France, d'entraîner le Gouvernement français dans la voie des représentations à Saint-Pétersbourg et de compromettre ainsi notre allié à nos yeux ; enfin, en cas de guerre, d'en rejeter la responsabilité non sur l'Allemagne, qui emploie soi-disant tous ses efforts pour le maintien de la paix, mais sur la Russie et la France.

(Signé) ISVOLSKY.

presence of Berthelot, directly after my return to Paris. They both confirmed the information respecting the action taken by the German Ambassador, which Sevastopoulo has already telegraphed to you. This morning Baron von Schoen confirmed his declaration of yesterday in writing, *i e.* :

1. That Austria has declared to Russia that she seeks no territorial acquisitions and that she harbours no designs against the integrity of Servia. Her sole object is to secure her own peace and quiet.

2. That consequently it rests with Russia to avoid war.

3. That Germany and France, entirely at one in their ardent desire to preserve peace, should exercise their moderating influence upon Russia.

Baron von Schoen laid special emphasis on the expression of solidarity of Germany and France. The Minister of Justice is convinced that these steps on the part of Germany are taken with the evident object of alienating Russia and France, of inducing the French Government to make representations at St. Petersburg, and of thus compromising our ally in our eyes ; and finally, in the event of war, of throwing the responsibility not on Germany, who is ostensibly making every effort to maintain peace, but on Russia and France.

No. 36.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Il ressort de vos télégrammes du 13 (26) juillet que vous ne connaissiez pas encore la réponse du Gouvernement serbe. Le télégramme par lequel cette nouvelle m'a été communiqué de Belgrade a été également en route pendant vingt heures. Le télégramme du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères français expédié avant-hier, au triple tarif, à 11 heures du matin, et contenant l'ordre d'appuyer notre démarche, n'est parvenu à sa destination qu'à 6 heures. Il n'y a aucun doute que ce télégramme n'ait été retenu intentionnellement par le télégraphe autrichien.

(Signé) ISVOLSKY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

It is clear from your telegrams of the 13th (26) July that you were not then aware of the reply of the Servian Government. The telegram from Belgrade informing me of it also took twenty hours to reach us. The telegram from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent the day before yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the special urgent rate, which contained instructions to support our representations, only reached its destination at 6 o'clock. There is no doubt that this telegram was intentionally delayed by the Austrian telegraph office.

No. 37.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation)

(Télégramme.)

D'ORDRE de son Gouvernement, l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche a communiqué au Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères que la réponse de la Serbie a été jugée insuffisante à Vienne et que demain, mardi, l'Autriche procéderait à des "actions énergiques" dont le but serait de forcer la Serbie de lui donner les garanties nécessaires. Le Ministre ayant demandé en quoi consisterait ces actions, l'Ambassadeur répondit qu'il n'avait pas de renseignements exacts à ce sujet, mais qu'il pouvait s'agir d'un passage de la frontière serbe, d'un ultimatum et même d'une déclaration de guerre.

(Signé) ISVOLSKY.

(Telegram.)

ON the instructions of his Government the Austrian Ambassador has informed the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that Servia's answer has not been considered satisfactory in Vienna, and that to-morrow, Tuesday, Austria will proceed to take "energetic action" with the object of forcing Servia to give the necessary guarantees. The Minister having asked what form such action would take, the Ambassador replied that he had, no exact information of the subject, but it might mean either the crossing of the Servian frontier, or an ultimatum, or even a declaration of war.

No. 38.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'AI prié le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères d'appuyer à Vienne votre proposition tendant à autoriser Szapary d'élaborer, par la voie d'un échange de vues privé avec vous, une rédaction des demandes austro-hongroises acceptable pour les deux parties. Jagow a répondu qu'il était au courant de cette proposition et qu'il partageait l'avis de Pourtalès que, puisque Szapary avait commencé cette conversation, il pourrait aussi bien la continuer. il télégraphiera dans ce sens à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Vienne. Je l'ai prié de conseiller d'une façon plus pressante à Vienne de s'engager dans cette voie de conciliation ; Jagow a répondu qu'il ne pouvait pas conseiller à l'Autriche de céder.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

(Telegram.)

I BEGGED the Minister for Foreign Affairs to support your proposal in Vienna that Szapary should be authorised to draw up, by means of a private exchange of views with you, a wording of the Austro-Hungarian demands which would be acceptable to both parties. Jagow answered that he was aware of this proposal and that he agreed with Pourtalès that as Szapary had begun this conversation, he might as well go on with it. He will telegraph in this sense to the German Ambassador at Vienna. I begged him to press Vienna with greater insistence to adopt this conciliatory line ; Jagow answered that he could not advise Austria to give way.

No. 39.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI, avant ma visite au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères ce dernier

(Telegram.)

BEFORE my visit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day his Excellency

avait reçu celle de l'Ambassadeur de France, qui avait tenté de lui faire accepter la proposition anglaise relative à une action en faveur de la paix, action qui serait exercée simultanément à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne par l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, l'Italie et la France. Cambon a proposé que ces Puissances donnent à Vienne un conseil dans les termes suivants : " S'abstenir de tout acte qui pourrait aggraver la situation de l'heure actuelle. " En adoptant cette formule voilée on éviterait de mentionner la nècessité de s'abstenir d'une invasion de la Serbie. Jagow a opposé à cette proposition un refus catégorique, et cela malgré les instances de l'Ambassadeur, qui a fait valoir, comme un bon côté de la proposition, le groupement mixte des Puissances grâce auquel on évitait l'opposition de l'Alliance à l'Entente, ce dont s'était si souvent plaint Jagow lui-même.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

had received the French Ambassador, who endeavoured to induce him to accept the British proposal for action in favour of peace, such action to be taken simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Vienna by Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and France. Cambon suggested that those Powers should give their advice to Vienna in the following terms : " To abstain from all action which might aggravate the existing situation." By adopting this vague formula all mention of the necessity of refraining from invading Servia might be avoided. Jagow refused point blank to accept this suggestion in spite of the entreaties of the Ambassador, who emphasised, as a good feature of the suggestion, the mixed grouping of the Powers, thanks to which the oppositon betwcen the Alliance and the Entente—a matter of which Jagow himself had often complained—was avoided.

No. 40.

Telegram from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Servia, July 14 (27), 1914.

VOTRE Altesse Royale en s'adressant à moi dans un moment particulièrement difficile ne s'est pas trompée sur les sentiments qui m'animent à son égard et sur ma sympathie cordiale pour le peuple serbe.

Ma plus sérieuse attention est attirée par la situation actuelle et mon Gouvernement s'applique de toutes ses forces à aplanir les présentes difficultés Je ne doute point que votre Altesse et le Gouvernement Royal ne veuillent faciliter cette tâche en ne négligeant rien pour arriver à une solution qui permette deprévenir les horreurs d'une nouvelle guerre tout en sauvegardant la dignité de la Serbie.

Tant qu'il y a le moindre espoir d'éviter une effusion de sang, tous nos efforts doivent tendre vers ce but. Si, malgré notre plus sincère désir, nous ne réussissons pas, votre Altesse peut être assurée qu'en aucun cas la Russie ne se désintéressera du sort de la Serbie.

(Signé) NICOLAS.

(Translation.)

WHEN your Royal Highness applied to me at a time of especial stress, you were not mistaken in the sentiments which I entertain for you, or in my cordial sympathy with the Servian people.

The existing situation is engaging my most serious attention, and my Government are using their utmost endeavour to smooth away the present difficulties. I have no doubt that Your Highness and the Royal Servian Government wish to render that task easy by neglecting no step which might lead to a settlement, and thus both prevent the horrors of a new war and safeguard the dignity of Servia.

So long as the slightest hope exists of avoiding bloodshed, all our efforts must be directed to that end ; but if in spite of our earnest wish we are not successful, Your Highness may rest assured that Russia will in no case disinterest herself in the fate of Servia.

No. 41.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères est absent. Pendant un entretien prolongé, que j'ai eu aujourd'hui avec Macchio, j'ai, en termes tout à fait amicaux, attiré son attention sur l'impression défavorable qu'a produite en Russie la présentation par l'Autriche à la Serbie de demandes absolument inacceptables pour chaque État indépendant, bien que petit. J'ai ajouté que ce procédé, qui pourrait amener des complications les moins désirables, a provoqué en Russie une profonde surprise et une réprobation générale. Il faut supposer que l'Autriche, sous l'influence des assurances du Représentant allemand à Vienne, lequel pendant toute cette crise a joué un rôle d'instigateur, a compté sur la probabilité de la localisation de son conflit avec la Serbie et sur la possibilitié de porter à cette dernière impunément un coup grave. La déclaration du Gouvernement Impérial concernant l'impossibilité pour la Russie de rester indifférente en présence d'un tel procédé a provoqué ici une grande impression.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs is away. During a long conversation which I had with Macchio to-day I drew his attention, in a perfectly friendly way, to the unfavourable impression produced in Russia by the presentation of demands by Austria to Servia, which it was quite impossible for any independent State, however small, to accept. I added that this method of procedure might lead to the most undesirable complications, and that it had aroused profound surprise and general condemnation in Russia. We can only suppose that Austria, influenced by the assurances given by the German Representative at Vienna, who has egged her on throughout this crisis, has counted on the probable localisation of the dispute with Servia, and on the possibility of inflicting with impunity a serious blow upon that country. The declaration by the Russian Government that Russia could not possibly remain indifferent in the face of such conduct has caused a great sensation here.

No. 42.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY vient de répondre à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, qui était venu le questionner sur la possibilité d'une action à Saint-Pétersbourg, que cette action devrait se produire à Vienne et que le Cabinet de Berlin serait le mieux qualifié pour l'exercer. Grey a fait observer en même temps que la réponse serbe à la note autrichienne dépassait par sa modération et son esprit de conciliation tout ce à quoi on pouvait s'attendre. Grey a ajouté qu'il en concluait que la Russie avait conseillé à Belgrade de donner une réponse modérée et qu'il pensait que la réponse serbe pouvait servir de base à une solution pacifique et acceptable de la question.

(Telegram.)

GREY has just informed the German Ambassador, who came to question him as to the possibility of taking action at St. Petersburg, that such action ought rather to be taken at Vienna, and that the Berlin Cabinet were the best qualified to do so. Grey also pointed out that the Servian reply to the Austrian note had exceeded anything that could have been expected in moderation and in its spirit of conciliation. Grey added that he had therefore come to the conclusion that Russia must have advised Belgrade to return a moderate reply, and that he thought the Servian reply could form the basis of a peaceful and acceptable solution of the question.

Dans ces conditions, a continué Grey, si l'Autriche malgré cette réponse commençait les hostilités, elle prouverait son intention d'anéantir la Serbie. La question placée sur ce terrain produirait une situation qui pourrait amener une guerre dans laquelle seraient impliquées toutes les Puissances.

Grey a enfin déclaré que le Gouvernement anglais était bien sincèrement disposé à collaborer avec le Gouvernement allemand tant qu'il s'agirait de la conservation de la paix; mais que pour le cas contraire l'Angleterre se réservait une pleine liberté d'action

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

In these circumstances, continued Grey, if Austria were to begin hostilities in spite of that reply, she would prove her intention of crushing Servia. Looked at in this light, the question might give rise to a situation which might lead to a war in which all the Powers would be involved.

Grey finally declared that the British Government were sincerely anxious to act with the German Government as long as the preservation of peace was in question; but, in the contrary event, Great Britain reserved to herself full liberty of action.

No. 43.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

MES entretiens avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne confirment mon impression que l'Allemagne est plutôt favorable à l'intransigeance de l'Autriche.

Le Cabinet de Berlin, qui aurait pu arrêter tout le développement de la crise, paraît n'exercer aucune action sur son alliée.

L'Ambassadeur trouve insuffisante la réponse de la Serbie.

Cette attitude allemande est tout particulièrement alarmante.

Il me semble que mieux que toute autre Puissance l'Angleterre serait en mesure de tenter encore d'agir à Berlin pour engager le Gouvernement allemand à l'action nécessaire C'est à Berlin qu'indubitablement se trouve la clef de la situation.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

MY interviews with the German Ambassador confirm my impression that Germany is, if anything, in favour of the uncompromising attitude adopted by Austria.

The Berlin Cabinet, who could have prevented the whole of this crisis developing, appear to be exerting no influence on their ally.

The Ambassador considers that the Servian reply is insufficient.

This attitude on the part of the German Government is most alarming.

It seems to me that Great Britain is in a better position than any other Power to make another attempt at Berlin to induce the German Government to take the necessary action. There is no doubt that the key of the situation is to be found at Berlin.

No. 44.

Russian Consul General at Fiume to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Fiume, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ÉTAT de siège a été proclamé en Slavonie, en Croatie et à Fiume et en même temps les réservistes de toutes les catégories ont été mobilisés

(Signé) SALVIATI.

(Telegram.)

STATE of siege has been proclaimed in Slavonia, in Croatia, and at Fiume, and the reservists of all classes have also been called up.

No. 45.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme)

J'AI entretenu aujourd'hui le Comte Berchtold dans le sens des instructions de votre Excellence. Je lui fis observer, en termes les plus amicaux, combien il était désirable de trouver une solution qui, en consolidant les bons rapports entre l' Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie donnerait à la Monarchie austro-hongroise des garanties sérieuses pour ses rapports futurs avec la Serbie.

J'attirais l'attention du Comte Berchtold sur tous les dangers pour la paix de l'Europe qu'entraînerait un conflit armé entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Serbie.

Le Comte Berchtold me répondit qu'il se rendait parfaitement compte du sérieux de la situation et des advantages d'une franche explication avec le Cabinet de Saint-Pétersbourg. Il me dit que d'un autre côté le Gouvernement austro-hongrois, qui ne s'était décidé que très mal volontiers aux mesures énergiques qu'il avait prises contre la Serbie, ne pouvait plus ni reculer, ni entrer en discussion aucune des termes de la note austro-hongroise.

Le Comte Berchtold ajouta que la crise était devenue si aiguë, et que l'excitation de l'opinion publique avait atteint tel degré, que le Gonernement, le voulait-il, ne pouvait plus y consentir, d'autant moins, me dit-il, que la réponse même de la Serbie donne la preuve du manque de sincérité de ses promesses pour l'avenir.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

(Telegram.)

I SPOKE to Count Berchtold to-day in the sense of your Excellency's instructions. I pointed out to him in the most friendly manner, how desirable it was to find a solution which, while consolidating good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, would give to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy genuine gurantees for its future relations with Servia.

I drew Count Berchtold's attention to all the dangers to the peace of Europe which an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia would involve.

Count Berchtold replied that he was well aware of the gravity of the situation and of the advantages of a frank explanation with the St. Petersburg Cabinet. He told me that, on the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian Government, who had only decided, much against their will on the energetic measures which they had taken against Servia, could no longer recede, nor enter into any discussion of the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note.

Count Berchtold added that the crisis had become so acute, and that public opinion had been incited to such a pitch, that the Government, even if they wished it, could no longer consent to such a course. This was all the more impossible, he said, inasmuch as the Servian reply itself furnished proof of the insincerity of Servia's promises for the future.

No. 46.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Bureau Wolff n'a pas publié le texte de la note responsive serbe qui lui avait été communiqué. Jusqu'à ce moment cette note n'a paru *in extenso* dans aucun des journaux locaux, qui selon toute évidence ne veulent pas lui

(Telegram.)

THE Wolff Bureau has not published the text of the Servian reply, although it was communicated to them. Up to the present this note has not appeared *in extenso* in any of the local papers which, to all appearances, do not wish to

donner place dans leurs colonnes, se rendant compte de l'effet calmant que cette publication produirait sur les lecteurs allemands.

publish it in their columns, being well aware of the calming effect which it would have on German readers.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

No. 47.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE décret sur la mobilisation générale a été signé.

(Telegram.)

THE order for general mobilisation has been signed.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

No. 48.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

EN présence des hostilités entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Serbie il est nécessaire que l'Angleterre entreprenne d'urgence une action médiatrice et que l'action militaire de l'Autriche contre la Serbie soit immédiatement suspendue. Autrement la médiation ne servira que prétexte pour tirer en longueur la solution de la question et donnera entre temps à l'Autriche la possibilité d'écraser complètement la Serbie et d'occuper une situation dominante dans les Balkans.

Communiqué à Paris, Berlin, Vienne et Rome.

(Telegram.)

IN face of the hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia, it is necessary that Great Britain should take instant mediatory action, and that the military measures undertaken by Austria against Servia should be immediately suspended. Otherwise mediation will only serve as an excuse to make the question drag on, and will meanwhile make it possible for Austria to crush Servia completely and to acquire a dominant position in the Balkans.

Sent to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

No. 49.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne m'informe, au nom du Chancelier, que l'Allemagne n'a pas cesse d'exercer à Vienne une influence modératrice et qu'elle continuera cette action même après la

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador informs me, in the name of the Chancellor, that Germany has not ceased to exercise a moderating influence at Vienna, and that she will continue to do so even after

déclaration de guerre. Jusqu'à ce matin il n'y avait aucune nouvelle que les armées autrichiennes aient franchi la frontière serbe. J'ai prié l' Ambassadeur de transmettre au Chancelier mes remercîments pour la teneur amicale de cette communication. Je l'ai informé des mesures militaires prises par la Russie, dont aucune, lui disje, n'était dirigée contre l'Allemagne ; j'ajoutais qu'elles ne prejugaient pas non plus des mesures agressives contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, ces mesures s'expliquant par la mobi'isation de la plus grande partie de l'armée austro-hongroise.

L'Ambassadeur se prononçant en faveur d'explications directes entre le Cabinet de Vienne et nous, je répondis que j'y étais tout disposé, pour peu que les conseils du Cabinet de Berlin dont il parlait trouvent écho à Vienne.

En même temps je signalais que nous étions tout disposés à accepter le projet d'une conférence des quatre Puissances, un projet auquel, paraissait-il, l'Allemagne ne sympathisait pas entièrement.

Je dis que, dans mon opinion, le meilleur moyen pour mettre à profit tous les moyens propres à produire une solution pacifique consisterait en une action parallèle des pourparlers d'une conférence à quatre de l'Allemagne, de la France, de l'Angleterre et de l'Italie et d'un contact direct entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie, à l'instar à peu près de ce qui avait eu lieu aux moments les plus critiques de la crise de l'an dernier.

Je dis à l'Ambassadeur qu'après les concessions faites par la Serbie, un terrain de compromis pour les questions restées ouvertes ne serait pas très difficile à trouver, à condition toutefois de quelque bonne volonté de la part de l'Autriche et à condition que toutes les Puissances usent de toute leur influence dans un sens de conciliation

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Angleterre, en France, en Autriche-Hongrie et en Italie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

the declaration of war. Up to this morning there had been no news that the Austrian army had crossed the Servian frontier. I begged the Ambassador to express my thanks to the Chancellor for the friendly tenor of this communication. I informed him of the military measures taken by Russia, none of which, I told him, were directed against Germany ; I added that neither should they be taken as aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary, their explanation being the mobilisation of the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The Ambassador said that he was in favour of direct explanations between the Austrian Government and Russia, and I replied that I, too, was quite willing, provided that the advice of the German Government, to which he had referred, found an echo at Vienna.

I pointed out at the same time that we were quite ready to accept the proposal for a conference of the four Powers, a proposal with which, apparently, Germany was not in entire sympathy

I told him that, in my opinion, the best manner of turning to account all methods suitable for finding a peaceful solution would be to arrange for parallel discussions to be carried on as to a conference of the four Powers—Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy—and by a direct exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and Russia on much the same lines as occurred during the most critical moments of last year's crisis.

I told the Ambassador that, after the concessions which had been made by Servia, it should not be very difficult to find a compromise to settle the other questions which remained outstanding, provided that Austria showed some good will and that all the powers used their entire influence in the direction of conciliation.

Communicated to Russian Ambassadors in England, France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

No. 50.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at London and Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LORS de mon entretien avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, dont traite mon

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

AT the time of my interview with the German Ambassador, recorded in my

télégramme précédent, je n'avais pas encore reçu le télégramme du 15 (28) juillet de M. Schébéko.

Le contenu de ce télégramme constitue un refus du Cabinet de Vienne de procéder à un échange d'idées direct avec le Gouvernement Impérial.

Dès lors, il ne nous reste plus qu'à nous en remettre entièrement au Gouvernement britannique pour l'initiative des démarches qu'il jugera utile de provoquer.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

preceding telegram, I had not yet received M. Schebeko's* telegram of the 15th (28th) July.

The contents of this telegram amount to a refusal on the part of the Vienna Cabinet to agree to a direct exchange of views with the Russian Government.

Hence nothing remains for us to do but to rely entirely on the British Government to take the initiative in any steps which they may consider advisable.

Communicated to Vienna, Rome, and Berlin.

* Russian Ambassador at Vienna.

No. 51.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

SUR ma question s'il avait une réponse de Vienne relativement à votre proposition de pourparlers privés à Saint-Pétersbourg, le Secrétaire d'État a répondu négativement.

Il déclare qu'il lui est fort difficile d'agir sur Vienne, surtout ouvertement. Parlant à Cambon, il a même ajouté qu'en cas d'une pression trop évidente l'Autriche se hâterait de mettre l'Allemagne en présence d'un fait accompli.

Le Secrétaire d'État dit qu'il a reçu aujourd'hui un télégramme de Pourtalès d'où il constate que plus que les premiers jours vous êtes disposé à trouver un compromis acceptable pour tous. J'ai répliqué que probablement vous avez été dès le commencement en faveur d'un compromis, bien entendu à la condition qu'il soit acceptable non seulement pour l'Autriche, mais également pour nous. Il m'a dit ensuite qu'il paraissait que nous avions commencé à mobiliser sur la frontière autrichienne et qu'il craignait que ceci rendrait plus difficile pour l'Autriche la possibilité de s'entendre avec nous, d'autant plus que l'Autriche ne mobilisait que contre la Serbie et ne faisait pas de préparatifs sur notre frontière. J'ai répondu que, d'après les renseignements dont je disposais, l'Autriche mobilisait également sur notre frontière et que par conséquent nous devions prendre

(Translation.)

(Telegram)

On my enquiry whether he had received from Vienna a reply respecting your proposal for private discussions at St. Petersburg, the Secretary of State answered in the negative.

He declares that it is very difficult for him to produce any effect at Vienna, especially openly. He even added, in speaking to Cambon, that were pressure brought to bear too obviously, Austria would hasten to face Germany with a *fait accompli*.

The Secretary of State tells me that he received a telegram to-day from Pourtalès, stating that you seemed more inclined than you previously were to find a compromise acceptable to all parties. I replied that presumably you had been in favour of a compromise from the outset, provided always that it were acceptable, not only to Austria, but equally to Russia. He then said that it appeared that Russia had begun to mobilise on the Austrian frontier, and that he feared that this would make it more difficult for Austria to come to an understanding with us, all the more so as Austria was mobilising against Servia alone, and was making no preparations upon our frontier. I replied that, according to the information in my possession, Austria was mobilising upon the Russian frontier also, and that consequently we had to take similar steps. I added that whatever measures we might, perhaps,

des mesures analogues. J'ai ajouté que les mesures que nous avons peut-être prises de notre côté n'étaient nullement dirigées contre l'Allemagne.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

have taken on our side were in no wise directed against Germany.

No. 52.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Servia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nish, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI le Ministre de Bulgarie, au nom de son Gouvernement, a déclaré à Pachitch que la Bulgarie observerait la neutralité.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Bulgarian Minister to-day declared to Pashitch, in the name of his Government, that Bulgaria would remain neutral.

No. 53.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

A L'OCCASION de l'arrivée du Président de la République française, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères avait préparé un court exposé de la situation politique actuelle, à peu près dans les termes suivants: L'Autriche, craignant la décomposition intérieure, s'est emparée du prétexte de l'assassinat de l'Archiduc pour essayer d'obtenir des garanties qui pourront revêtir la forme de l'occupation des communications militaires serbes ou même du territoire serbe L'Allemagne soutient l'Autriche. Le maintien de la paix dépend de la seule Russie, parce qu'il s'agit d'une affaire qui doit être "localisée" entre l'Autriche et la Serbie, c'est-à-dire de la punition de la politique précédente de la Serbie et des garanties pour l'avenir. De ceci l'Allemagne conclut qu'il faut exercer une action modératrice à Pétersbourg. Ce sophisme a été réfuté à Paris comme à Londres. A Paris, le Baron de Schoen a en vain tâché d'entraîner la France à une action solidaire avec l'Allemagne sur la Russie en faveur du maintien de la paix. Les mêmes tentatives ont été faites à Londres. Dans les deux capitales il a été répondu que l'action devrait être exercée à Vienne, car les demandes excessives de l'Autriche, son refus de discuter les rares réserves de la Serbie, et la déclaration de guerre menacent de provoquer la guerre

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

FOR the information of the President of the French Republic on his return, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had prepared a short summary of the present political situation, approximately in the following terms: Austria, fearing internal disintegration, seized upon the assassination of the Archduke as an excuse for an attempt to obtain guarantees, which may assume the form of an occupation of Servian military lines or even Servian territory. Germany is supporting Austria. The preservation of peace depends upon Russia alone, for the question at issue must be "localised" between Austria and Servia; that question is the punishment of Servia for her previous policy and the obtaining of guarantees for the future. Germany concludes from this that a moderating influence should be exerted at St. Petersburg. This sophism has been refuted both in Paris and in London. In Paris, Baron von Schoen vainly endeavoured to induce France to adopt joint action with Germany towards Russia for the preservation of peace. The same attempts were made in London. In both capitals the answer was given that any action taken should be at Vienna, as it was Austria's inordinate demands, her refusal to discuss Servia's few reservations, and her declaration of war, that threatened

générale. La France et l'Angleterre ne peuvent exercer une action modératrice sur la Russie, laquelle jusqu'ici a fait preuve de la plus grande modération, surtout en conseillant à la Serbie d'accepter ce qui était possible de la note autrichienne. Aujourd'hui l'Allemagne paraît renoncer à l'idée d'une action sur la Russie seule et incline vers une action médiatrice à Pétersbourg et à Vienne, mais en même temps l'Allemagne comme l'Autriche tâchent de faire traîner l'affaire. L'Allemagne s'oppose à la conférence sans indiquer aucune autre manière d'agir pratique. L'Autriche mène des pourparlers manifestement dilatoires à Pétersbourg. En même temps elle prend des mesures actives, et si ces mesures sont tolérées, ses prétentions augmenteront proportionnellement. Il est très désirable que la Russie prête tout son appui au projet de médiation que présentera Sir E. Grey. Dans le cas contraire, l'Autriche, sous prétexte de "garantie," pourra, en fait, changer le statut territorial de l'Europe orientale.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

to provoke a general war. France and England are unable to bring any moderating pressure to bear upon Russia, as, so far, that Power has shown the greatest moderation, more particularly in her advice to Servia to accept as much as was possible of the Austrian note. Apparently Germany has now given up the idea of pressure upon Russia only, and inclines towards mediatory action both at St. Petersburg and at Vienna, but at the same time both Germany and Austria are endeavouring to cause the question to drag on. Germany is opposing the conference without suggesting any other practical course of action. Austria is continuing discussions at St. Petersburg, which are manifestly of a procrastinating nature. At the same time she is taking active steps, and if these steps are tolerated, her claims will increase proportionately. It is highly desirable that Russia should lend all her support to the proposal for mediation which will be made by Sir E. Grey. In the contrary event, Austria, on the plea of "guarantees," will be able, in effect, to alter the territorial status of eastern Europe.

No. 54.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AI communiqué le contenu de vos télégrammes du 15 (28) juillet à Grey. Il a déclaré aujourd'hui à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne que les pourparlers directs entre la Russie et l'Autriche avaient échoué, et que les correspondants des journaux mandaient de Saint-Pétersbourg que la Russie mobilisait contre l'Autriche à la suite de la mobilisation de cette dernière. Grey dit qu'en principe le Gouvernement allemand s'est déclaré en faveur de la médiation, mais qu'il rencontre des difficultés quant à la forme. Grey a insisté pour que le Gouvernement allemand indiquât la forme laquelle à l'avis de l'Allemagne pourrait permettre aux quatre Puissances d'exercer leur médiation pour éviter la guerre; vu le consentement de la France, de l'Italie et de l'Angleterre la médiation pourrait avoir lieu seulement dans le cas où l'Allemagne consentirait à se ranger du côte de la paix.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated the contents of your telegrams of the 15th (28th) July to Grey. He informed the German Ambassador to-day that the direct discussions between Russia and Austria had been fruitless, and that press correspondents were reporting from St. Petersburg that Russia was mobilising against Austria in consequence of the latter's mobilisation. Grey said that, in principle, the German Government had declared themselves in favour of mediation, but that he was experencing difficulties with regard to the form it should take. Grey has urged that the German Government should indicate the form which, in their opinion, would enable the four Powers to have recourse to mediation to prevent war; France, Italy, and Great Britain having consented, mediation could only come into play if Germany consented to range herself on the side of peace.

No. 55.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VIVIANI vient de me confirmer l'entière résolution du Gouvernement français d'agir d'accord avec nous. Cette résolution est soutenue par les cercles les plus étendus et par les partis y compris les radicaux-socialistes, qui viennent de lui présenter une déclaration exprimant la confiance absolue et les dispositions patriotiques du groupe Dès son arrivée à Paris Viviani a télégraphié d'urgence à Londres que, vu la cessation des pourparlers directs entre Pétersbourg et Vienne, il était nécessaire que le Cabinet de Londres renouvelât le plus tôt possible, sous telle ou autre forme, sa proposition concernant la médiation des Puissances. Avant moi Viviani a reçu aujourd'hui l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, qui lui a renouvelé l'assurance des tendances pacifiques de l'Allemagne. Viviani ayant fait observer que si l'Allemagne désirait la paix elle devrait se hâter d'adhérer à la proposition de médiation anglaise, le Baron Schoen a répondu que les mots "conférence" ou "arbitrage" effrayaient l'Autriche. Viviani a répliqué qu'il ne s'agissait pas de mots, et qu'il serait facile de trouver une autre forme de médiation. D'après l'avis du Baron de Schoen, pour le succès des négociations entre les Puissances il serait nécessaire de savoir ce que l'Autriche compterait demander à la Serbie. Viviani a répondu que le Cabinet de Berlin pourrait bien facilement s'en enquérir auprès de l'Autriche, mais qu'en attendant la note responsive serbe pourrait servir de base à la discussion ; il a ajouté que la France désirait sincèrement la paix, mais qu'elle était en même temps résolue d'agir en pleine harmonie avec ses alliés et amis, et que lui, le Baron de Schoen, avait pu se convaincre que cette résolution rencontrait la plus vive approbation du pays.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

(Telegram.)

VIVIANI has just confirmed to me the French Government's firm determination to act in concert with Russia This determination is upheld by all classes of society and by the political parties, including the Radical Socialists who have just addressed a resolution to the Government expressing the absolute confidence and the patriotic sentiments of their party. Since his return to Paris, Viviani has telegraphed an urgent message to London that, direct discussions between St. Petersburg and Vienna having ended, the London Cabinet should again put forward their proposal for mediation by the Powers as soon as possible under one form or another. Before seeing me to-day Viviani saw the German Ambassador, and the latter again assured him of the peaceful intentions of Germany. Viviani having pointed out that if Germany wished for peace she should hasten to give her support to the British proposal for mediation, Baron von Schoen replied that the words "conference" or "arbitration" alarmed Austria. Viviani retorted that it was not a question of words, and that it would be easy to find some other form for mediation. In the opinion of Baron van Schoen, it was necessary for the success of the negotiations between the Powers to know what Austria intended to demand from Servia. Viviani answered that the Berlin Cabinet could quite easily make this enquiry of Austria, but that, meanwhile, the Servian reply might well form the basis of discussion ; he added that France sincerely desired peace, but that she was determined at the same time to act in complete harmony with her allies and friends, and that he, Baron von Schoen, might have convinced himself that this determination met with the warmest approval of the country.

No. 56.

Telegram from His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Servia to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

(Translation.)

PROFONDÉMENT touché par le télégramme que votre Majesté a bien voulu

DEEPLY touched by the telegram which Your Majesty was pleased to address to

m'adresser hier, je m'empresse de la remercier de tout mon cœur. Je prie votre Majesté d'être persuadée que la cordiale sympathie dont votre Majesté est animée envers mon pays nous est particulièrement précieuse, et remplit notre âme de l'espoir que l'avenir de la Serbie est assuré, étant devenu l'objet de la haute sollicitude de votre Majesté. Ces moments pénibles ne peuvent que raffermir les liens de l'attachement profond qui unissent la Serbie à la sainte Russie slave, et les sentiments de reconnaissance éternelle pour l'aide et la protection de votre Majesté seront conservés pieusement dans l'âme de tous les Serbes.

(Signé) ALEXANDRE.

me yesterday, I hasten to thank you with all my heart. Your Majesty may rest assured that the cordial sympathy which Your Majesty feels towards my country is especially valued by us, and fills our hearts with the belief that the future of Servia is secure now that it is the object of Your Majesty's gracious solicitude. These painful moments cannot but strengthen the bonds of deep attachment which bind Servia to Holy Slav Russia, and the sentiments of ever'asting gratitude which we feel for the help and protection afforded to us by Your Majesty will ever be cherished in the hearts of all the Serbs.

No. 57.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires in Servia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nish, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI communiqué à Pachitch le texte du télégramme responsif de Sa Majesté l'Empereur au Prince Alexandre. Pachitch, après l'avoir lu, se signa et dit : " Seigneur ! Le Tsar est grand et clément !" Ensuite il m'embrassa, ne pouvant contenir l'émotion qui l'avait gagné. L'héritier est attendu à Nich dans la nuit

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated to Pashitch the text of the telegraphic reply returned by His Majesty the Emperor to Prince Alexander. On reading it, Pashitch crossed himself and exclaimed : " The Czar is great and merciful ! " He then embraced me and was overcome with emotion. The heir-apparent is expected at Nish late to-night.

No. 58.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne m'a communiqué la résolution prise par son Gouvernement de mobiliser, si la Russie ne cessait pas ses préparatifs militaires. Or, nous n'avons commencé ces derniers qu'à la suite de la mobilisation à laquelle avait déjà procédé l'Autriche et vu l'absence évidente chez cette dernière du désir d'accepter un mode quelconque d'une solution pacifique de son conflit avec la Serbie.

Puisque nous ne pouvons pas accéder au désir de l'Allemagne, il ne nous reste que d'accélerer nos propres armements et de compter avec l'inévitabilité probable de

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador to-day informed me of the decision of his Government to mobilise, if Russia did not stop her military preparations. Now, in point of fact, we only began these preparations in consequence of the mobilisation already undertaken by Austria, and owing to her evident unwillingness to accept any means of arriving at a peaceful settlement of her dispute with Servia.

As we cannot comply with the wishes of Germany, we have no alternative but to hasten on our own military preparations and to assume that war is probably inevit-

la guerre. Veuillez en avertir le Gouvernement français et lui exprimer en même temps notre sincère reconnaissance pour la déclaration que l'Ambassadeur de France m'a faite en son nom en disant que nous pouvons compter entièrement sur l'appui de notre alliée la France. Dans les circonstances actuelles cette déclaration nous est particulièrement précieuse.

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Angleterre, Autriche-Hongrie, Italie, Allemagne.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

able. Please inform the French Government of this, and add that we are sincerely grateful to them for the declaration which the French Ambassador made to me on their behalf, to the effect that we could count fully upon the assistance of our ally, France. In the existing circumstances, that declaration is especially valuable to us.

Communicated to the Russian Ambassadors in Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Germany.

No. 59.

Russian Charge d' Affaires in Servia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Nish, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE Prince-Régent a publié hier un manifeste signé par tous les Ministres à l'occasion de la déclaration de la guerre par l'Autriche à la Serbie. Le manifeste se termine par les paroles suivantes : "Défendez de toutes vos forces vos foyers et la Serbie." Lors de l'ouverture solennelle de la Skoupchtina, le Régent lut en son nom le discours du trône, au début duquel il indiqua que le lieu de la convocation démontrait l'importance des événements actuels. Suit l'exposé des faits des derniers jours—l'ultimatum autrichien, la réponse serbe, les efforts du Gouvernement Royal de faire tout ce qui était compatible avec la dignité de l'État pour éviter la guerre et enfin l'agression armée du voisin plus puissant contre la Serbie, aux côtés de laquelle se tient le Monténégro. En passant à l'examen de l'attitude des Puissances en présence du conflit, le Prince insista tout d'abord sur les sentiments dont est animée la Russie et sur la toute gracieuse communication de Sa Majesté l'Empereur disant que la Russie en aucun cas n'abandonnera la Serbie. A chaque mention du nom de Sa Majesté Impériale et de la Russie un "jivio" formidable et fébrile secouait la salle des séances. Les marques de sympathie de la part de la France et de l'Angleterre furent [illegible]narément et provoquèrent [illegible]obation de la part des

Telegram from His du trône se termine [illegible]'ouverture de la [illegible]xpression due vœr [illegible]ient prises pour

PROFONDÉMENT [illegible]tourrnment.
gramme que votre Maje

N.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Prince Regent yesterday published a manifesto, signed by all the Servian Ministers, on the declaration of war by Austria against Servia. The manifesto ends with the following words: "Defend your homes and Servia with all your might." At the solemn opening of the Skupchtina the Regent read the speech from the Throne, in his own name. At the beginning of his speech he pointed out that the place of their convocation showed the importance of present events. He followed this with a summary of recent events—the Austrian ultimatum, the Servian reply, the efforts of the Servian Gevernment to do their utmost to avoid war that was compatible with the dignity of the State, and, finally, the armed aggression of their most powerful neighbour against Servia, at whose side stood Montenegro. Passing in review the attitude of the Powers towards the dispute, the Prince emphasised in the first place the sentiments which animated Russia, and the gracious communication from His Majesty the Emperor that Russia would in no case abandon Servia. At each mention of His Majesty the Czar and of Russia the hall resounded with loud bursts of wild cheering. The sympathy shown by France and England was also touched upon in turn, and called forth approving plaudits from the members. The speech from the throne ended by declaring the Skupchtina open, and by expressing the hope that every thing possible would be done to lighten the task before the Government.

No. 60.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambasssadors at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne, qui vient de me quitter' m'a démandé si nous ne pouvions pas nous contenter de la promesse que l'Autriche pourrait donner—de ne pas porter atteinte à l'intégrité du Royaume de Serbie—et indiquer à quelles conditions nous pourrions encore consentir à suspendre nos armements; je lui ai dicté, pour être transmise d'urgence à Berlin, la déclaration suivante: " Si l'Autriche, reconnaissant que la question austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question européenne, se déclare prête à éliminer de son ultimatum les points qui portent atteinte aux droits souverains de la Serbie, la Russie s'engage à cesser ses préparatifs militaires."

Veuillez télégraphier d'urgence quelle sera l'attitude du Gouvernement allemand en présence de cette nouvelle preuve de notre désir de faire le possible pour la solution pacifique de la question, car nous ne pouvons pas admettre que de semblables pourparlers ne servent qu'à fair gagner du temps à l'Allemagne et à l'Autriche pour leurs préparatifs militaires.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador, who has just left me, has asked whether Russia would not be satisfied with the promise which Austria might give—that she would not violate the integrity of the Kingdom of Servia—and whether we could not indicate upon what conditions we would agree to suspend our military preparations. I dictated to him the following declaration to be forwarded to Berlin for immediate action: " If Austria, recognising that the Austro-Servian question has become a question of European interest declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum such points as violate the sovereign rights of Servia, Russa undertakes to stop her military preparations."

Please inform me at once by telegraph what attitude the German Government will adopt in face of this fresh proof of our desire to do the utmost possible for a peaceful settlement of the question, for we cannot allow such discussions to continue solely in order that Germany and Austria may gain time for their military preparations.

No. 61.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'APPRENDS que le décret de mobilisation de l'armée et de la flotte allemandes vient d'être promulgué.

(Signé) SWERBÉEW.

(Telegram.)

I LEARN that the order for the mobilisation of the German army and navy has just been issued.

No. 62.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères vient de me téléphoner pour communiquer

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has just telephoned that the news of the mobili-

que la nouvelle lancée tout à l'heure de la mobilisation de l'armée et de la flotte allemandes est fausse; que les feuillets des journaux étaient imprimés d'avance en prévision de toutes éventualités, et mis en vente à l'heure de l'après-midi, mais que maintenant ils sont confisqués.

(Signé) SWERBÉEW.

sation of the German army and fleet, which has just been announced, is false; that the news sheets had been printed in advance so as to be ready for all eventualities, and that they were put on sale in the afternoon, but that they have now been confiscated.

No 63.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu votre télégramme du 16 (29) juillet et ai transmis le texte de votre proposition au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, que je viens de voir; il m'a dit qu'il avait reçu un télégramme identique de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Saint-Pétersbourg et m'a déclaré ensuite qu'il trouvait notre proposition inacceptable pour l'Autriche.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of 16th (29th) July, and have communicated the text of your proposal to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I have just seen. He told me that he had received an identic telegram from the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and he then declared that he considered it impossible for Austria to accept our proposal.

(Signé) SWERBÉEW.

No. 64.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI communiqué le contenu de vos télégrammes des 16 (29) et 17 (30) juillet à Grey, lequel considère la situation comme très sérieuse, mais désire continuer les pourparlers. J'ai fait observe à Grey que depuis que vous lui aviez fait la proposition d'accepter tout ce qu'il proposerait en faveur du maintien de la paix, pourvu que l'Autriche ne pût profiter de ces atermoiements pour écraser la Serbie, la situation dans laquelle vous vous trouviez s'était apparemment modifiée. A cette époque nos rapports avec l'Allemagne n'étaient pas compromis. Après la déclaration de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Saint-Pétersbourg concernant la mobilisation allemande, ces rapports avaient changé et sa demande avait reçu de votre part la seule réponse que pouvait donner une Grande Puissance. Lorsque l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne était revenu auprès de vous et s'était enquis de vos conditions, vous les

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated the substance of your telegrams of the 16th (29th) and 17th (30th) July to Grey, who looks upon the situation as most serious, but wishes to continue the discussions. I pointed out to Grey that—since you agreed with him to accept whatever proposal he might make in order to preserve peace, provided that Austria did not profit by any ensuing delays to crush Servia—the situation in which you were placed had apparently been modified. At that time our relations with Germany had not been compromised After the declaration made by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg regarding German mobilisation, those relations had changed, and you had returned the only reply to his request that was possible from a Great Power. When the German Ambassador again visited you, and enquired what your conditions were you had formulated them in altogether

aviez formulées dans des circonstances tout à fait spéciales. J'ai en même temps de nouveau insisté auprès de Grey sur la nécessité de prendre en considération la situation nouvelle créée par la faute de l'Allemagne à la suite de l'action de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne. Grey a répondu qu'il le comprenait et qu'il tiendrait compte de ces arguments.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

special circumstances. I also again emphasized to Grey the necessity of taking into consideration the new situation brought about by the fault of Germany in consequence of the German Ambassador's action. Grey replied that he fully understood this, and that he would remember these arguments.

No. 65.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne a demandé à Grey pour quelle raison l'Angleterre prenait des mesures militaires sur terre et sur mer. Grey a répondu que ces mesures n'avaient pas un caractère agressif, mais que la situation était telle que chaque Puissance devait se préparer.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador has asked Grey why Great Britain was taking military measures both on land and sea. Grey replied that these measures had no aggressive character, but that the situation was such that each Power must be ready.

No. 66.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 18 (31), 1914

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

MALGRÉ la mobilisation générale, je continue à échanger des vues avec le Comte Berchtold et ses collaborateurs. Tous insistent sur l'absence chez l'Autriche d'intentions agressives quelconques contre la Russie et de visées de conquête à l'égard de la Serbie, mais tous insistent également sur la nécessité pour l'Autriche de poursuivre jusqu'au bout l'action commencée et de donner à la Serbie une leçon sérieuse qui pourrait constituer une certaine garantie pour l'avenir.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

(Telegram.)

IN spite of the general mobilisation, my exchange of views with Count Berchtold and his colleagues continues. They all dwell upon the absence on Austria's part of any hostile intentions whatsoever against Russia, and of any designs of conquest at the expense of Servia, but they are all equally insistent that Austria is bound to carry through the action which she has begun and to give Servia a serious lesson, which would constitute a sure guarantee for the future.

No. 67.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna Paris, London, and Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

ME réfère á mon télégramme du 17 (30) juillet. D'ordre de son Gouverne-

(Telegram.)

PLEASE refer to my telegram of 17 (13) July. The British Ambassador, on the

ment, l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre m'a transmis le désir du Cabinet de Londres d'introduire quelques modifications dans la formule qui j'ai proposée hier à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne. J'ai répondu que j'acceptais la proposition anglaise. Ci-dessous je vous transmets la formule modifiée en conséquence :

"Si l'Autriche consent à arrêter la marche de ses armées sur le territoire serbe et si, reconnaissant que le conflit austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question d'intérêt européen, elle admet que les Grandes Puissances examinent la satisfaction que la Serbie pourrait accorder au Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie sans laisser porter atteinte à ses droits d'État souverain et à son indépendance,—la Russie s'engage à conserver son attitude expectante."

(Signé) SAZONOW.

instructions of his Government, has informed me of the wish of the London Cabinet to make certain modifications in the formula which I suggested yesterday to the German Ambassador. I replied that I accepted the British suggestion. I accordingly send you the text of the modified formula which is as follows :—

"If Austria will agree to check the advance of her troops on Servian territory ; if, recognising that the dispute between Austria and Servia has become a question of European interest, she will allow the Great Powers to look into the matter and decide what satisfaction Servia could afford to the Austro-Hungarian Government without impairing her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia will undertake to maintain her waiting attitude."

No. 68.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères vient de me dire que nos pourparlers, qui étaient déjà difficiles à la suite de la mobilisation contre l'Autriche, le deviennent encore davantage en présence des graves mesures militaires que nous prenons contre l'Allemagne ; des nouvelles y relatives sont, d'après lui, reçues ici de tous les côtés et devront provoquer inévitablement des mesures analogues de la part de l'Allemagne. A cela j'ai répondu que, d'après des renseignements sûrs dont je disposais et qui étaient confirmés par tous nos compatriotes arrivant à Berlin, la prise contre nous des mesures susdites se poursuivait également en Allemagne avec grande activité. Malgré cela, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères affirme qu'ici on n'a fait que rappeler les officiers de leurs congés et les troupes des champs de manoeuvres.

(Signé) SWERBÉEW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has just told me that our discussions, which were already difficult enough on account of the mobilisation against Austria, were becoming even more so in view of the serious military measures that we were taking against Germany. He said that information on this subject was reaching Berlin from all sides, and this must inevitably provoke similar measures on the part of Germany. To this I replied that, according to sure information in my possession, which was confirmed by all our compatriots arriving from Berlin, Germany also was very actively engaged in taking military measures against Russia. In spite of this, the Minister for Foreign Affairs asserts that the only step taken in Germany has been the recall of officers from leave and of the troops from manœuvres.

No. 69.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI prié l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre de transmettre à Grey l'expression de ma plus

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE requested the British Ambassador to express to Grey my deep gratitude

sincère reconnaissance pour le ton amical et ferme dont il a usé pendant les pourparlers avec l'Allemagne et l'Autriche, grâce à quoi l'espoir de trouver une issue pacifique de la situation actuelle n'est pas encore perdu.

Je l'ai aussi prié de dire au Ministre anglais que je pensais que ce n'était qu'à Londres que les pourparlers auraient encore quelques chances d'un succès quelconque, en facilitant à l'Autriche la nécessité d'un compromis.

Communiqué à l'Ambassadeur en France.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

for the firm and friendly tone which he has adopted in the discussions with Germany and Austria, thanks to which the hope of finding a peaceful issue to the present situation need not yet be abandoned.

I also requested him to inform the British Minister that in my opinion it was only in London that the discussions might still have some faint chance of success and of rendering the necessary compromise easier for Austria.

Communicated to Russian Ambassador in France.

No. 70.

Secret Telegram to Russian Representatives abroad.

July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

A MINUIT l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne m'a déclaré, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, que si dans les douze heures, c'est-à-dire à midi, samedi, nous ne commencions pas la démobilisation, non seulement à l'égard de l'Allemagne, mais aussi à l'égard de l'Autriche, le Gouvernement allemand serait forcé de donner l'ordre de mobilisation. A ma question si c'était la guerre, l'Ambassadeur a répondu par la négative, mais en ajoutant que nous étions fort près d'elle.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

AT midnight the German Ambassador announced to me, on the instruction of his Government, that if within 12 hours, that is by midnight on Saturday, we had not begun to demobilise, not only against Germany, but also against Austria, the German Government would be compelled to give the order for mobilisation. To my enquiry whether this meant war, the Ambassador replied in the negative, but added that we were very near it.

No. 71.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

GREY m'a dit qu'il a télégraphié à Berlin qu'à son avis la dernière formule acceptée par le Gouvernement russe constitue la base de négociations qui présente le plus de chances pour une solution pacifique du conflit. Il a exprimé en même temps l'espoir qu'aucune Grande Puissance ne commencerait les hostilités avant l'examen de cette formule.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

GREY tells me that he has telegraphed to Berlin that in his opinion the last formula accepted by the Russian Government offers the best prospect as a basis of negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. At the same time he expressed the hope that no Great Power would open hostilities before this formula had been considered.

No. 72.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Télégramme)

LE Gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne a posé aux Gouvernements français et allemand la question s'ils respecteraient la neutralité de la Belgique.

La France a répondu dans l'affirmative, tandis que le Gouvernement allemand a déclaré ne pouvoir répondre à cette question catégoriquement.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE British Government has enquired of the French and German Governments whether they will respect the neutrality of Belgium.

France answered in the affirmative, but the German Government stated that they could not give any definite answer to the question.

No. 73.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Autriche a visité hier Viviani et lui a déclaré que l'Autriche non seulement n'avait pas le dessein de porter atteinte à l'intégrité territoriale de la Serbie, mais était prête à discuter avec les autres Puissances le fond de son conflit avec la Serbie. Le Gouvernement français est très préoccupé par les préparatifs militaires extraordinaires de l'Allemagne sur la frontière française, car il est convaincu que sous le voile du " Kriegszustand " se produit une véritable mobilisation.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

(Telegram.)

THE Austrian Ambassador yesterday visited Viviani and declared to him that Austria, far from harbouring any designs against the integrity of Servia, was in fact ready to discuss the grounds of her grievances against Servia with the other Powers. The French Government are much exercised at Germany's extraordinary military activity on the French frontier, for they are convinced that, under the guise of " Kriegszustand," mobilisation is in reality being carried out.

No. 74.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

A LA réception ici du télégramme de l'Ambassadeur de France à Saint-Pétersbourg contenant la communication que vous a faite l'Ambassadeur allemand concernant la résolution de l'Allemagne de décreter aujourd'hui la mobilisation générale, le Président de la République a signé le décret de mobilisation. Dans les rues on procède à l'affichage des listes d'appel des réservistes. L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne vient de rendre visite à Viviani, mais ne lui a fait aucune nouvelle

(Telegram.)

ON the receipt in Paris of the telegram from the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, reporting the communication made to you by the German Ambassador respecting Germany's decision to order general mobilisation to-day, the President of the French Republic signed the order for mobilisation. Lists of the reservists recalled to the colours are being posted up in the streets. The German Ambassador has just visited Viviani, but told him nothing fresh, alleging the impossibility

communication, en alléguant l'impossibilité de déchiffrer les télégrammes qu'il a reçus. Viviani l'a informé de la signature du décret de mobilisation en réponse à la mobilisation allemande et lui a fait part de son étonnement de ce que l'Allemagne eût pris une telle mesure à un moment où se poursuivait encore un échange de vues amical entre la Russie, l'Autriche et les Puissances; il a ajouté que la mobilisation ne préjugeait pas nécessairement la guerre et que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne pourrait rester à Paris comme l'Ambassadeur de Russie est resté à Vienne et celui d'Autriche à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

of decyphering the telegrams he has received. Viviani informed him of the signature of the order for mobilisation issued in reply to that of Germany, and expressed to him his amazement that Germany should have taken such a step at a moment when a friendly exchange of views was still in progress between Russia, Austria, and the Powers. He added that mobilisation did not necessarily entail war, and that the German Ambassador might stay in Paris as the Russian Ambassador had remained in Vienna and the Austrian Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

No. 75.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Je tiens du Président que pendant les dernières journées l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche a assuré avec force le Président du Conseil des Ministres et luimême, que l'Autriche nous aurait déclaré être prête à respecter non seulement l'intégrité territoriale de la Serbie, mais aussi ses droits souverains, mais que nous aurions intentionnellement fait le silence sur cette déclaration. J'ai opposé un démenti catégorique à cela.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

(Telegram.)

I hear from the President that during the last few days the Austrian Ambassador emphatically assured both the President of the Council of Ministers and him that Austria had declared to Russia that she was ready to respect both the territorial integrity of Servia and also her sovereign rights, but that Russia had intentionally received this declaration in silence. I contradicted this flatly.

No. 76.

Note presented by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg on July 19 (*August* 1), *at* 7-10 P.M.

(Translation.)

Le Gouvernement Impérial s'est efforcé dès les débuts de la crise de la mener à une solution pacifique. Se rendant à un désir qui lui en avait été exprimé par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne d'accord avec l'Angleterre s'était appliqué à accomplir un rôle médiateur auprès des Cabinets de Vienne et de Saint-Pétersbourg, lorsque la Russie, sans en attendre le résultat, procéda à la mobilisation de la totalité de ses forces de terre et de mer. A la suite de

The Imperial German Government have used every effort since the beginning of the crisis to bring about a peaceful settlement. In compliance with a wish expressed to him by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the German Emperor had undertaken, in concert with Great Britain, the part of mediator between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg; but Russia, without waiting for any result, proceeded to a general mobilisation of her forces both on land and sea. In conse-

cette mesure menaçante ne motivée par aucun présage militaire de la part de l'Allemagne, l'Empire allemand s'est trouvé vis-à-vis d'un danger grave et imminent. Si le Gouvernement Impérial eût manqué de parer à ce péril, il aurait compromis la sécurité et l'existence même de l'Allemagne. Par conséquent le Gouvernement allemand se vit forcé de s'adresser au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies en insistant sur la cessation desdits actes militaires. La Russie ayant refusé de faire droit à (n'ayant pas cru devoir répondre à*) cette demande et ayant manifesté par ce refus (cette attitude*) que son action était dirigée contre l'Allemagne, j'ai l'honneur, d'ordre de mon Gouvernement, de faire savoir à votre Excellence ce qui suit :

Sa Uajesté l'Empereur, mon auguste Souverain, au nom de l'Empire, relevant le défi, se considère en état de guerre avec la Russie.

(Signé) F. POURTALÈS.

* Les mots placés entre parenthèses se trouvent dans l'original. Il faut supposer que deux variantes avaient été préparées d'avance et que par erreur elles ont été insérées toutes les deux dans la note.

quence of this threatening step, which was not justified by any military proceedings on the part of Germany, the German Empire was faced by a grave and imminent danger. If the German Government had failed to guard against this peril, they would have compromised the safety and the very existence of Germany. The German Government were, therefore, obliged to make representations to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and to insist upon a cessation of the aforesaid military acts. Russia having refused to comply with (not having considered it necessary to answer*) this demand, and having shown by this refusal (this attitude*) that her action was directed against Germany, I have the honour, on the instructions of my Government, to inform your Excellency as follows :—

His Majesty the Emperor, my august Sovereign, in the name of the German Empire, accepts the challenge, and considers himself at war with Russia.

* The words in brackets occur in the original. It must be supposed that two variations had been prepared in advance, and that, by mistake, they were both inserted in the note.

No. 77.

Announcement by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting Recent Events.

July 20 (August 2), 1914.

UN exposé défigurant les événements des derniers jours ayant paru dans la presse étrangère, le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères croit de son devoir de publier l'aperçu suivant des pourparlers diplomatiques pendant le temps susvisé :

Le 10 (23) juillet, année courante, le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade présenta au Ministre Président serbe une note où le Gouvernement serbe était accusé d'avoir favorisé le mouvement pan-serbe qui avait abouti à l'assassinat de l'heritier du trône austro-hongrois. En conséquence l'Autriche-Hongrie demandait au Gouvernement serbe non seulement de condamner sous une forme solennelle la susdite propagande, mais aussi de prendre, sous le contrôle de l'Autriche-Hongrie, une série de mesures tendant à la découverte du complot, à la punition des sujets serbes y ayant participé et à la prévention

(Translation.)

A GARBLED version of the events of the last few days having appeared in the foreign press, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs considers it his duty to publish the following brief account of the diplomatic discussions during the period under review :—

On the 10th (23rd) July, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade presented a note to the Prime Minister of Servia, in which the Servian Government were accused of having fostered the pan-Serb movement, which had led to the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Austria-Hungary, therefore, demanded of the Servian Government, not only the condemnation in the most formal manner of the above-mentioned propaganda, but also the adoption, under Austrian supervision, of a series of measures for the discovery of the plot, for the punishment of any Servian

dans l'avenir de tout attentat sur le sol du Royaume. Un délai de quarante-huit heures fut fixé au Gouvernement serbe pour la réponse à la susdite note.

Le Gouvernement Impérial, auquel l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie à Saint-Pétersbourg avait communiqué le texte de la note dix-sept heures après sa remise à Belgrade, ayant pris connaissance des demandes y contenues, dut s'apercevoir que quelques-unes parmi elles étaient inexécutables quant au fond, tandis que d'autres étaient présentées sous une forme incompatible avec la dignité d'un État indépendant. Trouvant inadmissibles la diminution de la dignité de la Serbie contenue dans ces demandes, ainsi que la tendance de l'Autriche-Hongrie d'assurer sa prépondérance dans les Balkans démontrée par ces mêmes exigences, le Gouvernement russe fit observer dans la forme la plus amicale à l'Autriche-Hongrie qu'il serait désirable de soumettre à un nouvel examen les points contenus dans la note austro-hongroise. Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois ne crut possible de consentir à une discussion de la note. L'action modératrice des autres Puissances à Vienne ne fut non plus couronnée de succès.

Malgré que la Serbie eût reprouvé le crime et se fût montrée prête à donner satisfaction à l'Autriche dans une mesure qui dépassa les prévisions non seulement de la Russie, mais aussi des autres Puissances, le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade jugea la réponse serbe insuffisante et quitta cette ville.

Reconnaissant le caractère exagéré des demandes présentées par l'Autriche, la Russie avait déclaré encore auparavant qu'il lui serait impossible de rester indifférente, sans se refuser toutefois à employer tous ses efforts pour trouver une issue pacifique qui fût acceptable pour l'Autriche et menageât son amour-propre de Grande Puissance. En même temps la Russie établit fermement qu'elle admettait une solution pacifique de la question seulement dans une mesure qui n'impliquerait pas la diminution de la dignité de la Serbie comme État indépendant. Malheureusement tous les efforts déployés par le Gouvernement Impérial dans cette direction restèrent sans effet. Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois, après s'être dérobé à toute intervention conciliatrice des Puissances dans son conflit avec la Serbie, procéda à la mobilisation, déclara

subjects who had taken part in it and for the prevention of any future attempts at assassination upon Austrian soil. A time limit of forty-eight hours was given to the Servian Government within which to reply to this note

The Russian Government, to whom the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had communicated the text of the note seventeen hours after its presentation at Belgrade, having taken note of the demands contained therein, could not but perceive that some of these demands were impossible of execution as regards their substance, whilst others were presented in a form which was incompatible with the dignity of an independent State. Russia considered that the humiliation of Servia, involved in these demands, and equally the evident intention of Austria-Hungary to secure her own hegemony in the Balkans, which underlay her conditions, were inadmissible. The Russian Government, therefore, pointed out to Austria-Hungary in the most friendly manner that it would be desirable to re-examine the points contained in the Austro-Hungarian note. The Austro-Hungarian Government did not see their way to agree to a discussion of the note. The moderating influence of the four Powers at Vienna was equally unsuccessful.

Despite the fact that Servia had reprobated the crime, and had shown herself ready to give Austria satisfaction to an extent beyond the expectations, not only of Russia, but also of the other Powers—despite these facts, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade considered the Servian reply insufficient and left the town.

Recognising the exaggerated nature of the demands made by Austria, Russia had previously declared that she could not remain indifferent, while not desisting from doing her utmost to find a peaceful issue which might prove acceptable to Austria, and spare the latter's self-respect as a Great Power At the same time Russia let it be clearly understood that she could accept a peaceful settlement of the question only so far as it involved no humiliation of Servia as an independent State. Unhappily all the efforts of the Russian Government to this end were fruitless. The Austro-Hungarian Government, which had shunned any attempt at conciliatory intervention by the Powers in the Austrian dispute with Servia, proceeded to mobilise and declared war officially against Servia, and the following day Belgrade was bombarded.

officiellement la guerre à la Serbie, et le jour suivant Belgrade fut bombardée. Le manifeste qui a accompagné la déclaration de guerre accuse ouvertement la Serbie d'avoir préparé et exécuté le crime de Seraïewo. Une pareille accusation d'un crime de droit commun lancée contre tout un peuple et tout un État attira à la Serbie par son inanité évidente les larges sympathies des cercles de la société européenne.

A la suite de cette manière d'agir du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, malgré la déclaration de la Russie qu'elle ne pourrait rester indifférente au sort de la Serbie, le Gouvernement Imperial jugea nécessaire d'ordonner la mobilisation des circonscriptions militaires de Kiew, d'Odessa, de Moscou et de Kazan. Une telle décision s'imposait parce que depuis la date de la remise de la note austro-hongroise au Gouvernement serbe et les premières démarches de la Russie cinq jours s'étaient écoulés, et cependant le Cabinet de Vienne n'avait fait aucun pas pour aller au-devant de nos efforts pacifiques ; au contraire, la mobilisation de la moitié de l'armée austro-hongroise avait été décrétée.

Le Gouvernement allemand fut mis au courant des mesures prises par la Russie ; il lui fut en même temps expliqué qu'elles n'etaient que la conséquence des armements autrichiens et nullement dirigées contre l'Allemagne. En même temps, le Gouvernement Impériel déclara que la Russie était prête à continuer les pourparlers en vue d'une solution pacifique du conflit, soit par la voie de négociations directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne, soit, en suivant la proposition de la Grande-Bretagne, par la voie d'une conférence des quatre Grandes Puissances non intéressées directement, voire, l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie.

Cependant cette tentative de la Russie échoua également L'Autriche-Hongrie déclina un échange de vues ultérieur avec nous, et le Cabinet de Vienne se déroba à la participation à la conférence des Puissances projetée.

Néanmoins, la Russie ne discontinua pas ses efforts en faveur de la paix. Répondant à la question de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, à quelles conditions nous consentirions encore à suspendre nos armements, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères déclara que ces conditions seraient la reconnaissance par l'Autriche-Hongrie que la question austro-serbe avait

The manifesto which accompanied the declaration of war openly accuses Servia of having prepared and carried out the crime of Serajevo. Such an accusation of a crime at common law, launched against a whole people and a whole State, aroused, by its evident inanity, widespread sympathy for Servia throughout all classes of European society.

In consequence of this behaviour of the Austro-Hungarian Government, in spite of Russia's declaration that she could not remain indifferent to the fate of Servia, the Russian Government considered it necessary to order mobilisation in the military districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow, and Kazan. This decision was rendered necessary by the fact that since the date when the Austro-Hungarian note was communicated to the Servian Government, and since the first steps taken by Russia, five days had elapsed, and yet the Vienna Cabinet had not taken one step to meet Russia half-way in her efforts towards peace Indeed, quite the contrary ; for the mobilisation of half of the Austro-Hungarian army had been ordered.

The German Government wore kept informed of the steps taken by Russia. At the same time it was explained to them that these steps were only the result of the Austrian preparations, and that they were not in any way aimed at Germany. Simultaneously, the Russian Government declared that Russia was ready to continue discussions with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute, either in the form of direct negotiations with Vienna or, as suggested by Great Britain, in the form of a conference of the four Great Powers not directly interested, that is to say, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

This attempt on the part of Russia was, however, equally unsuccessful. Austria-Hungary declined a further exchange of views with Russia, and the Vienna Cabinet was unwilling to join the proposed conference of the Powers.

Nevertheless Russia did not abandon her efforts for peace. When questioned by the German Ambassador as to the conditions on which we would still agree to suspend our preparations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that these conditions were Austria's recognition that the Austro-Serbian question had assumed a European character, and a declaration

revêtu le caractère d'une question européenne, et la déclaration de cette même Puissance qu'elle consentait à ne pas insister sur des demandes incompatibles avec les droits souverains de la Serbie.

La proposition de la Russie fut jugée par l'Allemagne inacceptable pour l'Autriche-Hongrie. Simultanément on reçut à Saint-Pétersbourg la nouvelle de la proclamation de la mobilisation générale par l'Autriche-Hongrie.

En même temps les hostilités continuaient sur le territoire serbe et Belgrade fut bombardée derechef.

L'insuccès de nos propositions pacifiques nous obligea d'élargir les mesures de précaution militaires.

Le Cabinet de Berlin nous ayant adressé une question à ce sujet, il lui fut répondu que la Russie était forcée de commencer ses armements pour se prémunir contre toutes éventualités.

Tout en prenant cette mesure de précaution, la Russie n'en discontinuait pas moins de rechercher de toutes ses forces une issue de cette situation et déclara être prête à accepter tout moyen de solution du conflit qui comporterait l'observation des conditions posées par nous.

Malgré cette communication conciliante, le Gouvernement allemand, le 18 (31) juillet, adressa au Gouvernement russe la demande d'avoir à suspendre ses mesures militaires à midi du 19 juillet (1er août), en menaçant, dans le cas contraire, de procéder à une mobilisation générale.

Le lendemain, 19 juillet (1er août), l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne transmit au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères au nom de son Gouvernement, la déclaration de guerre.

by her that she agreed not to insist upon such of her demands as were incompatible with the sovereign rights of Servia.

Germany considered this Russian proposal unacceptable to Austria-Hungary. At that very moment news of the proclamation of general mobilisation by Austria-Hungary reached St. Petersburg.

All this time hostilities were continuing on Servian territory, and Belgrade was bombarded afresh.

The failure of our proposals for peace compelled us to extend the scope of our precautionary military measures.

The Berlin Cabinet questioned us on this, and we replied that Russia was compelled to begin preparations so as to be ready for every emergency.

But while taking this precautionary step, Russia did not on that account abandon her strenuous efforts to find some solution of the situation, and she announced that she was ready to accept any proposed settlement of the problem that might be put forward, provided it complied with the conditions laid down by her.

In spite of this conciliatory communication, the German Government on the 18th (31st) July demanded of the Russian Government that they should suspend their military measures by midday on the 19th July (1st August), and threatened, should they fail to comply, to proceed to general mobilisation.

On the following day, the 19th July (1st August), the German Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, forwarded a declaration of war to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 78.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Representatives Abroad.

St. Petersburg, July 20 (August 2), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Il est absolument clair que l'Allemagne s'efforce dès à présent de rejeter sur nous la responsabilité de la rupture. Notre mobilisation a été provoquée par l'énorme responsabilité que nous aurions assumée, si nous n'avions pas pris toutes les mesures

(Telegram.)

It is quite evident that Germany is now doing her utmost to foist upon us the responsibility for the rupture. We were forced to mobilise by the immense responsibility which would have fallen upon our shoulders if we had not taken

de précaution à un moment où l'Autriche, se bornant à des pourparlers d'un caractère dilatoire, bombardait Belgrade et procédait à une mobilisation générale.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur s'était engagé vis-à-vis de l'Empereur d'Allemagne par sa parole à n'entreprendre aucun acte agressif tant que dureraient les pourparles avec l'Autriche. Après une telle garantie et après toutes les preuves de l'amour de la Russie pour la paix, l'Allemagne ne pouvait ni avait le droit de douter de notre déclaration que nous accepterions avec joie toute issue pacifique compatible avec la dignité et l'indépendance de la Serbie Une autre issue, tout en étant complètement incompatible avec notre propre dignité, aurait certainement ébranié l'équilibre européen, en assurant l'hégémonie de l'Allemagne. Ce caractère européen, voire mondial, du conflit est infiniment plus important que le prétexte qui l'a créé. Par sa décision de nous déclarer la guerre à un moment où se poursuivaient les négociations entre les Puissances, l'Allemagne a assumé une lourde responsabilité.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

all possible precautionary measures at a time when Austria, while confining herself to discussions of a dilatory nature was bombarding Belgrade and was undertaking general mobilisation

The Emperor of Russia had promised the German Emperor that he would take no aggressive action as long as the discussions with Austria continued. With such a guarantee, and after so many proofs of Russia's desire for peace, Germany neither could, nor had the right to, doubt our declaration that we would joyfully accept any peaceful settlement compatible with the dignity and independence of Servia. Any other solution, besides being entirely incompatible with our own dignity, would assuredly have upset the European balance of power by securing the hegemony of Germany. The European—nay, the world-wide—character of this dispute is infinitely more important than the pretext from which it springs. By her decision to declare war upon us, at a moment when negotiations were in progress between the Powers, Germany has assumed a heavy responsibility.

No. 79.

Note presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs on July 24 (*August*|6) 1914, *at* 6 P.M.

D'ORDRE de son Gouvernement, le soussigné Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie a l'honneur de notifier à son Excellence M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangéres de Russie ce qui suit :

"Vu l'attitude menaçante prise par la Russie dans le conflit entre la Monarchie austro-hongroise et la Serbie et en présence du faît qu'en suite de ce conflit la Russie d'après une communication du Cabinet de Berlin a cru devoir ouvrir les hostilités contre l'Allemagne et que celle-ci se trouve par conséquent en état de guerre avec ladite Puissance, l'Autriche-Hongrie se considère également en état de guerre avec la Russie à partir du présent moment."

(Signé) SZAPARY.

(Translation)

ON the instructions of his Government the undersigned, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has the honour to inform his Excellency the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs as follows :—

"In view of the threatening attitude adopted by Russia in the conflict between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Servia ; and of the fact that, according to a communication from the Berlin Cabinet, Russia has seen fit, as a result of that conflict, to open hostilities against Germany ; and whereas Germany is consequently at war with Russia ; Austria-Hungary therefore considers herself also at war with Russia from the present moment."

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

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J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

December 7.

1952. F. A. C. Leigh and H. Parkinson. *Improvements in and relating to the control of trains, railroad vehicles and the like.*

1953. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to brake mechanism, suitable for railway vehicles.*

1954. California Macvan Co. *Improvements in thickeners.*

1955. California Macvan Co. *Improvements in process of and apparatus for treating mixtures of liquids and solids.*

1956. R. W. Pyne. *Improvements in the manufacture of indigo.*

December 9.

1957. F. R. Morgan. *Right and left hand key for keying flatfooted rails to metal sleepers or chairs.*

December 12.

1958. G. L. Hart. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1925. S. L. Glenn. *Improvements in pneumatic and like systems of, and apparatus for operating railway switch points and the like.*

1926. A. E. Cummins and R. Bridge. *Improvements in presses for compressing and baling cotton and other materials.*

1928. T. P. Woodhead. *Improvements in hangers and the like supporting devices.*

1930. H. Goldstein. *An improved fuel for internal combustion engines and the like.*

1932. J. T. McKee, T. E. Powers and J. S. Tait. *Improvements in or relating to means for supplying air to boiler furnaces.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1710. A. L. Hahl. *Improvements in clocks, and especially pneumatic clocks.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1593. Hoynes. | 1808. Belanger.

PATENTS SEALED.

947. Larson. | 1356. Donald.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

192 of 1905. Rosenberg & anr. (To 9 January 1916.)
253 of 1905. Russell & Russell. (To 9 December 1915.)
387 of 1905. Ramji. (To 17 February 1916.)
564 of 1905. Lawrence. (To 29 May 1916.)
301 of 1906. Takamine. (To 22 January 1916.)
486 of 1907. Knight & anr. (To 26 August 1915.)
271 of 1909. Newton. (To 7 December 1915.)
609 of 1909. Holle. (To 6 January 1916.)
629 of 1909. Bettington. (To 9 February 1916.)
670 of 1909. Bettington. (To 9 February 1916.)
89 of 1910. Rawlings & ors. (To 31 March 1916.)
131 of 1910. Handcock & ors. (To 18 April 1916.)
290 of 1910. Stock. (To 9 January 1916.)
310 of 1910. Madeley & anr. (To 6 February 1916.)
459 of 1910. Dawson-Moray. (To 9 December 1915.)
525 of 1910. Tyer. (To 23 December 1915.)
624 of 1910. Nissen & ors. (To 19 January 1916.)
48 of 1911. Watson & anr. (To 8 March 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1908.

30, (Steele). 314, (Smith).

1909.

340, (Rosenberg).

1910.

99, (Naylor). 216, (Arya Factory).

AMENDMENT UNDER SECTION 17.

No. 1552 of 1914.—In pursuance of leave granted on 14th December 1914, the above numbered specification has been amended in the manner set forth in the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th July 1914.

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

December 7th to 12th, 1914.

Class 3. No. 2049. Frederick Schutze, Black Bull Works, Caledonian Market, London, N. August 3.

Class 13. Nos. 2502-2510. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. December 7.

NOTICES.

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"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
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J. W. MEARES,

Offg. Controller of Patents and Designs.

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(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1913-14	„	„ 2-8	

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price ₹3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price ₹2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price ₹7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price ₹4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price ₹6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price ₹5 per copy.

'Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price ₹5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price ₹2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price ₹5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar,

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1.	M. Ahmed Bux	Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5.	M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	86, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 13 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

For any quantity	₹ 4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ½-lb., ¼-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th December 1914.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta .	30,39,835	23,75,59,640	24,05,99,475	13,26,26,495	82,94,227	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,74,20,668	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore .	...	2,72,53,245	2,72,53,245	1,40,25,338	60,04,762	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,00,30,100	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Lahore . .	...	3,10,30,300	3,10,30,300	1,24,51,547	1,21,62,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,46,14,080	
Bombay . .	86,22,910	16,66,87,380	17,53,10,290	3,47,21,585	5,36,32,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,83,54,273	
Karachi . .	...	2,06,93,650	2,06,93,650	68,38,208	31,06,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,44,723	
Madras . .	33,59,105	6,47,35,775	6,80,94,880	3,52,21,455	20,70,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,72,91,890	
Rangoon . .	...	4,41,84,135	4,41,84,135	6,56,56,196	36,30,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,92,86,661	
	1,50,21,850	59,21,44,125	60,71,65,975	30,15,40,824	8,89,01,625	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,69,42,395	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			2,23,580	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									Nil.	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			60,69,42,395									TOTAL RESERVE R	60,69,42,395	

£80,000 (Rs. 12,00,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 15th December 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th December 1914 to 6,33 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH DECEMBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	7	1	10	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bombay	...	8	...	8	3	...	3	2	...	9	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 18th December 1914.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 30th November 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,81,77,800	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,300	9,48,58,900	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,78,66,033
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1914 . . .	...	...	900	...	...	600	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,81,78,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,48,60,400	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,78,67,533
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
Balance on 15th December 1914.	29.56.600	1,06,31,600	5,79.28,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,46,10,400	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,76,17,533

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1914 Enfaced from India 12.313 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,682 lakhs.

„	16th Oct. 1914 „	31st „ „	ditto	...	ditto ...
„	1st Nov. „	„ 15th Nov. „	ditto	...	ditto ...
„	16th „	„ „ 30th „ „	ditto	...	ditto 1 lakh
„	1st Dec. „	„ 15th Dec. „	ditto	...	ditto 2 „
				12,313 lakhs	12,685 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th December 1914.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th December 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	5,27,01,680	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,06,02,265	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 90,95,282 10 2				Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,48,61,209	4	1
Public Deposits at Branches 1,23,73,334 10 8	2,14,68,617	4	10	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,85,90,328	13	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,89,79,231	15	2	Bills discounted and purchased	1,80,07,633	0	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	12,34,994	15	6	Balances with other Banks	17,86,067	8	1
Sundries	26,55,464	3	0	Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	26,14,426	7	2
				Stamps	13,232	7	9
				Sundries	3,64,526	1	2
				Rs. A. P.	16,95,41,368	10	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 6,75,63,823 11 8	11,47,96,939	12	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 4,72,33,116 0 6			
RUPEES	28,43,38,308	6	6	RUPEES	28,43,38,308	6	6

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,10,117 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,45,407 8 0

Rs. 11,55,525 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 17th December 1914. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 46 98

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Separate Revenue.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1914.

No. 2261 *S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Stoddard, the Superintendent of Customs at the Port of Maungdaw in Burma, to be Superintendent of Customs at the Port of Nilla in the district of Chittagong in the Presidency of Bengal, *vice* Mr. H. Huson, and authorises him to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by the said Act on such officers.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th December 1914.

No. 8796-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 5th December 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	126	125	251	54	71	125	...	...	...	60	6	37	3	19	1	14	22	36	56·8	28·3
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	27·8
	Total .	...	126	126	252	56	71	127	...	1	...	60	6	38	3	19	1	14	22	36	...	...

The 11th December 1914.

No. 8821-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure (V of 1908) the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to empower all Subordinate Judges in Delhi Province to hear suits of the character specified in that section.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 15th December 1914.

ADDENDUM.

No. 1509-*C*.— 589.—The drugs specified below should be added to the list published with this office notification No. 186-C, dated the 28th January 1914, at page 275 of the Gazette of India, Part II, dated the 7th February 1914 :—

117. Decoctum papaveris.

118. Linctus opiatus.

119. Pilula hydrargyri cum creta et opio.

120. Sanative pills, Jayne's.

121. Tincture Opii Benzoica.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTICE.

Ajmer, the 8th December 1914.

Under section 15 (1) of the Ajmer Talukdars Loan Regulation, II of 1911, and with reference to the notice dated the 26th June 1913 at pages 1347 and 1348 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II, of the 5th July 1913, it is hereby notified that the following liabilities of the late Raja Sardool Singh, Istimrardar of Bhinai, were discharged on the date mentioned against them by a loan granted under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the said Regulation:—

Debts owed to:—

(1) E. H. Ismail Abdoola, Ajmer.		
(2) Chunnilal, Darzi, Ajmer.		
(3) Raghu Nath, Ajmer.		
(4) Nath Mal, Modi, Ajmer.		
(5) K. J. Mehta, Ajmer.		
(6) Soogan Chand, Ajmer.		
(7) Vincent and Co., Ajmer.		
(8) Sua Lal, Nasirabad.		
(9) Merwanji and Co., Ajmer.		
(10) Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.		
(11) General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.		
(12) Mahadeo, Brahmin, Jhinpian.		
(13) Sheo Ram, Gujar, etc., of Barla.		
(14) Sheo Nath, Jat of Champaneri.		
(15) Dhula, son of Jasrup of Kumaria.		
(16) Nanda, son of Sarupa, etc., of Kumaria.		
(17) Amba of Kumaria.		
(18) Jeyram of Raghnathpura.		
(19) Fojmal of Champaneri.		
(20) Chatar Mal of Champaneri.		2nd December 1914.
(21) Ganesh, Jat, of Champaneri.		
(22) Kana of Mundiakhera.		
(23) Hamira of Sobri.		
(24) Sheo Ram of Gujarwada.		
(25) Zora, Jat of Zorawarpura.		
(26) Hamira of Chachundara.		
(27) Uma of Sargaon.		
(28) Sadda of Hirapura.		
(29) Chatar, Jat of Piloda.		
(30) Indar Mal of Bhinai.		
(31) Onar Mal of Ekalsingha.		
(32) Bhola, Jat of Ren.		
(33) Magna of Ekalsingha.		
(34) Birdha of Bapkia.		
(35) Zora of Ekalsingha.		
(36) Kadar Bakhsh of Bhinai.		
(37) Sanwal of Chawandia.		
(38) Bhura of Tilana.		
(39) Rainal of Barla.		
(40) Bhur Singh of Bhinai.		
(41) Kishen Lal of Bhinai.		
(42) Sabla of Gopalpura.		
(43) Hati Singh of Champaneri.		
(44) Mool Singh, of Champneri.		
(45) Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Ajmer.		
(46) Fazal Mohomed of Abu.	Debt of Rs. 59 due to him deposited in the Government Treasury, Ajmer, owing to his absence.	

All the above debts have been discharged in full.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th December 1914.

No. 4244-*R.*—L. Lachman Das, Sarishtedar of the office of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

No. 4245-*R.*—On relief by L. Lachman Das, Rai Sahib L. Ladha Ram, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, is granted privilege leave for two months.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 10th December 1914.

No. 1592-*B.*—The appointment of First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India having fallen vacant, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 9 and 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the Administered Areas in Central India, to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Bayley to be Judge of the Court of the Session, and also to be a Magistrate of the First Class and District Magistrate, for the Indore Residency Bazars until further orders.

By order,
R. H. CRUMP,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 15th December 1914.

No. 3469-*D.*—Havildar Gangaram of the Malwa Bhil Corps is promoted to the rank of Jemadar with effect from the 1st November 1914, *vice* Jemadar Deoja pensioned.

By order,
S. F. BAYLEY,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th November 1914.

No. 219.—Mr. Sri Kishan Munshi, Superintendent, Gudha Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for one day in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 163, dated the 2nd October 1914.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 12th day of December 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—8133, Private, Edwin Hughes.
Age—27 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer (Iron works.)
Date of enlistment—8th November 1905.
Place of enlistment—Warrington.
Parish and County in which born—Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Date of desertion or absence—9th December 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Karachi.
Marks—Linear scar over middle joint 3rd finger right hand; scar over left knee cap.
Under 10 years' service.

A. DEV. WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 12th day of December 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—9279, Private, William Stansfield.
Age—25 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—20th July 1909.
Place of enlistment—Warrington.
Parish and County in which born—Oxford, Warrington, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—9th December 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Karachi.
Marks—Scar on left knee; scar near left pouprits ligament.
Under 6 years' service.

A. DEV. WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Dublin Fusiliers, dated at Karachi, this 14th day of December 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—Private, Carolan.
Age—Not known.
Height—5 feet 4 or 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, dark.
Trade—Not known.
Date of enlistment—Not known.
Place of enlistment—Not known.
Parish and County in which born—Not known.
Date of desertion or absence—9th December 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Karachi.
Marks—No marks known of but well built and looked strong.

H. C. HERBERT, Major,
Commanding Wing 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, dated at Karachi, this 14th day of December 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—10226, Private, O'Neill.
Age—Not known.
Height—5 feet 5 or 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Not known.
Date of enlistment—Not known.
Place of enlistment—Not known.
Parish and County in which born—Not known.
Date of desertion or absence—9th December 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Karachi.
Marks—No marks known of but of a slender build.

H. C. HERBERT, Major,
Commanding Wing 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 84 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 2nd December 1914.

In the matter of William Henry Aurthur Skidmore, residing at No. 50, Lewis Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said William Henry Aurthur Skidmore an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of December 1914.

CASE No. 129 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Nobin Chandra Seal, Barber, of 41st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Nobin Chandra Seal an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 3rd day of December 1914.

CASE No. 179 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th November 1914.

In the matter of Maung Kan Gyee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Kan Gyee, vegetable broker, residing at No. 95, Culvert Road, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 28th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Kan Gyee.

CASE No. 180 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 1st December 1914.

In the matter of Mahomed Raza, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Raza, residing at No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of November 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Raza.

CASE No. 181 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Vincent Netto, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Vincent Netto, Packer, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., residing at No. 27, 123rd Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Vincent Netto.

CASE No. 182 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Palaniyappa Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Palaniyappa Chetty, one of the partners of the Firm of P. L. P. money-lenders residing at No. 27, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Palaniyappa Chetty.

CASE No. 183 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd December 1914.

In the matter of Maung Ba Sine, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Sine, clerk, residing at No. 14, Roweth Street, Poozoondaung, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Sine.

CASE No. 92 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 4th December 1914.

In the matter of Cassim Eusoof Bharoocha, Trader, residing, at No. 27, 27th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of the Court adjudging the said Cassim Eusoof Bharoocha an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of December 1914.

CASE No. 184 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th December 1914.

In the matter of S. V. Ahmedsa Rowther, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Moosaji Ahmed & Co., of Rangoon, a creditor of S. V. Ahmedsa Rowther, grocer, of No. 53, 25th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said S. V. Ahmedsa Rowther was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of December 1914.

CASE No. 185 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th December 1914.

In the matter of Abdul Wahid, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Wahid, Maistry, residing at No. 90, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insovlency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Wahid.

CASE No. 186 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th December 1914.

In the matter of Veeraragoo Sundragasen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Veeraragoo Sundragasen, Clerk, residing at No. 42-A, Rungasawmy's land, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 4th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Veeraragoo Sundragasen.

CASE No. 189 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th December 1914.

In the matter of Maung Pe Bu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Pe Bu, Clerk, of 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Pe Bu.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. OF 1914.

Panna, son of Jawana, Rawat of Katra, Insolvent Applicant.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Ram Dass, Ajmer	300	0	0
2. Ram Ballabh, Ajmer	100	0	0
3. Ramgopal, Ajmer	300	0	0
4. Gangapershad, Ajmer	200	0	0
5. Ram Kunwar, Ajmer	500	0	0
6. Bilas, Ajmer	50	0	0

Whereas the applicant Panna has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 11 A.M. on the 21st January 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 5th day of December 1914.

No. 59 OF 1914.

1. Sheo Baksh, son of Nanag Ram. 2. Magan Lal and 3. Chagan Lal, sons of Sheo Baksh, Malis of Ajmer . Insolvent Applicants.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Phool Chand, of Ajmer	100	0	0
2. Rajmal, son of Surajmal, Ajmer	50	0	0
3. Pannalal, son of Surajmal, Ajmer	40	0	0
4. Narsingh Dass, son of Chunnilal, Ajmer	30	0	0
5. Kan Mal, son of Chandmal, of Ajmer	12	0	0
6. Bharim, of Ajmer	20	0	0
7. Chandu Mali, of Ajmer	50	0	0
8. Sheo Ram Mali, of Ajmer	150	0	0
9. Musammat Champa, widow of Bakhtawar Mali, of Ajmer	150	0	0
10. Kishen Lal, son of Hukman, of Ajmer	100	0	0

Whereas the applicants have filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 A.M. on the 28th day of January 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 9th day of December 1914.

No. 60 OF 1914.

Wazir Beg, son of Ghulam Khalil Beg, of Ajmer . . . Insolvent Applicant.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Rajmal Amar Chand, Ajmer	316	0	0
2. Har Narain and Seeta Ram, Ajmer	110	0	0
3. Mehtab and Misri Lal, Ajmer	110	0	0
4. Kalyan Mal, Ajmer	128	0	0
5. Sunderlal, Ajmer	99	0	0
6. Poonam Chand and Madan Chand, Ajmer	175	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
7. Musammat Sundar Kunwar, Ajmer	500	0	0
8. Cheetarmal Pohkarlal, Ajmer	300	0	0
9. Nemi Chand, Ajmer	375	0	0
10. Rattan Lal, son of Chunni Lal, Ajmer	150	0	0
11. Narain Tailor, Ajmer	20	0	0
12. Amar Chand, Ajmer	20	0	0
13. Moti Lal, Ajmer	7	0	0
14. Munnalal, Ajmer	14	0	0
15. Bhairun Lal, Ajmer	20	0	0
16. Panjabi, Ajmer	16	0	0

Whereas the applicant Wazir Beg has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 11 A.M. on the 1st February 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised Agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 10th day of December 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th December 1914.

No. 129.—4th Class, Assistant Surgeon C. G. S. Corner, I.S.M.D., is appointed to the X-Ray Department, Ripon Hospital, Simla, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 130.—4th Class, Assistant Surgeon C. G. S. Corner, I.S.M.D., attached to the X-Ray Department, Ripon Hospital, Simla, is appointed to hold charge of the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

APPOINTMENT.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 7-*A*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bhola Nath, I. M. S., is appointed to hold charge of the Medical Store Depôt, Rangoon, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th November 1914.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgeon-General, I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th December 1914.

ERRATUM.

No. 2548-*E*.—In notification No. 2256-E., dated the 3rd December 1914, for the words "Officiating Superintending Engineer" read "Executive Engineer."

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi Province.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that in the month of October 1914, the treasure mentioned below was found by Kalla Appadu and Chepurupalle Somanna, Pydappa Kolli Buddenna, and Reddi Appadu of Singandhorapalem in the Viravilli Taluk in the dry field "Rahlapadu" belonging to Kalla Appadu in the above village.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned *at Waltair* on the *26th April 1915* and prove their claims.

		Approximate cost. Rs. A. P.
Gold coins big ones	29	27 8 0
„ „ medium	7	
„ „ small	40	
Silver coins	185	1 9 0
Total		29 1 0

P. VENKATARAMANAYER,
for Collector.

Dated 10th December 1914.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th December 1914.

No. 736.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. D. Ryder, D.S.O., R.E., Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.*, having reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent on the 24th November 1914, the following reversion is made with effect from the same date :—

Captain L. G. Crosthwait, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.*, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 737.—Mr. Syed Aulad Hossein, K.B., Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th December 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 11th December 1914.

No. 48.—Captain C. St. J. Lynch, R.E., Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of the leave granted to him in Agent's Notification No. 12, dated 19th February 1914.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 49.—Mr. E. A. Rebsch, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held at Lahore Cantonment on the 6th October 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1914.

No. 2182-*Ap.*—Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for nineteen days with effect from the 19th November 1914.

Mr. Mahboobali Niazali Khan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, or until further orders.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 2236-*Ap.*—Mr. C. Malone, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay R200—300, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay R300—400, with effect from the 1st December 1914 and until further orders.

No. 2240-*Ap.*—Mr. H. M. Richardson, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 400—500, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 6th December 1914.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400, and officiating 1st Assistant Postmaster, to act as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 400—500.

Mr. C. Malone, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 200—300, and officiating 2nd Assistant Postmaster, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400.

Mr. Shamrao Balkrishna, 4th Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 200—300, and officiating 3rd Assistant Postmaster, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300—400.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1914.

No. 4900-*T.*—Mr. H. Mayston is appointed temporarily to the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Agra office, with effect from the 10th November 1914, *vice* Mr. W. P. Henderson appointed Superintendent, Bombay office.

No. 4903-*T.*—Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent, Bombay office, is transferred to the Engineering Branch with effect from the 7th November 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1914.

No. 4040-*E.*—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, Engineering Branch of the Indian Telegraph Department, is sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. L. H. Blaker	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	14th October 1914 to 13th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAHS.
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1914.

No. 5003-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 2nd December 1914 to 15th December 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bhandaria	Bengal.	7th December 1914	Opened.
Habiganj Court	Assam.	13th September ,,	
Kotte	Ceylon	4th December ,,	
Lauriya	Bihar and Orissa	26th November ,,	
Merta Road	Rajputana	29th	
Myaing	Burma	22nd October ,,	,,
Saugor Cavalry School	Central Provinces	26th ,, ,,	Closed
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Amod	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	24th November 1914	Opened.
Chakarpur	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.	25th ,, ,,	
Daregaon	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	25th October ,,	
Haflong Hill	Assam Bengal Railway	25th December ,,	
Jambusar	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	24th November ,,	
Mirkhel	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	20th	
Rehta Siding	Rohilkhand Kumaon and Railway.	25th	
Samni	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	24th	
Sonaripur	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.	25th	
Tralsamadh	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	24th	
Usmanpur	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	25th ,, ,,	
Vejalpur	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	24th	
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Report on Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 8d. (1a.)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. 6p. or 4½d. (1a.)

Gazetteer, Bannu District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. 14a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Gazetteer, Peshawar District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 8d. (3a. 6p.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province, during the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 2d (1a.)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Dera Ismail Khan District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (3a.)

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1913-14. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8a. or 3s. 1d. (2a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. or 7d. (1a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chauk Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Re. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csomo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattvacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 1.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.
Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.
Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.
Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1
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Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1
Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.
Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.
Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.
Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.
" **Do. (Text).** Rs. 2-8.
Sivaparinaya. Fasc. I. As. 10.
Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14. As. 10.
Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc. with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

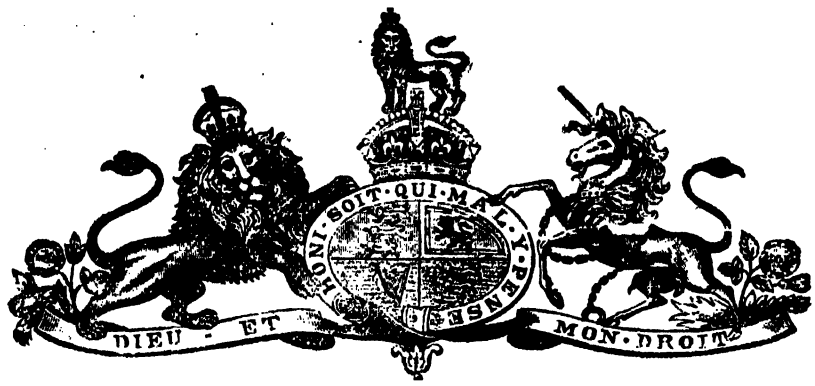
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

***Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21).** Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 152716 and 151015 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Mehta Megh Raj, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MEHTA MEGH RAJ, Contractor.
Residence—Ferozepore Cantonment.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 022018 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1879 for Rupees One thousand standing in the name of Naqi-ul-Hasan, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of Advertiser—SAYED NAQI-UL-HASAN
Residence—Extra Assistant Commissioner, Narsinghpur.

Estate Captain A. McNicoll : Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Archibald McNicoll, a Marine Captain in the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, who died on 18th April 1914 at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 15th January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

Calcutta, The 3rd December 1914.

Abstract statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st January 1914, being the third quarter of the year 1913-14, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1912-13.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1914.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,48,0[illegible],234 0 6	1,49,04,351 8 11		1,59,097 8 5
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st November to 31st January 1914 in the Widows' Fund	81,068 3 0	84,339 8 0	.....	3,271 5 0
Subscriptions from 1st November to 31st January 1914 in the Children's Fund	32,149 14 6	35,298 4 0	.....	3,148 5 6
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,337 7 0	990 10 0	346 13 0	
Fees and stamps	13 0 0	7 8 0	5 8 0	
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	40 8 0	.....	40 8 0	
Amount of Fine imposed on subscriptions in arrears	0 15 5	14 11 1	.....	13 11 8
Total Income	1,14,609 15 11	1,21,150 9 1	392 13 0	6,933 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,49,19,864 0 5	1,50,85,502 2 10	392 13 0	A1,65,030 14 7
DEDUCT EXPENDITURE—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,22,102 14 6	1,20,576 12 1	1,526 2 5	
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	95,430 15 2	94,847 6 4	583 8 10	
Establishment and contingencies	7,213 12 10	7,190 2 0	23 10 10	
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	9,834 13 8	12,373 2 11	.....	2,538 5 3
Commission paid for money-orders	665 3 0	657 8 0	7 11 0	
Commission to Messrs. Coutts & Co.	2,676 8 0	2,660 13 4	.....	24 5 4
Total Expenditure	3,07,884 3 2	3,04,305 12 8	2,141 1 1	B2,562 10 7
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,46,11,979 13 3	1,47,77,196 5 4	—1,748 4 1	C1,63,468 4 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,49,19,894 0 5	1,50,85,502 2 0	392 13 0	1,66,030 14 7
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	79,700 10 0	79,938 9 0	.....	237 15 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 31st January)	791	434	843	474	...	..	53	40
Number of incumbents (on 31st January)	752	840	736	830	16	10	...	...
Number of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May)	830	436	870	451	...	...	30	15

	Rs. A. P.
A.—Net decrease in grand total of income	1,65,638 1 7
B.—Net decrease in total expenditure	421 9 6
C.—Net decrease in balance	1,65,216 8 1

S. B. THOMSON, *Accountant.*

J. W. MEDLAND, C. A., J. C. C. GRAY, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MENDES, *Secretary.*

U. S. F. P. Fund Office, Calcutta, the 16th November 1914.

LOST

The undermentioned Interest Warrant, issued in my name, No. 72863, dated 18th February 1914 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 49-10-9.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for a duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that office.

Name of Proprietor—JAINARAIN RAMCHANDER

Address—18 Mullick Street, Calcutta,

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 074640 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 200 originally standing in the name of Jainarain Ramchander, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice in hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JAINARAIN RAMCHANDER,

Residence—18 Mullick Street, Calcutta.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51. } **CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.**

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMER

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMB

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		R
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	19
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	35·56	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavoy	...	...	25·3	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	30·19	35·75	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	36·16	35·75	49·61	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maubin	...	...	38·1	38·55	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassein	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (inland)—															
Hensada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo	...	...	31·37	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	32·99	34·04	51·61	51·61	...	...	...	...	20·71	22·38	...	...	
Pakôkku	...	...	35·75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	25	27·5	47·5	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	32·5	31 25	52·5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gauhati	23·75	26·25	49·37	53·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	28·75	52·5	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacca	...	...	56·25	56·25 to 60	55	45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	62·5	60	56·25	45	...	...	38·75	32·5	...	35	...	...	
Western—															
Bardwan	...	...	...	41·25 to 42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapur	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	33·28	35	55	57·5	37·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur	30	30	...	70	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	60	53·12	46·87	45	...	...	30	25·62	...	...	...	35	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	57·19	44·37	40	...	...	27·5	26·56	...	...	...	...	
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	45	41·25	43·75	37·5	...	...	27·5	20	27·5	25·62	...	...	
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	45·36	42·03	52·5	43·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	28·23	25·31	57·24	55·1	46·15	37·97	48·91	42·81	33·8	26·56	34·9	...	31·93	28·59	
Central—															
Cawnpore	22·5	26·87	...	50	52·5	41·25	55·62	50	35	31·25	25·62	28·12	26·87	33·75	
Jhánsi	...	...	...	53·75	...	35·73	...	...	...	31·3	...	31·25	...	...	
Western—															
Meerut	25	...	55·16	61·56	48·44	36·25	55	42·03	36·09	30·78	...	30·78	32·03	36·25	
Agra	55·16	57·13	57·13	59·22	53·44	29·01	55·47	47·4	35·52	32·66	25·78	31·98	28·54	38·12	
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	24·37	32·5	42·5	95	46·25	39·37	50	44·87	35	30	27·5	...	...	...	
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	44·43	47·03	50	40	57·13	50	...	34·63	27·6	...	27·6	31·41	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	29·37	30	...	52·5	44·37	38·75	...	...	...	27·5	28·75	...	...	...	

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice
† Return not received

F INDIA

ND INDUSTRY

ie figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	48·12	37·43	64	50·39	60·95	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	69·56	51·61	69·56	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	47·06	46·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	18·71	17·11	50	34·41	68·82	54·7	65·98	57·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	64	44·44	80	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	58·12	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·5	60	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	75	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	70	65	62·5	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	67·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	77·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	36·25	35	47·5	35	58·75	47·5	45	35	...	...	51·25	52·5	77·5	63	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	47·03	32·5 to 38·12	...	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·5	52·5 to 67·5	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	50	75 and 78·75	67·5 and 73·75	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	65·62	53·75	...	...	...	...	37·5	47·5	70	61·87	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
...	...	27·5	40	29·37	65	45	39·37	37·5	...	...	48·75	50	60 and 62·5	53·75 and 57·5	Bhágalpur
...	30·78	30·78	44·37	30·78	57·19	44·37	35	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	30	25·62	38·12	25·62	48·75	33·12	40	...	...	...	50	80	60	66·25	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	...	38·07	68·07	50·78	55·62	43·54	...	...	...	...	75	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	28·23	23·7	42·34	28·96	54·17	44·43	...	...	...	...	53·02	56·41	55·16	55·1	Benares
															Central—
...	26·87	28·75	42·5	32·5	55	47·5	...	50	21·25	22·5	50	50	65	56·25	Cawnpore
...	...	29·22	...	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·78	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	31·41	30·78	38·44	30·78	63·75	40	...	50	...	...	...	61·56	61·56	57·03	Meerut
...	27·55	30·02	42·03	32·66	57·13	48·44	36·35	50	23·18	23·85	57·13	55·16	61·51	57·13	Agra
															Submontane, we
...	26·56	...	...	36·25	53·75	40	...	...	19·06	21·87	41·25	50	57·5	57·5	Shahjahanpur
															(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
...	25·76	29·37	42·08	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·03	50	66·67	63·91	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	30·62	26·72	44·37	36·25	56·25	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	27·47	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	492·31	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (*deltaic*)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	19·63	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	23·97	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (*inland*)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	640	533·33	...	...	25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	640	711·11	...	...	22·15	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	525	580	80	60	20·62	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	420	540	65	65	...	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	485	545	60	80	25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	550	550	80	65	15·75	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	550	560	95	82·5	22·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	75	66·25	440	540	80	55	20·62	16·87	46·25	63·75	...	...	20	22·5
Western—														
Bardwan	...	...	400	510 to 520	...	65 to 72·5	20	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	460	550 to 620	82·5	72·5	...	20	130 and 145	122·5 and 130	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	480	560	62·5	63·33	20·62	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	650	560	75	80	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, *north*—														
Bhágalpur	95	80	400	540	60	50	23·28	19·69	80	125	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	400	492·5	34·37	50	22·19	20·94	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
Bihar, *south*—														
Patna	60	66·67	350	480	50	42·5	21·25	20	20	18·75	...	...	3·75	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	75	609·37	609·37	68·07	60·88	20	16·25	92·34	92·34	...	...	5	...
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	63·75	66·67	448·28	510·26	55·16	42·66	...	24·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	57·5	80	370	510	50	43·75	18·12	17·5	135	130	58·75	90	...	...
Jhánsi	...	65·31	...	433·75	...	55	...	21·56	...	110	...	133·33	...	...
Western—														
Meerut	...	80	365·78	522·5	44·37	57·03	17·34	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	63·96	94·11	336·82	492·29	52·97	56·67	17·76	17·76	125	105	85	125	5·68	13
Submontane, *west*—														
Shahjahánpur	51·87	20	350	485	65	44·37	...	20	150	180	70 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	392·5	485	57·13	...	20·94	20	...	...	90	90	5	...
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	390	520	40	41·25	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

ures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

W	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
													Burma—
													Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	20·58	14·19	...	...	...	...	2·5	4·5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
													Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	36·16	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
													Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Toungoo
													Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	28·83	28·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
													Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·25	Akyab
													Assam—
													Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·95	(Balaganj) Sylhet
													Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·09	2·02	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	2·05	Gauhati
													Bengal—
													Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·81	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 37	2·25	Dacca
													Deltaic—
15	...	...	...	...	28·75	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·02	Calcutta
													Western—
10	...	...	...	...	17·5	22·81	...	...	...	...	2·26	2·27	Burdwan
5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·14	Midnapur
													Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·09	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·37	Rangpur
													Bihar and Orissa—
													Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	25	21·25	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·97	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	6·56	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2	2·03	Muzaffarpur
													Bihar, south—
...	...	...	8·75	8·75	20	18·75	...	...	...	...	2	1·87	Patna
													Orissa—
5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Cuttack
													United Provinces—
													(a) Agra—
													Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	27·60	23·7	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	Benares
													Central—
...	3·28	...	12·5	13·12	27·5	20	60 to 70	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·37	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·52	Jhánsi
													Western—
...	...	...	13·28	12·5	25	22·19	...	...	...	...	2·69	...	Meerut
10	...	...	13·33	13·33	28·54	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·62	2·56	Agra
													Submontane, west—
...	...	...	13·75	10	31·25	33·75	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	Shahjahánpur
													(b) Oudh—
													Southern—
...	...	...	13·33	10	26·25	23·75	80	...	...	...	2·5	2·44	Lucknow
													Northern—
...	...	...	12·5	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*contd.*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer † . .		26·67				43·12			...	34·01	...	31·98	...	36·41
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferospur . .	28·75	27·5	50	53·28	4 ·87	32·03	52·5	36·25	31·25	28·59	...	...	35	...
Central—														
Lahore . .	33·28	25·62	59·22	50	47·03	35	55·16		29·53	23·44	...	24·37	36·41	28·75
South-eastern—														
Delhi . .	31·87	35	64·37	66·87		37·5	56·25	41·87	33·12	30	35	26·56	33·12	35
Submontane—														
Amritsar . .	29·69	30		53·28	44·37	31·25	46·41	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi .				56·25	41·87	34·37	45·62	37·5	26·25	25·62	25	18·75	36·25	27·81
Western—														
Lyallpur . .			57·5	52·5	45·62	30·62	50	34·37	30	23·75	...	...	...	26·25
Multan . .	27·5	25	46·25	42·5	44·37	31·72	50	35·62	29·37	23·44	25	17·5	36·25	25·7
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar . .			55·62	61·51	39·74	36·15	43·85	40·99	21·98	25·1	18·07	19·26	36·15	31·5
Dera Ismael Khan					41·87	35 94	...		...	...	...	...	...	26·6
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi . . .			53·12	48·75	43·75	35·78			...	28·12	30·62	...	35·62	33·7
Shikarpur . .	26·87	24·69	37·5		46·04	34·06			33·12	27·03	36·25	29·37	...	26·8
Quetta . . .					42·5 to 44·37	37·5 to 39·37	68·75	62·1	34·06	30·62	28·44	27·5	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar . . .					46·41	39·06			...	...	26·56	27·55	...	...
Sholapur . . .			47 08	52·55	54 79	45·83			...	...	21·15	30	24 37	30·3
Poona . . .			54·11						...	38·75	30·16	...	33·33	38·3
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar . .				55·36		39·63			...	...	20·62	34·11	25·05	33·
Dhulia . . .					45·73				...	...	24·69	...	27 55	34·
Gujarat—														
Surat . . .					56·93	41·82			...	...	38·18	32·45	41·82	38·
Ahmadabad . .			60	57·1	51·25	40			33·75	27·5	28·75	30·62	53·75	38·
Central Provinces *—														
Western—														
Nagpur . . .			42·31	42·25	47·06	37·25	61·5	47	...	...	30·44	30·37	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore . .			44·44	42·12	48·5	38·12	53·31	47·12	...	...	30·75	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur . . .			44	44·5	45	36		47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola . . .			47·25	49·25	51·25	41·5			...	...	22·75	26	...	...
Amraoti . . .			44·75	44·75	47·56	39·25			...	...	...	26·25	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore . .									...	...	34	32·9	...	3
Salem . . .									...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary . . .									...	...	...	33·4	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	41·7	39·7							...	...	...	34·9	...	...
Karnul . . .									...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore . . .									...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras . . .	33·1	34·5	56·3	58					...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore . . .	33·3	35·2		71·4					...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly . .									...	...	...	...	...	
Southern—														
Madura . . .									...	...	32·7	39·1	35·8	
Mysore—														
Mysore . . .	27		66	62	60	58	132·5	50	...	...	31	23	...	
Bangalore . . .		32	64	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	40	39	...	

* The figures under "Rices, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice
† Return not received.

(gures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
...	31·2	...	33·44	...	...	...	61·61	...	...	...	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
33·75	23·59	38·12	25	64·37	...	...	...	30·78	32·19	66·72	80	65	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
33·28	24·37	40	27·5	61·56	50	53·28	42·5	30·78	27·5	57·19	57·5	61·56	61·25	*Central—* Lahore
31·87	30	40·94	30	60	37·5	...	...	25	25	65	90	60	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	40	28·12	...	...	...	...	30·31	26·87	...	50	65	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
33·75	25·62	36·87	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	53·75	...	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
35	...	38·75	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	*Western—* Lyallpur
32·5	25	37·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	25·62	25·16	...	50	60	61·87	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
30·05	26·77	35·16	27·4	64·63	36·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·22	57·13	Peshawar
...	...	32·4	25·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	51·25	...	...	27·19	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	71·87	49·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
33·12	31·25	...	...	75 to 85·62	56·87 to 61·87	56·87	56·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	46·61	36·09	54·58	54·17	...	...	...	...	41·72	44·79	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	53·91	37·13	...	...	...	...	21·04	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	48·07	37·24	...	...	...	...	20·83	19·17	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	49·48	35·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·16	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	42·5	33·12	55	48·75	...	...	21·25	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	50·5	32·62	52	49	...	...	25	22·5	53·75	...	...	...	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	44·44	28·62	51·56	44·5	44·44	44·5	22·19	23·5	38·06	47	...	...	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	48	36	48	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	46·75	34	50	46	...	...	19	20	...	58	...	...	Akola
...	...	43·75	28·75	47·5	41·5	...	...	21	18·62	53·75	55·37	...	...	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, central—
...	...	55·8	49·4	...	...	...	...	38·5	38·5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
														Central—
...	...	46·2	36·9	44·1	35·3	...	...	23·9	23·1	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	47·7	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	50·4	39·7	...	...	63·4	...	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	61·8	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	36·5	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	39	28	73	60	40	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	44	32	66	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concld*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gr
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer†		84·06		492·19		54 69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferospur	70	80	420	492·34	50	53·28	16·67	16·72	88·91	80	70	114·22	...
Central—													
Lahore	84·22	80	426·56	556·25	66·56	48·12	15·16	14·94	160	75	88·91	114·37	8·75
South-eastern—													
Delhi	65	95	440	550	51 25	40	17·5	17·5	93·75	70	70	100	11·41
Submontane—													
Amritsar	80	80	410	520	64·06	47·03	14·37	14·37	...	...	60	65	...
Northern—													
Rawalpindi			425	520	53·12	38·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...
Western—													
Lyallpur			387·5	500	57·5	51·25	15	15	80	80	...	...	10
Multan	75	77·5	380	520	50	44·06	16·72	15 78	...	...	100	105	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—													
Peshawar			441·35	474·06	68·07	55·62	15·1	15·1	116·35	127·97	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan							...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karáchi			370	475			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur			370	490	...		...	...	...	47·5	...	...	...
Quetta			410 to 480	540 to 580	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—													
Deccan and Karnátak—													
Dharwar					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur			...	567·19	75·78	79·43	...	...	212·5	...	...	...	...
Poona	...		403·49	536·82	73·7	84·22	...	...	228·07	263·18	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—													
Ahmednagar	...					67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	58·96		357·5				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—													
Surat	63 44			518·91			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad			320	500			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—													
Western—													
Nagpur	63·81	86·62	423·31	600			22	23·37	115·37	83·37	80	120	...
Central—													
Jubbulpore	50	66 62	320	500			21·62	22·25	88·87	106·62	66·62	100	4·44
Eastern—													
Raipur			350	480			25·5	20	160	160	...	80	...
Berar—													
Akola	65·5	76	390·5	635			20	19	114·25	119	...	...	...
Amraoti	57·5	75·75	320	480			19	19	124·44	124·5	...	...	2
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	98·3	93·1	503	548·9	73·6	56	24·7	22·4	...	...	48·1	57·7	...
Salem			513·7	445·2			...	...	171·3	188·4	34·2	85·7	...
Central—													
Bellary		66·2	571·5	571·5	79·4	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah			440·1	592·1			...	...	...	...	33	49·5	...
Karnul							...	...	154·2	150	49·4	65·8	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore			383·3	500			...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	74·1	79·1	559·6	592·5	63·4	49	12·8	12·8	197·6	131·7	49	42·8	...
Tanjore			533·3	600			13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly			574·4	675 7			17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	91·5	87	709 5	675·7			...	...	142·3	106·8	...	...	...
Mysore—													
Mysore	80	74	640	617·13	37·5	68·54	...	...	240*	205·68*	80	120	8·75
Bangalore	76		651·41	651·41	68·54	55·73	...	...	240*	240*	137·13	154·27	8·8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds
† Return not received

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
...	9·37	...	12·34	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	85	...	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	8·91	6·72	32·03	13·75	250	90	175	150	2·59	2·5	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	10	10	32·03	25·62	140	150	170	170	2·72	2·58	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	6·72	11·41	15·62	11·41	30	20	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	9·06	7·81	27·5	20	120	100	...	...	2·76	2·69	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	10	12·5	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·37	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	28·75	23·12	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·69	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2·67	2·64	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province
5·16	...	...	...	...	7·13	19·48	17·55	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·8	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	2·87	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·16	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	5·62	5	17·81	...	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·47	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·09	5·94	30·88	21·25	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5 to 3·5	2·44 to 3·59	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	77·5	...	...	...	2·41	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	2·08	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·73	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·37	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·86	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·41	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·75	26·62	60	60	70	70	1·87	2	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2·25	2	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	60	75	80	2·19	2·25	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	8·1	3·2	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·53	2·44	Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	2·22	2·22	Salem
														Central—
...	...	12·4	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·76	2·38	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·31	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·68	Karnul
														East Coast, Central—
5·8	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	1·78	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	26·4	195†	135†	...	...	1·79	1·79	Madras
														Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7	13·5	170†	135†	...	...	2·04	2·06	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·3	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·45	2·52	*Southern—*
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40	2·06	2	Madura
														Mysore—
4·37	3·65	3·12	4·37	...	...	...	36·72	50 to 100	80	50 to 100	100	2·78	2·62	Mysore
8·8	5·83	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

NOTE.—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnights from the second half of August, to the second half of October, 1914, will be published in the Gazette in January next.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS

Director of Statistics.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, December 16, 1914

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	10 12	11 10	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
Manbin	4 —	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 11	8 9	10 6	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 1	9 11	11 10	12 2	17 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 11	12 11	...	17 14	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 —	3 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	9 —	10 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	20 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	6 12	6 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 14	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	7 6	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 4	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 12	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 14	7 8	10 12	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 2	...	11 14	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 14	9 6	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 9	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	12 7	Maubin
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	7 12	9 13	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	12 13	11 10	32 1	32 1	13 1	12 7	12 7	12 7	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	Kyaukpyú
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	8 10	8 6	5 5	5 5	11 6	11 6	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	23 —	24 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 12	12 8	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	13 4	13 4	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	13 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tippera
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	16 —	20 —	Howrah
...	...	...	10 —	7 8	7 14	9 6	8 14	6 12	6 12	17 10	17 10	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 4	16 —	16 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	14 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 6	9 4	...	...	...	...	7 13	8 6	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	8 4	9 —	13 —	13 4	...	...	6 6	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	9 14	9 14	13 3	13 2	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 8	14 —	14 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 12	9 — to 9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 8	8 15	11 8	11 13	...	...	7 2	8 4	..	...	...	...
Gaya	8 8	9 8	10 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 —	10 —	...	...
Patna	9 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	16 —	...	...
Shahabad	9 —	9 8	...	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	7 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	...
Palámau	9 —	10 2	11 4	10 2	...	...	8 2	7 5	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 8	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	11 —
Benares	8 6	8 8	11 6	11 6	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	10 13½	...	11 15	...
Ghazipur	8 8	8 8	11 6	11 11	4 8	4 13	9 2	7 5	12	9 15	10 —	...
Jaunpur	8 2	8 8	10 9	10 —	3 8	3 8	7 13	7 13	...	...	13 5	...
Allahabad	8 —	8 4	10 12	11 4	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	13 —	...	11 —	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	10 —	14 —	11 —
Fatehpur	7 4	7 12	10 —	8 8	3 8	3 8	9 12	9 —	16 —	...	13 8	15 —
Hamirpur	6 13	7 8	8 6	8 —	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	16 10	...	14 4	14 8
Jalaun	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Cawnpore	7 8	8 4	11 4	11 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 12	10 —	14 8	13 —
Jhansi*	...	8 2	...	10 14	...	5 —	...	7 —	...	13 —	...	12 —
Etáwah	8 —	8 8	10 12	9 4	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 4	13 8
Farrukhabad	7 9	7 15	10 5	10 14	4 2	4 2	8 4	8 1	14 7	11 1½	14 12	13 15
Mainpuri*	...	8 —	...	11 —	...	4 8	...	8 —	...	11 —	...	16 —
Etah	8 4	8 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	14 6	...	13 4	15 —
Western—												
Meerut	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 4	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	...	12 4	13 —
Agra	7 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	6 12	6 12	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 8	13 8	14 4
Muttra	7 8	8 8	12 4	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 4	14 —
Aligarh	7 4	8 12	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 6	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	14 —
Bulandshahr	7 10	8 2	11 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 8	13 —	11 2	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	9 2	9 12	12 1	11 11	5 8	5 8	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 8	9 —	12 8	12 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 14	9 —	12 4	13 2	5 6	5 13	8 12	8 2	...	...	...	...
Basti	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...

* Return not received

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	18 —	20 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	15 8	16 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 12	16 —	16 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	12 —	17 1	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	15 —	15 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 4	5 13	6 8	15 —	16 —	Bhágalpur
13 2	15 5	...	...	8 13	8 12	13 3	13 2	6 9	6 9	15 6	17 8	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	14 —	6 12	6 8	17 8	18 —	Muzaffarpur
16 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	9 8	9 8 to 10 —	12 4	13 12	7 —	7 8	18 —	19 —	Sáran
15 —	15 8	...	...	9 12	10 —	13 4	14 —	6 4	6 8	16 —	17 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...		8 15	9 —	12 12	12 15	7 —	7 1	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
13 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 4	11 12	13 —	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Gaya
14 —	15 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	17 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	19 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Mánbhum
17 —	18 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 12	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 13	4 13	...	7 5	7 14	18 —	18 9	Palámau
14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	13 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	18 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	19 —	20 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	...	...	5 14	6 15	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	7 4 and 10 8	7 2 and 10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 —	17 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 —	13 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	13 —	12 7	8 15	8 15	13 9	13 9	6 8	6 8	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 5	13 2	15 11	7 1	7 6	17 —	17 2	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 5	13 5	14 5	6 14	6 14	15 6	18 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	13 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	13 —	12 —	6 12	6 12	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	8 6	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	16 —	16 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
15 8	15 —	14 —	15 —	9 —	9 12	14 —	12 —	6 12	7 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	7 14	...	...	...	8 14	...	13 8	...	6 4	...	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	15 4	14 12	9 4	9 4	18 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 14	15 2	15 14	6 14	7 3	21 5	21 5	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	...	9 8	...	14 —	...	7 8	...	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	12 8	15 —	6 —	6 12	22 8	22 12	Meerut
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	14 —	15 —	7 —	7 8	22 —	22 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	13 —	15 —	6 8	6 —	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	11 12	13 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 6	13 —	7 13	7 13	16 14	16 4	Ballia
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	7 4	7 4	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 7	12 11	13 2	7 1	7 10	16 —	17 8	Gorakhpur
...	...	9 1	...	9 4	9 —	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 8	9 8	11 —	11 8	3 —	2 12	9 4	9 4	15 —	...	14 4	16 —
Budaun	8 4	9 2	10 4	10 6	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 10	17 8	14 4	15 —	13 8
Pilibhit	8 12	9 2	12 —	12 4	4 8	4 —	6 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bareli	8 2	8 12	11 4	13 —	3 12	3 12	8 4	8 12	15 8	...	14 6	15 8
Moradabad	8 —	8 12	9 4	10 4	3 2	3 2	7 12	7 12	12 4	13 2	13 2	14 12
Bijnor	8 —	8 8	10 2	11 4	3 8	3 8	8 9	8 4	...	...	11 4	12 8
Muzaffarnagar	8 8	9 5	9 14	12 2	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	...	...	12 1	12 6
Saháranpur	8 —	8 8	12 4	12 12	3 8	3 8	7 7	8 4	...	...	11 11	...
Dehra-Dun*	...	8 9	...	13 —	...	3 —	...	8 —	...	8 —	...	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal*	...	7 8	...	9 —	...	2 12	...	6 —	...	8 —	...	7 —
Almora	9 8	9 6	12 —	12 —	3 4	3 3	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 4	9 —	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	13 8	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 12	9 —	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 8	8 12	10 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 8	16 —	...	14 —	14 —
Unao	7 10	8 2	10 8	9 8	5 12	5 8	8 8	8 8	15 12	...	14 12	13 —
Lucknow	7 12	8 8	11 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	14 —	15 8	14 —	16 —
Hardoi	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	15 8	16 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	8 12	9 8	10 4	11 8	...	...	9 0	7 —	13 8	...	12 8	...
Barabanki	8 15	9 13	11 14	12 —	4 8	4 8	8 12	9 1	17 4	12 3	15 5	11 12
Gonda	7 12	9 8	10 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	14 —
Bahraich	8 —	9 8	9 4	13 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	15 4	...	15 4	...
Sitapur	8 2	9 4	11 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	14 8	10 —	14 —	16 —
Kheri	8 4	9 8	11 8	11 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	14 4	16 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 7½	9 4½	17 1	16 11¼	5 15	5 15	6 10¾	6 10¾	18 10	18 6½	10 12	10 6½
Ajmer*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishangarh	7 4	7 12	11 8	11 8	2 8	2 8	3 —	3 —	12 —	13 —	11 8	11 8
Tonk	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	9 8	10 —	9 8
Jaipur	7 1	7 14	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	12 13	11 8	12 9	12 —
Karauli	8 2	8 2	13 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	8 2	7 8	15 10	...	15 —	15 —
Dholpur	8 4½	8 12	10 1	10 12	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	16 15	12 4½	15 4½	16 11½
Bharatpur	7 10	8 8	11 3	11 —	4 7	4 —	4 13½	4 4	15 8	11 8	14 2	14 6
Alwar	8 7½	8 8½	12 2½	11 15½	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	16 5	13 9	13 10¼	13 8¾
Nasirabad	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	11 8	11 —
Western—												
Bikaner	7 —	7 12	11 8	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	6 10	7 11	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 1	5 8	10 7	11 —	9 6	9 5
Jodhpur	7 5 and 8 —	7 12 and 8 8	13 —	12 14	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 3	10 2 and 12 4	10 4 and 12 —
Central India—												
Indore	8 4	8 4	12 —	12 —	7 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	18 —	13 —	12 —
Nimach	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	...
Gwalior*	...	8 4	...	...	...*	4 8	...	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 —	9 8	12 —	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12
Ferozpur	8 4	9 4	12 8	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	...
Central—												
Lahore	8 4	9 4	13 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	7 8	...	14 —	10 —	11 —
Gujranwala	8 12	10 2	15 8	16 8	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	9 12	10 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 —
Jhelam	10 —	10 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 8

* Return not received

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	18 —	...	9 12	9 12	15 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	15 —	16 15	9 12	10 2	17 8	16 8	6 10	6 6	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 3	14 10	17 13	6 12	7 10	20 8	20 8	Bareli
...	...	16 4	14—3	9 4	10 2	13 14	16 12	5 12	6 4	20 12	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	...	...	5 10	5 10	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 10	14 12	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 13	12 12	..	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
...	10 —	...	...	...	9 4	...	16 —	...	7 —	...	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	8 —	...	5 —	...	12 —	Naini Tal
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
14 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	12 —	8 —	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 12	14 12	14 —	6 12	6 12	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	15 —	16 —	7 4	7 12	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	18 8	18 8	9 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	7 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 8	12 8	8 12	8 12	12 12	13 —	7 —	6 12	18 8	18 12	Fyzabad
15 11	15 5	12 5	13 10	8 9	9 1	15 8	14 2	6 8	7 2½	19 4	19 4	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 4	13 —	16 —	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	14 4	17 8	7 —	7 4	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
15 8	16 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	17 —	7 —	7 4	18 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	11 2	11 —	10 12	10 6¼	20 8	20 12½	6 5	6 5	18 5½	18 5½	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	24 —	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 —	9 8	...	...	20 —	17 —	Tonk
...	12 9	7 1	7 —	8 11 and 9 3	9 11 and 10 3	13 6	12 9	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	15 —	8 12	9 6	15 10	15 10	...	...	20 —	20 —	Karauli
...	...	10 —	10 12	9 4	9 9½	...	...	6 4	6 4	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	8 14	14 10	14 10	9 8	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 15	10 9½	14 —	13 10	11 8	11 8	25 2	25 2	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 11	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	18 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	...	15 —	...	9 4	...	...	...	7 —	...	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	11 8	...	6 —	6 4	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	13 —	9 12	11 4	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 8	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 4	12 —	13 4	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 8	16 —	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon*	...	8 4	...	11 12	...	...	...	5 —	...	10 8	...	11 4
Delhi	7 8	8 4	11 8	11 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	12 —
Rohtak	7 8	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	12 8	12 —
Karnál	7 12	8 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	10 8	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 12	9 12	11 4	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 12	7 12	7 12
Ludhiána	7 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 8	9 8	10 —
Jullundur	8 8	9 8	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	9 —	9 —
Hoshiárpur	8 12	9 12	13 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	9 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 12	10 —	13 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	13 —	14 8	10 8	11 —
Siálkot	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	7 8	8 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 6	9 —	7 8	7 1
Kángra	11 8	11 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	9 4	10 4	15 —	16 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	15 8	16 —	10 13	12 12
Attock	10 —	11 8	16 —	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 8	11 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	8 14	10 —	14 4	15 —	...	...	6 11	7 4	...	13 —	11 8	12 —
Jhang	8 10	9 8	15 4	15 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	8 4	9 8	13 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Multan	8 12	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 8	19 —	10 12	11 —
Montgomery	8 4	9 12	12 14	13 —	...	...	6 10	7 —	...	10 —	11 —	11 —
Muzaffargarh	8 4	9 8	11 8	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	12 —	10 —	11 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 12	9 12	13 2	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 2	14 —	12 —	13 8
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	9 2	9 10	16 6	16 14	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	10 —
Pesháwar	9 12	10 —	17 —	18 —	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 13	20 —	20 —	10 —	11 —
Kohát	9 9	11 3	14 10	14 10	4 1	4 4	8 7	8 7	15 8	15 5	13 6	14 —
Bannu	10 15	12 3	16 1	17 8	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 13	17 8	20 —	12 3	14 —
Dera Ismael Khan	9 6	9 6	13 10	14 2	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	14 8	15 5	11 4	11 8
Tochi	11 4	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	8 15	8 14	10 9	10 1	3 6	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 8	13 —	11 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	6 8	7 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	11 8
Shikárpur	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	14 —
Quetta	9 4 to 9 7	9 8 to 10 2	11 2	11 14	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	13 1	13 6	9 6	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 6	7 14	10 9	10 9	...	8 12
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	8 7	...	7 15	7 15
Alibág	6 5	6 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 3	9 3	8 10	8 10
Thanna	6 13	7 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 10	11 10	9 8	9 8
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 5	6 14	7 13	7 5	14 4	14 11	11 1	11 1
Belgaum	8 11	8 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 —	11 6	11 6
Satara	6 6	6 6	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 7	6 7	11 5	11 6	10 11	10 11
Sholapur	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	16 3	16 3	15 12	15 12
Bijapur	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 8	7 8	15 12	14 14	13 14	15 10
Poona	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 12	5 2	6 15	6 5	13 1	13 1	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	16 8	17 3	14 —	14 —
Násik	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	16 —	13 8	12 15	12 —
Jalgaon	7 11	7 15	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 3	6 8	15 3	15 1	12 14	12 10
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 11	7 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	9 8
Kaira	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —
Baroda	7 4	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 —
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 —	11 —	10 —
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	10 8
Disa	6 4	7 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	...	...	10 12	10 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	11 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 12	8 5	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 14	6 14	16 8	14 7	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 2	9 2	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 1	7 —	...	...	...	...
Betul	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 —	6 13	6 4	5 5	12 15	12 5	...	...
Chhindwara	8 2	8 12	...	...	5 10	6 4	8 9	7 14	10 11	10 11	...	...
Nagpur	8 5	8 4	...	...	5 14	5 3	9 2	9 2	12 11	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 2	5 1	7 11	7 11	13 2	13 1	...	...

* Return not received

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Rakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
...	...	...	...	...	10 —	...	10 8	...	6 —	...	20 —	*South-eastern*— Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 —	14 8	6 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 2	11 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	20 8	20 —	Karnál
12 12	12 12	9 12	9 12	10 4	9 12	12 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	*Submontane*— Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 4	11 —	12 —	15 —	6 8	6 —	25 —	24 8	Ludhiána
...	...	11 —	11 8	9 8	10 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	11 4	12 12	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	11 —	10 —	14 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	11 8	12 —	9 12	10 10	11 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 —	12 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
...	...	...	...	8 5	9 —	10 12	11 8	5 8	5 8	17 4	18 —	*Hills*— Simla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	Kángra
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 8	11 8	12 12	6 —	6 —	27 —	27 —	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	12 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
...	...	...	...	10 14	12 —	...	16 —	6 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	*Western*— Sháhpur
18 —	18 —	16 —	17 —	10 8	11 8	14 4	14 8	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 4	11 —	...	6 —	...	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 4	11 4	11 12	12 8	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 10	12 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	9 12	11 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 12	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	9 6	10 11	12 8	12 8	...	...	21 8	21 8	Hazára
...	...	13 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	5 14	6 8	26 —	26 —	Peshawar
...	...	15 —	15 —	11 —	12 —	12 12	13 6	...	...	26 13	26 13	Kohát
...	...	...	...	12 10	13 12	15 —	16 9	...	...	28 7	25 15	Bannu
...	...	...	...	12 3	13 2	9 —	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	18 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	19 4	19 4	Malakand
...	...	...	...	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Párkar (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 4	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	8 14 to 9 0	9 2 to 9 7	11 4	11 7	4 7½ to 5 —	4 8 to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 10	7 2	...	...	6 3	5 11	20 10	16 14	*Konkan*— Kárwar
10 9	10 9	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 2	8 2	...	...	7 13	8 2	...	...	6 1	6 6	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 1	6 8	22 4	22 4	Thanna
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 14	4 14	17 1	17 7	*Deccan and Karnátak*— Dharwar
15 9	15 —	...	...	7 13	8 5	...	...	5 12	5 5	19 8	19 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 13	6 13	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 3	5 3	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 9	6 9	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	19 2	19 2	Poona
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 5	6 5	18 12	18 12	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan*— Ahmadnagar
14 9	14 9	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 6	19 6	Násik
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 11	17 11	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 15	6 8	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
...	...	...	...	8 1	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 13	26 13	*Gujarat*— Surat
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	23 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	24 —	24 —	Disa
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	*Kathiawar*— Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 5	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 10	15 12	*Western*— Nimar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 2	...	...	7 6	6 5	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 11	6 10	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	7 2	8 5	...	...	6 2	6 2	14 —	14 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—												
continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	14 —	...	...	...
Saugor	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	...	...
Damoh	8 5	8 12	...	...	7 2	7 10	8 2	8 10	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 —	8 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 —	12 8	12 —	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 —	9 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	10 15	8 3	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 4	8 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 5	8 4	14 4	13 11	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 11	14 7	15 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 9	9 2	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 2	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	18 5	18 5	...	...
Akola	7 6	7 6	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 1	6 1	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amráoti	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 15	5 15	8 11	8 6	15 —	14 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 —	8 8	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	7 1	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 7	5 14	9 5	10 5	4 11	4 1	8 —	8 2	12 14	12 11	12 1	11 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 10	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 4
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	5 12	12 9	12 3	9 9	9 4
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 13	13 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	14 9	14 1	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 4	13 5	13 9	16 6	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 4	16 8	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	14 14	14 14
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	13 14	14 2	13 4	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 7	13 8	13 —	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 5	12 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	11 10	11 10
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 11	14 8	14 8	11 5	11 15
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 12	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 3	6 9	...	...	5 1	4 5	5 9	5 1	10 3	9 12	8 15	8 15

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, cmola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	6 8	14 —	16 12	Saugor
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 13	5 5	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	15 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	6 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	14 4	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 13	13 13	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 6	...	...	6 6	6 11	13 11	13 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 15	7 6	14 10	14 10	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 12	Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 8	14 8	14 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 8	...	...	8 8	7 11	12 —	18 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
15 5	14 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 13	10 6	14 —	13 13	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	12 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	20 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	12 —	Nilgiris
12 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 8	Salem
												Central—
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
15 9	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Ganjam
15 6	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 3	27 10	Madras
10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	27 3	Chingleput
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	N. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 5	Tanjore
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	23 4	Tinnevelly
12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 —	18 —	Mysore
12 —	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
14 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	**Coorg**— Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 3	7 7	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

NOTE.—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnights from the second half of August, to the second half of October 1914, will be published in the Gazette in January next.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

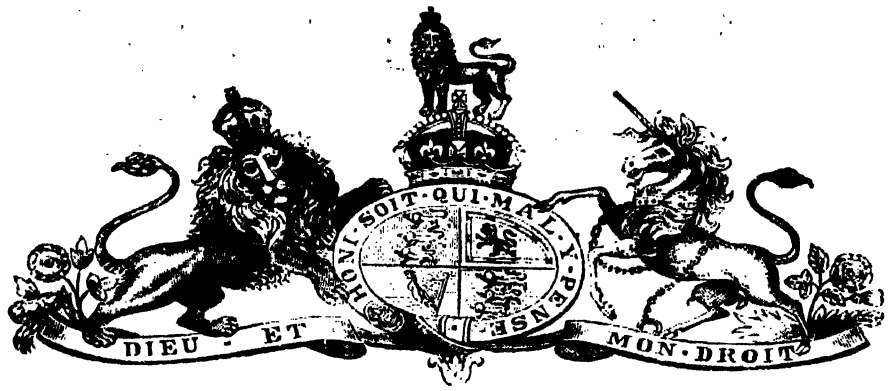
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, December 16, 1914

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.} DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	2093—2267
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2743—2774
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	105—107

	Pages
SUPPLEMENT No. 51.	
Wholesale and Retail Prices in the first half of November 1914 (Previous halves not received)	2283—2301
Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 17th December 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period	2303—2304
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 12th December 1914	2305—2306
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during week ending the 12th December 1914	2307—2310
Home Department Resolution.—Instructions with regard to Certificates of Identity	2311—2312
Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	2313—2315

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

No. 58.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Major-General William Riddell Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 59.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Colonel Benjamin Holloway, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Major-General William Riddell Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 12th December 1914.

No. 1976.—Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 19th September 1914.

MEDICAL.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 865-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Entrican, M.D., M.Ch., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Major H. A. Williams, M.B., B.A.O., D.S.O., I.M.S.
Captain R. Kelsall, M.B., I.M.S.
Captain L. A. H. Lack, M.B., I.M.S.

The 18th December 1914.

No. 920-C.—In modification of the Home Department Notification no. 478-C., dated the 25th November 1914, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gould, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), is appointed to be Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service, substantively *pro tempore* during the absence of Brevet-Colonel B. G. Seton, V.H.S., I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 911-C.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. S. R. Mayers, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following reversions in the Port Blair Commission will take effect from the 19th February 1914 :—

Mr. E. H. Thirkell-White, officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to be 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. H. Tayler, officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to be 4th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. A. L. F. Evans, officiating 4th Assistant Superintendent, to be 5th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. C. O'D. Hervey, officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, to be 6th Assistant Superintendent.

Mirza Aslam Beg, officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to be 7th Assistant Superintendent.

PUBLIC.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 888-C.—The following Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain, relating to the importation of dogs into that country, is published for general information, in supersession of the Home Department notification no. 463, dated the 11th February 1902 :

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 23RD OCTOBER 1914.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1914.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Restriction on Importation of Dogs.

1.—(1) An imported dog, that is to say, a dog brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain unless its landing is authorised by a licence of the Board previously obtained, and when landed it shall be subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the conditions inserted in any licence authorising its landing.

(2) The provisions of this Order shall also apply to a dog taken from Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man into any port in any country (except Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man), as if the animal were an imported animal, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board that the animal has not been landed in that country and that while on board it has not been allowed to come in contact with any dog or other canine animal from that country, and unless the landing of the animal in Great Britain is authorised by a licence of the Board previously obtained.

Detention and Isolation of Imported Dogs.

2.—(1) An imported dog shall, for a period of four calendar months after its landing, be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, and such premises are in this Order referred to as the "place of detention."

(2) During the said period the dog shall not be moved from the place of detention except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a licence of the Board authorising such movement.

(3) This Article shall apply to (*a*) an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to a *bonâ fide* performing dog, or (*b*) an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours after its landing, only so far as its provisions are applied by way of conditions inserted in the licence authorising the landing of the dog.

Conditions of Licence.

3. The Board may insert in any licence granted by them under this Order authorising the landing of an imported dog such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the following purposes :

(i) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog so far as the same is not prescribed and regulated by this Order ;

(ii) for prescribing the person by whom and the premises on which the dog shall be detained and isolated ;

(iii) for regulating the movement of the dog to the place of detention, or vessel for exportation, and for prohibiting or regulating its movement during a period of four calendar months after its landing, or until its exportation, as the case may be ;

(iv) for prescribing the confinement of the dog in a suitable hamper, crate, box, or other receptacle during the movement of the dog by railway, or along a highway or thoroughfare ;

(v) for prescribing the mode of isolation of the dog ;

(vi) for prescribing the muzzling of the dog;

(vii) for prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of the dog, or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention, or isolation of the dog and the persons by whom and to whom the notice is to be given ; and

(viii) for prescribing the production of a licence for inspection by an officer of the Board, or police constable, or officer of Customs and Excise.

Notice of Detention in case of Illegal Landing.

4.—(1) Where an Inspector or other Officer of the Board, or of a Local Authority, has reason to believe that a dog has been landed in contravention of this Order or of any Order hereby revoked, he may give notice to the owner or person in charge of the dog requiring that, within a time specified in such notice, the dog shall be moved (*a*) to a vessel for exportation, or (*b*) to a place of detention for the purpose of detention and isolation in accordance with the provisions of such notice.

(2) Such provisions may be inserted in the notice as the Board may think necessary or desirable for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding Article.

(3) The operation of a notice under this Article may be terminated by notice to that effect given by an Inspector or other Officer of the Board or of the Local Authority to the owner or person in charge of the dog, on proof to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Officer that the dog was not landed in contravention of the said Orders, or that four calendar months have expired since its landing.

(4) If that owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Withdrawal of Licence in cases of Default.

5.—(1) If an imported dog is not detained and isolated in conformity with the provisions

of this Order or of the conditions or provisions of a Licence or Notice issued thereunder, the Board, or an Inspector or other Officer of the Board, may give notice to such owner or person in charge, requiring him to move the dog to a vessel for exportation within a time specified in such notice.

(2) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Seizure of Dogs in case of Default.

6.—(1) If an imported dog is not detained and isolated as required by this Order or by the conditions or provisions of any licence or notice thereunder, an Inspector of the Board may seize the dog, and thereupon the Board shall detain and isolate it at the place of detention specified in the licence or notice, or any other place of detention selected by them, in accordance with the requirements of this Order or the said conditions or provisions, at the expense of the owner of the dog.

(2) If the owner of the dog does not, within ten days after the expiration of the period of detention specified in this Order or in the licence or notice, claim the said dog from the Board and pay to them their expenses of detaining and isolating the dog, the Board may destroy or otherwise dispose of the dog as they think expedient.

Re-landing prohibited of Imported Dogs moved to Vessels for Exportation.

7. An imported dog which has been moved to a vessel for exportation in accordance with a licence or notice under this Order shall not be re-landed in Great Britain without a licence of the Board authorising such landing.

Regulation of Transhipment of Imported Dogs.

8. An imported dog shall not be transhipped in a port in Great Britain except with the written permission of an officer of the Board or of an officer of Customs and Excise.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

9.—(1) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods, the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2) The dog in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Detention of Dogs on Vessels in Port.

10.—(1) Every dog to which this Article applies shall at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be—

(*a*) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle, so contracted as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water; or

(*b*) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which the dog cannot escape.

(2) If any dog to which this Article applies shall die, or be lost from a vessel, in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the dog shall forthwith give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall apply to every imported dog which is not accompanied by a licence issued by the Board authorising the landing of such dog in Great Britain.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

11. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section forty-three (*Police*);

Section forty-four (*General Administrative Provisions*);

Section fifty-six (*Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful landing or shipping*);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

12. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

13. (1) If a dog is landed or transhipped in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed or transhipped, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or transhipment, and the person landing or transhipping the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed or transhipped in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the

owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If a dog is not secured, muzzled, or confined as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the master of any vessel on board which the dog is or has been carried to Great Britain, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person with a view unlawfully to evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If the owner or person in charge of a dog fails to give, produce, or do any notice, licence, or thing which by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a licence or notice thereunder, he is required to give, produce, or do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order; Existing Licences.

14.—(1) The Importation of Dogs Order of 1901 is hereby revoked.

(2) A licence granted or notice given under the Order hereby revoked shall have effect as if it had been granted or given under this Order, and may be enforced accordingly; but any such licence or notice shall, as from the commencement of this Order, be read and have effect as if the period of detention referred to therein were four calendar months instead of six calendar months.

Interpretation.

15. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Board" means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

16. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the Importation of Dogs Order of 1914.

In witness whereof, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal, this twenty-third day of October, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

L. S.

Sydney Olivier,
Secretary.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th December 1914.

No. 1091-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1047-W., dated the 11th December 1914, the following papers are published for general information :—

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Correspondence and Statements in Parliament, together with an Introductory Narrative of Events.

INTRODUCTORY NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

(1)

On the 28rd June, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the Emperor of Austria, Heir to the Throne, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, left Vienna to attend Army manœuvres in the Province of Bosnia On Sunday, the 28th, he visited Sarajevo, the Capital of the province, and made a progress through the town accompanied by his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg While passing through the streets their automobile was fired on by an assassin. Both the Archduke and Duchess were killed.

No crime has ever aroused deeper or more general horror throughout Europe; none has ever been less justified. Sympathy for Austria was universal. Both the Governments and the public opinion of Europe were ready to support her in any measures, however severe, which she might think it necessary to take for the punishment of the murderer and his accomplices.

It immediately appeared, from the reports of our representatives abroad, that the press and public opinion of Austria-Hungary attributed much of the responsibility for the crime to the Servian Government, which was said to have encouraged a revolutionary movement amongst the Serb populations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

That there had for many years been a strong Serb nationalist movement in these two provinces there is no doubt. This movement in an earlier form had swept the provinces, then part of the Turkish Empire, into the insurrection against the Turkish Government in the seventies of last century, culminating in the war of 1877-78 between Russia and Turkey. It had continued when Austria took over the administration of the provinces under the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. Austria then pledged her word to Turkey that her occupation should not "detract from the rights of sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan over these provinces." Forty years later, however in 1908, she suddenly proclaimed their annexation to her Empire. On the 7th October of that year, the annexation was celebrated in Sarajevo by the firing of salutes and ringing of cathedral bells, amid scenes of official rejoicing and popular apathy. Servian nationalist feeling immediately asserted itself, and the Servian Government protested to the Powers against the annexation as a "deep injury done to the feelings, interests, and rights of the Servian people." Servia's attitude, coupled with the resentment felt by Russia and certain other Great Powers, nearly brought about a European war: but after six months of extreme tension she was induced to make a declaration abandoning her protest and promising to live on good terms with Austria. Her nationalist aspirations still continued, however, and were strengthened by her successes in the Balkan wars of 1912-13—successes which were compromised by Austria's opposition to her territorial expansion. As Servia grew, Austrian suspicion of her designs deepened.

(2)

In the light of this history the storm of anti-Servian feeling which swept Austria-Hungary after the Sarajevo murders is easily understood. It was a feeling based on patriotism and loyalty. Europe was disposed to excuse its exaggerations and to sympathise with its motives.

But the dangers to European peace which it involved were immediately evident from the reports which reached the Government in London. Anti-Serb riots took place at Sarajevo and Agram. The members of the Serb party in the Provincial Council of Croatia were assailed by their colleagues with cries of "Servian assassins." Mobs in Vienna threatened the Servian Legation. The Austrian press, almost without exception, used the most unbridled language, and called for the condign punishment of Servia. There were signs that the popular resentment was shared, and perhaps encouraged, by the Austrian Government. Both the British and also the German Government knew that the peace might be disturbed.

In view of these reports, it naturally became incumbent on disinterested Powers to exercise what influence they possessed in a direction which would reconcile justice with peace. Unfortunately, though the attitude of public opinion in Austria, and to a less degree, also in Germany, was plain, the intentions of the Austrian Government remained almost equally obscure. The Austrian Foreign Office maintained an attitude of reticence towards the British and Russian Ambassadors. On the 7th July the Government were careful to make a public announcement that a joint meeting of the Cabinets of Austria and Hungary, which had just taken place, was only concerned with the question of domestic measures to repress the Pan-Serb propaganda in Bosnia. On the 8th July the Minister-President of Hungary made, on the whole, a pacific speech in the Hungarian Parliament, defending the loyalty of the majority of the Serb subjects of the Empire. On the 11th July the Servian Minister at Vienna had no reason to anticipate a threatening communication from the Austrian Government, and as late as the 22nd July, the day before the Austrian ultimatum was delivered at Belgrade, the Minister-President of Hungary stated in Parliament that the situation did not warrant the opinion that a serious turn of events was necessary or even probable.

His Majesty's Government had therefore largely to fall back on conjecture. It was known that the situation might become serious, but it was also known that Servia had made professions of readiness to accept any demands compatible with the sovereignty of an independent State. It was known that the opinion of the Russian and French—and also of the German—Governments was that the Servian Government was not itself to blame for the crime, but that Servia must be ready to investigate and put an end to the propaganda which had apparently led to it, and which was said to have originated in part on Servian soil. Sir E. Grey advised Servia to show herself moderate and conciliatory. He promised the German Ambassador to use his influence with the Russian Government in the same direction. More could not be done, for no actual evidence had yet been furnished that Servian territory had in fact been made the base for revolutionary operations. It was only known that a court-martial had been set up at Sarajevo, the proceedings before which were secret. The Servian Government stated that they were only waiting for the Austrian Government to communicate the evidence thus collected before setting their own investigations on foot. The Servian Government also stated that both the assassins implicated were Austrian subjects, and that on a previous occasion the Austrian Government had informed the Servian Government, in reply to enquiries, that one of these men was harmless and was under their protection. It was remembered that Austria had tried on previous occasions to fasten guilt on the Servian

Government by means of police evidence brought forward in Austrian courts, and had failed. It was therefore assumed on all sides that, before Austria took any action, she would disclose to the public her case against Servia. When Sir E. Grey said this to the German Ambassador on the 20th July, the latter replied that he certainly assumed that Austria would act upon some case that would be known; but, as a matter of fact, His Majesty's Government did not receive any statement of the evidence on which Austria had founded her ultimatum till the 7th August.

It was, therefore, necessary to wait. The situation was as clear as it could be made till Austria would consent to throw off her reticence. There was nothing doubtful in the general international situation, no incalculable element which Austria could not take into full consideration. Whatever she did, she would know accurately the consequences of her action. The Triple Alliance and the Triple *Entente* remained as they had always been. We had been quite recently assured that no new secret element had been introduced into the former, and Sir E. Grey had stated emphatically in Parliament on the 11th June that the latter had remained unchanged so far as we were concerned. Russia's interest in the Balkans was well known. As late as the 23rd May the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had reaffirmed in the Duma the policy of the "Balkans for the Balkans," and it was known that any attack on a Balkan State by any great European Power would be regarded as a menace to that policy. If Servia was, as the Austrian Ambassador said to Sir E. Grey on the 29th July, "regarded as being in the Austrian sphere of influence"; if Servia was to be humiliated; then assuredly Russia could not remain indifferent. It was not a question of the policy of Russian statesmen at St. Petersburgh, but of the deep hereditary feeling for the Balkan populations bred in the Russian people by more than two centuries of development. These things had been, as Sir E. Grey said to Parliament in March 1913, in discussing the Balkan war, "a commonplace in European diplomacy in the past." They were the facts of the European situation, the products of years of development, tested and retested during the last decade. Patient work might change them, but the product of years could not be pushed aside in a day.

(3)

Yet two days were as much as Austria decided to allow for the task. On the 23rd July she showed her hand. She delivered an ultimatum at Belgrade and required an answer in forty-eight hours. She made ten demands, directed towards the elimination from Servian national life of everything which was hostile to Austria. These demands involved the suppression of newspapers and literature, the suppression of nationalist societies, a reorganisation of the Government schools, the dismissal of officers from the army, the participation of Austrian officials in judicial proceedings in Servia, the arrest of two specified men, the prevention of all traffic in arms across the frontier, a full explanation of anti-Austrian utterances, and immediate notification of the enforcement of these measures. In addition, the Servian Government was to publish on the front page of the "Official Journal" a prescribed statement, which amounted to a full recantation of her alleged errors, and a promise of amendment. A very brief summary was annexed to the ultimatum, giving the bare findings of the secret trial at Sarajevo, with no corroborative evidence. No independent nation had ever been called on to accept a greater humiliation.

Between the delivery of this ultimatum and the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany there was an interval of only twelve days. In the whirl of negotiations which now followed, there was no time to draw breath and ponder. At the outset, therefore, it may be well to explain definitely the British attitude towards the Austrian ultimatum.

Austria was under provocation. She had to complain of a dangerous popular movement against her government. What evidence she might have against the Servian Government no one in Europe then knew. Great Britain had no interest in the Balkans, except one. She desired the consolidation and progressive government of the Balkan States; she desired, in the words recently used by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs before the Duma, that "the Balkan Governments should recognise that, in the matter of strengthening a State, the acquisition of territory is insufficient; the devotion and confidence of the new citizens must be enlisted." The dispute between Austria and Servia did not necessarily affect that interest; it was a dispute between two Governments with which Great Britain had nothing to do. Sir E. Grey, therefore, consistently stated that he had no concern in that dispute; that he had no title to intervene between Austria and Servia; that he would express no opinion on the merits of the ultimatum. But there was the other side. If the dispute affected the interests of Russia, then the peace of Europe was at stake; and from the first, Sir E. Grey told the Austrian Government that he did not see how Russia, interested as she was in Servia, could take any but a most serious view of such a formidable document as the ultimatum. The peace of Europe must be maintained, and it could only be maintained, as Mr. Asquith had said to Parliament in March 1913, in discussing the Balkan crisis, by a "spirit of forbearance, patience, and self-sacrifice,"—by a "loyal spirit of give and take on the part of the Great Powers directly concerned." It was as the agent of this spirit of conciliation alone that Great Britain intervened in the European crisis.

(4)

On the 23rd July the Austrian Ambassador told Sir E. Grey that an ultimatum was being handed to Servia. For the first time Sir E. Grey heard that "there would be something in the nature of a time limit." He immediately expressed his grave alarm. Next morning the text of the ultimatum was handed to him, and he learnt that the time limit was forty-eight

hours. He confessed to the German Ambassador that, as no time had been left for deliberation, he felt helpless. There was no time to advise Russia or to influence Servia.

At this critical moment everything depended on Germany. As the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs said a little later, "the key of the situation was to be found in Berlin." What was Germany's attitude? Privately the German Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his doubts as to the ultimatum; officially, the German Government called it "equitable and moderate," and said that they "desired urgently the localisation of the conflict." Everyone desired that, but it was no time for phrases. The same morning the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had summoned the French and British Ambassadors in St. Petersburgh, had said that Austria's step meant imminent war, and had asked for the support of Great Britain and France. The French Ambassador had pledged the support of France, as was well known to be inevitable under the terms of her alliance. The next morning the Russian Government stated publicly that Russia could not remain indifferent to the Austro-Servian conflict. The next evening troops in Vienna had to be called out to guard the Russian Embassy from hostile crowds. "Localisation" was a good phrase, but we had to deal with facts. Austria had surprised Europe, and with surprise had come universal alarm.

During these forty-eight hours Great Britain made three attempts at peace. Before all things, the time-limit of the ultimatum had to be extended. Great Britain and Russia urged this at Vienna. Great Britain urged Germany to join in pressing the Austrian Government. All that Berlin consented to do was to "pass on" the message to Vienna.

Secondly, Sir E. Grey urged that Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy should work together at Vienna and St. Petersburgh in favour of conciliation. Italy assented; France assented; Russia declared herself ready; Germany said she had no objection, "if relations between Austria and Russia became threatening."

Thirdly, the Russian, French, and British representatives at Belgrade were instructed to advise Servia to go as far as possible to meet Austria.

But it was too late. The time-limit, which Austria would not extend, had expired; and after all Servia did not need advice. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th, she returned to Austria a reply which amounted to an acceptance of all Austria's demands, subject on certain points to the delays necessary for passing new laws and amending her Constitution, and subject to an explanation by Austria-Hungary of her precise wishes with regard to the participation of Austro-Hungarian officials in Servian judicial proceedings. The reply went far beyond anything which any Power—Germany not excepted—had ever thought probable. But the same day the British Ambassador at Vienna reported that the tone of the Austrian press left the impression that a settlement was not desired, and he later reported that the impression left on his mind was that the Austrian note was so drawn up as to make war inevitable. In spite of the conciliatory nature of Servia's reply the Austrian Minister left Belgrade the same evening, and Servia ordered a general mobilisation.

But an outline of the Servian reply had been communicated to Sir E. Grey an hour or two before it was delivered. He immediately expressed to Germany the hope that she would urge Austria to accept it. Berlin again contented itself with "passing on" the expression of Sir E. Grey's hope to Vienna through the German Ambassador there. The fate of the message so passed on may be guessed from the fact that the German Ambassador told the British Ambassador directly afterwards that Servia had only made a pretence of giving way, and that her concessions were all a sham.

(5)

During the next four days, 26th to 29th July, there was only one question before Europe—how could Russia and Austria be brought to an agreement? It was evident that Russia did not believe that Austria would, or could, stop short of the absolute ruin of the Servian State, if she once actually attacked it. Here again, the question was not merely one of Government policy; the popular sentiment of two great nations was involved. Austria indeed professed, no doubt with perfect honesty, that she would take no territory from Servia. But the Austrian Ministers were being borne along on a wave of violent popular enthusiasm. They said themselves that they would be swept from power if they did not follow the popular desire for a conflict with Servia. Would this popular enthusiasm be content with any mere punitive expedition against the enemy? Surely not. Russia, therefore, openly said that she would have to intervene if Servia were attacked; but she promised Austria on the 27th that she would use all her influence at Belgrade to induce the Servian Government to give satisfaction to Austria, and only asked Austria to delay hostilities in order to give time for deliberation. Austria refused, saying it was too late. She declared war on Servia on the 28th. Russia ordered a partial mobilisation on the 29th.

But meanwhile Sir Edward Grey has proposed that the German, Italian, and French Ambassadors should meet him in London, to discuss the best means towards a settlement. Italy and France at once accepted; Russia said she was ready to stand aside; but Germany refused. She did not like what she called "a court of arbitration," and proposed instead direct negotiations between Russia and Austria. These negotiations actually began, as we have seen in the last paragraph, but they were cut short by the Austrian declaration of war against Servia. Austria then apparently considered that the moment for such negotiations was passed. She had, moreover, refused to discuss the Servian reply in any way, and it was difficult to

see, after that refusal, what Russia could negotiate with her about. Russia therefore fell back on Sir E. Grey's proposal for a conference of Ambassadors in London, which she had originally expressed her readiness to accept. The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs urged Sir E. Grey to induce Germany to indicate in what way she would consent to work for a settlement.

This brings the narrative of events down to Wednesday, the 29th July. Russia was mobilising partially in her southern provinces. Austrian troops were bombarding Belgrade. But, on the other hand, better news was coming from Berlin. Up to the 28th at least, both Germany and Austria had seemed unwilling to admit that the situation was really serious; Russia, it was said, was unprepared, and France was in no condition to go to war. Germany had said, in reply to Sir E. Grey's repeated advances, that she did not like to make representations to Vienna for fear of stiffening Austria's attitude. But on the evening of the 28th the German Chancellor assured the British Ambassador that he was trying to mediate at Vienna and St. Petersburgh. On the strength of this assurance and similar assurances made by the German Ambassador in London on the 29th, Sir E. Grey telegraphed to Berlin once more, in accordance with the request of the Russian Government, urging the German Government, if they did not like the idea of the Ambassadors' conference in the form he had suggested it, to suggest any other form they pleased. "Mediation," he said, "was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would press the button in the interests of peace." The telegram was despatched at about 4 o'clock on the evening of the 29th.

(6)

This appeal was followed almost immediately by a strange response. About midnight a telegram arrived at the Foreign Office from His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin. The German Chancellor had sent for him late at night. He had asked if Great Britain would promise to remain neutral in a war, provided Germany did not touch Holland and took nothing from France but her colonies. He refused to give any undertaking that Germany would not invade Belgium, but he promised that, if Belgium remained passive, no territory would be taken from her.

Sir E. Grey's answer was a peremptory refusal, but he added an exhortation and an offer. The business of Europe was to work for peace. That was the only question with which Great Britain was concerned. If Germany would prove by her actions now that she desired peace, Great Britain would warmly welcome a future agreement with her whereby the whole weight of the two nations would be thrown permanently into the scale of peace in years to come.

For the next two days peace proposals and negotiations continued, some initiated and all supported by Great Britain. There remained a spark of hope. But from the British point of view the face of Europe henceforward was changed. On the 29th July the only conflict in progress had been on the frontiers of Servia and Austria; the only fear of further war had lain in the relations of Russia and Austria. Germany's declarations were pacific; Russia had said she desired nothing but a period of peace to allow for her internal development; France would not fight except to help her ally. There had seemed no insuperable difficulty in keeping the peace; it was only a question of allaying the mutual suspicions between Vienna and St. Petersburgh. But now a new element of danger had been introduced. Great Britain now knew that Germany was contemplating an attack on France. She knew more. The independence of the Low Countries had for centuries been considered as one of the strongest means of securing the peace of Europe. Their position and the natur of the country rendered them the natural battlefield of Northern Europe. If it was made impossible for a Great Power to invade them, war would become increasingly difficult and dangerous. With the growth of the idea of a fixed system of international law founded on treaties, the neutrality of Belgium had been devised as a permanent safeguard to this end. As such, it had been consecrated by two international treaties signed by all the Powers, and recognised by two generations of statesmen. Now, when the peace of Europe was our one object, it was found that Germany was preparing to tear out the main rivet of that peace.

Germany's position must be understood. She had fulfilled her treaty obligations in the past; her action now was not wanton. Belgium was of supreme military importance in a war with France; if such a war occurred, it would be one of life and death; Germany feared that, if she did not occupy Belgium, France might do so. In face of this suspicion, there was only one thing to do. The neutrality of Belgium had not been devised as a pretext for wars, but to prevent the outbreak of wars. The Powers must reaffirm Belgian neutrality in order to prevent the war now threatened. The British Government, therefore, on Friday, the 31st July, asked the German and French Governments for an engagement to respect Belgium's neutrality, and the Belgian Government for an engagement to uphold it. France gave the necessary engagement the same day; Belgium gave it the day after; Germany returned no reply. Henceforward there could be no doubt of German designs.

Meanwhile, on the 30th and 31st negotiations continued betwten Russia and Austria. On the 29th, Germany had suggested to Austria that she should stop as soon as her troops had occupied Belgrade. Late on the same night Russia offered to stop all military preparations, if Austria would recognise that the conflict with Servia had become a question of general European interest, and would eliminate from her ultimatum the points which involved a violation of

the sovereignty of Servia. As the result of this offer, Russia was able to inform His Majesty's Government on the 31st that Austria had at last agreed to do the very thing she had refused to do in the first days of the crisis, namely, to discuss the whole question of her ultimatum to Servia. Russia asked the British Government to assume the direction of these discussions. For a few hours there seemed to be a hope of peace.

(7)

At this moment, on Friday, the 31st, Germany suddenly despatched an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that she should countermand her mobilisation within twelve hours. Every allowance must be made for the natural nervousness which, as history has repeatedly shown, overtakes nations when mobilisation is under way. All that can be said is that, according to the information in the possession of His Majesty's Government, mobilisation had not at the time proceeded as far in Russia as in Germany, although general mobilisation was not publicly proclaimed in Germany till the next day, the 1st August. France also began to mobilise on that day. The German Secretary of State refused to discuss a last proposal from Sir E. Grey for joint action with Germany, France, and Italy until Russia's reply should be received, and in the afternoon the German Ambassador at St. Petersburgh presented a declaration of war. Yet on this same day, Saturday, the 1st, Russia assured Great Britain that she would on no account commence hostilities if the Germans did not cross the frontier and France declared that her troops would be kept 6 miles from her frontier so as to prevent a collision. This was the situation when very early on Sunday morning, the 2nd August, German troops invaded Luxemburg, a small independent State whose neutrality had been guaranteed by all the Powers with the same object as the similar guarantee of Belgium. The die was cast. War between Germany, Russia, and France had become inevitable.

Only one question now remained for this country. His Majesty's Government failed in their attempts to secure a general peace. Should they now remain neutral? The grounds on which that question was decided are clearly set forth in the statements of Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith in Parliament, which are contained in this volume, * and no additional explanations are needed here. But one fact may be emphasised. From the 24th July, when Russia first asked for British support, to the 2nd August, when a conditional promise of naval assistance was given to France, Sir E. Grey had consistently declined to give any promise of support to either of our present allies. He maintained that the position of Great Britain was that of a disinterested party whose influence for peace at Berlin and Vienna would be enhanced by the knowledge that we were not committed absolutely to either side in the existing dispute. He refused to believe that the best road to European peace lay through a show of force. We took no mobilisation measures except to keep our fleet assembled, and we confined ourselves to indicating clearly to Austria on the 27th July and to Germany on the 29th July, that we could not engage to remain neutral if a European conflagration took place. We give no pledge to our present allies, but to Germany we gave three times—on the 30th July, the 31st July, and the 1st August—a clear warning of the effect which would be produced on our attitude and on the sentiment of the British people by a violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

After Germany's declaration of war on Russia on the afternoon of the 1st, the Tsar telegraphed to His Majesty the King as follow: 'In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war.'' It is right to say that His Majesty's Government believe this to be a true statement of the attitude both of Russia and France throughout this crisis. On the other hand, with every wish to be fair and just it will be admitted that the response of Germany and Austria gave no evidence of a sincere desire to save the peace of Europe.

Foreign Office, September 28, 1914.

*See Part II.

PART I.

See Foreign and Political Department Notifications Nos. 503-W. and 684-W., dated respectively, the 2nd September and 15th October 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE * LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

PART II.

SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(1) STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 3, 1914.

LAST week I stated that we were working for peace not only for this country, but to preserve the peace of Europe. To-day events move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state with technical accuracy the actual state of affairs, but it is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany, at any rate, have declared war upon each other.

Before I proceed to state the position of His Majesty's Government, I would like to clear the ground so that, before I come to state to the House what our attitude is with regard to the present crisis, the House may know exactly under what obligations the Government is, or the House can be said to be, in coming to a decision on the matter. First of all let me say, very shortly, that we have consistently worked with a single mind, with all the earnestness in our power, to preserve peace. The House may be satisfied on that point. We have always done it. During these last years, as far as His Majesty's Government are concerned, we would have no difficulty in proving that we have done so. Throughout the Balkan crisis, by general admission, we worked for peace. The co-operation of the Great Powers of Europe was successful in working for peace in the Balkan crisis. It is true that some of the Powers had great difficulty in adjusting their points of view. It took much time and labour and discussion before they could settle their differences, but peace was secured, because peace was their main object, and they were willing to give time and trouble rather than accentuate differences rapidly.

In the present crisis, it has not been possible to secure the peace of Europe; because there has been little time, and there has been a disposition—at any rate in some quarters on which I will not dwell—to force thing rapidly to an issue, at any rate to the great risk of peace, and, as we now know, the result of that is that the policy of peace as far as the Great Powers generally are concerned, is in danger. I do not want to dwell on that, and to comment on it, and to say where the blame seems to us to lie, which Powers were most in favour of peace, which were most disposed to risk or endanger peace, because I would like the House to approach this crisis in which we are now from the point of view of British interests, British honour, and British obligations, free from all passion as to why peace has not been preserved.

We shall publish papers as soon as we can regarding what took place last week when we were working for peace; and when those papers are published I have no doubt that to every human being they will make it clear how strenuous and genuine and whole-hearted our efforts for peace were, and that they will enable people to form their own judgment as to what forces were at work which operated against peace.

I come first, now, to the question of British obligations. I have assured the House—and the Prime Minister has assurred the House more than once—that if any crisis such as this arose we should come before the House of Commons and be able to say to the House that it was free to decide what the British attitude should be, that we would have no secret engagement which we should spring upon the House, and tell the House that because we had entered into that engagement there was an obligation of honour upon the country. I will deal with that point to clear the ground first.

There has been in Europe two diplomatic groups, the Triple Alliance and what came to be called the Triple *Entente*, for some years past. The Triple *Entente* was not an alliance—it was a diplomatic group. The House will remember that in 1908 there was a crisis—also a Balkan crisis—originating in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Minister, M. Isvolsky, came to London, or happened to come to London, because his visit was planned before the crisis broke out. I told him definitely then, this being a Balkan crisis, a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion in this country would justify us in promising to give anything more than diplomatic support. More was never asked from us, more was never given, and more was never promised.

In this present crisis, up till yesterday, we have also given no promise of anything more than diplomatic support—up till yesterday no promise of more than diplomatic support. Now I must make this question of obligation clear to the House. I must go back to the first Moroccan crisis of 1906. That was the time of the Algeciras Conference, and it came at a time of very great difficulty to His Majesty's Government when a general election was in progress, and Ministers were scattered over the country, and I—spending three days a week in my constituency and three days at the Foreign Office—was asked the question whether, if that crisis developed into war between France and Germany, we would give armed support. I said then that I could promise nothing to any foreign Power unless it was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here if the occasion arose. I said, in my opinion, if war was forced upon France then on the question of Morocco—a question which had just been the subject of agreement between this country and France, an agreement exceedingly popular on both sides—that if out of that agreement war was forced on France at that time, in my view public opinion in this country would have rallied to the material support of France.

I gave no promise, but I expressed that opinion during the crisis, as far as I remember almost in the same words, to the French Ambassador and the German Ambassador at the time. I made no promise, and I used no threats; but I expressed that opinion. That position was accepted by the French Government, but they said to me at the time, and I think very reasonably, "If you think it possible that the public opinion of Great Britain might, should a sudden crisis arise, justify you in giving to France the armed support which you cannot promise in advance, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish to give it, when the time comes, unless some conversations have already taken place between naval and military experts." There was force in that. I agreed to it, and authorised those conversations to take place, but on the distinct understanding that nothing

which passed between military or naval experts should bind either Government or restrict in any way their freedom to make a decision as to whether or not they would give that support when the time arose.

As I have told the House, upon that occasion a general election was in prospect; I had to take the responsibility of doing that without the Cabinet. It could not be summoned. An answer had to be given. I consulted Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister; I consulted, I remember, Lord Haldane, who was then Secretary of State for War; and the present Prime Minister, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. That was the most I could do, and they authorised that on the distinct understanding that it left the hands of the Government free whenever the crisis arose. The fact that conversations between military and naval experts took place was later on—I think much later on, because that crisis passed, and the thing ceased to be of importance—but later on it was brought to the knowledge of the Cabinet.

The Agadir crisis came—another Morocco crisis—and throughout that I took precisely the same line that had been taken in 1906. But subsequently, in 1912, after discussion and consideration in the Cabinet, it was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing, which was to be only in the form of an unofficial letter, that these conversations which took place were not binding upon the freedom of either Government; and on the 22nd November 1912 I wrote to the French Ambassador the letter which I will now read to the House, and I received from him a letter in similar terms in reply. The letter which I have to read to the House is this, and it will be known to the public now as the record that, whatever took place between military and naval experts, they were not binding engagements upon the Government:—

"My dear Ambassador,

"From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not, to be regarded as an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not yet arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

"You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

"I agree that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common."

Lord Charles Beresford.—What is the date of that?

Sir E. Grey.—The 22nd November 1912. That is the starting point for the Government with regard to the present crisis. I think it makes it clear that what the Prime Minister and I said to the House of Commons was perfectly justified, and that, as regards our freedom to decide in a crisis what our line should be, whether we should intervene or whether we should abstain, the Government remained perfectly free, and, *a fortiori*, the House of Commons remains perfectly free. That I say to clear the ground from the point of view of obligation. I think it was due to prove our good faith to the House of Commons that I should give that full information to the House now, and say what I think is obvious from the letter I have just read, that we do not construe anything which has previously taken place in our diplomatic relations with other Powers in this matter as restricting the freedom of the Government to decide what attitude they should take now, or restrict the freedom of the House of Commons to decide what their attitude should be.

Well, Sir, I will go further, and I will say this: The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as it was in the Morocco question. In the Morocco question it was primarily a dispute which concerned France—a dispute which concerned France and France primarily—a dispute, as it seemed to us, affecting France out of an agreement subsisting between us and France, and published to the whole world, in which we engaged to give France diplomatic support. No doubt we were pledged to give nothing but diplomatic support; we were, at any rate, pledged by a definite public agreement to stand with France diplomatically in that question.

The present crisis has originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco. It has not originated as regards anything with which we had a special agreement with France; it has not originated with anything which primarily concerned France. It has originated in a dispute between Austria and Servia. I can say this with the most absolute confidence—no Government and no country has less desire to be involved in war over a dispute with Austria and Servia than the Government and the country of France. They are involved in it because of their obligation of honour under a definite alliance with Russia. Well, it is

only fair to say to the House that that obligation of honour cannot apply in the same way to us. We are not parties to the Franco-Russian Alliance. We do not even know the terms of that alliance. So far I have, I think, faithfully and completely cleared the ground with regard to the question of obligation.

I now come to what we think the situation requires of us. For many years we have had a long-standing friendship with France. I remember well the feeling in the House—and my own feeling—for I spoke on the subject, I think, when the late Government made their agreement with France—the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations, who had had perpetual differences in the past, had cleared these differences away; I remember saying, I think, that it seemed to me that some benign influence had been at work to produce the cordial atmosphere that had made that possible. But how far that friendship entails obligation—it has been a friendship between the nations and ratified by the nations—how far that entails an obligation, let every man look into his own heart, and his own feelings, and construe the extent of the obligation for himself. I construe it myself as I feel it, but I do not wish to urge upon anyone else more than their feelings dictate as to what they should feel about the obligation. The House, individually and collectively, may judge for itself. I speak my personal view, and I have given the House my own feeling in the matter.

The French fleet is now in the Mediterranean, and the northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. The French fleet being concentrated in the Mediterranean, the situation is very different from what it used to be, because the friendship which has grown up between the two countries has given them a sense of security that there was nothing to be feared from us.

The French coasts are absolutely undefended. The French fleet is in the Mediterranean, and has for some years been concentrated there because of the feeling of confidence and friendship which has existed between the two countries. My own feeling is that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought, and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside, and see this going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing. I believe that would be the feeling of this country. There are times when one feels that if these circumstances actually did arise, it would be a feeling which would spread with irresistible force throughout the land.

But I also want to look at the matter without sentiment, and from the point of view of British interests, and it is on that that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the House. If you say nothing at this moment, what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean? If she leaves it there, with no statement from us as to what we will do, she leaves her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended, at the mercy of a German fleet coming down the Channel to do as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death between them. If we say nothing, it may be that the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. We are in the presence of a European conflagration; can anybody set limits to the consequences that may arise out of it? Let us assume that to-day we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality, saying, "No, we cannot undertake and engage to help either party in this conflict." Let us suppose the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean; and let us assume that the consequences—which are already tremendous in what has happened in Europe even to countries which are at peace—in fact, equally whether countries are at peace or at war—let us assume that out of that come consequences unforeseen, which make it necessary at a sudden moment that, in defence of vital British interests, we should go to war; and let us assume—which is quite possible—that Italy, who is now neutral—because, as I understand, she considers that this war is an aggressive war, and the Triple Alliance being a defensive alliance her obligation did not arise—let us assume that consequences which are not yet foreseen and which perfectly legitimately consulting her own interests, make Italy depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced in defence of vital British interests ourselves to fight—what then will be the position in the Mediterranean? It might be that at some critical moment those consequences would be forced upon us because our trade routes in the Mediterranean might be vital to this country.

Nobody can say that in the course of the next few weeks there is any particular trade route, the keeping open of which may not be vital to this country. What will be our position then? We have not kept a fleet in the Mediterranean which is equal to dealing alone with a combination of other fleets in the Mediterranean. It would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships to the Mediterranean, and we might have exposed this country from our negative attitude at the present moment to the most appalling risk. I say that from the point of view of British interests. We feel strongly that France was entitled to know—and to know at once—whether or not in the event of attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts she could depend upon British support. In that emergency, and in these compelling circumstances, yesterday afternoon I gave to the French Ambassador the following statement:—

> "I am authorised to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power. This assurance is, of course, subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government

receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

I read that to the House, not as a declaration of war on our part, not as entailing immediate aggressive action on our part, but as binding us to take aggressive action should that contingency arise. Things move very hurriedly from hour to hour. Fresh news comes in, and I cannot give this in any very formal way; but I understand that the German Government would be prepared, if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality, to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coast of France. I have only heard that shortly before I came to the House, but it is far too narrow an engagement for us. And, Sir, there is the more serious consideration—becoming more serious every hour—there is the question of the neutrality of Belgium.

I shall have to put before the House at some length what is our position in regard to Belgium. The governing factor is the treaty of 1839, but this is a treaty with a history—a history accumulated since. In 1870, when there was war between France and Germany, the question of the neutrality of Belgium arose, and various things were said. Amongst other things, Prince Bismarck gave an assurance to Belgium that—confirming his verbal assurance, he gave in writing a declaration which he said was superfluous in reference to the treaty in existence—that the German Confederation and its allies would respect the neutrality of Belgium, it being always understood that that neutrality would be respected by the other belligerent powers. That is valuable as a recognition in 1870 on the part of Germany of the sacredness of these treaty rights.

What was our own attitude? The people who laid down the attitude of the British Government were Lord Granville in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. Lord Granville on the 8th August, 1870, used these words. He said:—

"We might have explained to the country and to foreign nations, that we could not think this country was bound either morally or internationally, or that its interests were concerned in the maintenance of the neutrality of Belgium; though this course might have had some conveniences, though it might have been easy to adhere to it, though it might have saved us from some immediate danger, it is a course which Her Majesty's Government thought it impossible to adopt in the name of the country with any due regard to the country's honour or to the country's interests."

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows two days later:—

"There is, I admit, the obligation of the treaty. It is not necessary, nor would time permit me, to enter into the complicated question of the nature of the obligations of that treaty; but I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion, that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it, irrespectively altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises. The great authorities upon foreign policy to whom I have been accustomed to listen, such as Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, never to my knowledge took that rigid and, if I may venture to say so, that impracticable view of the guarantee. The circumstance, that there is already an existing guarantee in force, is, of necessity, an important fact, and a weighty element in the case, to which we are bound to give full and ample consideration. There is also this further consideration, the force of which we must all feel most deeply, and that is, the common interests against the unmeasured aggrandisement of any Power whatever."

The treaty is an old treaty—1839—and that was the view taken of it in 1870. It is one of those treaties which are founded, not only on consideration for Belgium, which benefits under the treaty, but in the interests of those who guarantee the neutrality of Belgium. The honour and interests are, at least, as strong to-day as in 1870, and we cannot take a more narrow view or a less serious view of our obligations, and of the importance of those obligations, than was taken by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1870.

I will read to the House what took place last week on this subject. When mobilisation was beginning, I knew that this question must be a most important element in our policy—a most important subject for the House of Commons. I telegraphed at the same time in similar terms to both Paris and Berlin to say that it was essential for us to know whether the French and German Governments respectively were prepared to undertake an engagement to respect the neutrality of Belgium. These are the replies. I got from the French Government this reply:—

"The French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity, in order to assure the defence of her security, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. The President of the Republic spoke of it to the King of the Belgians, and the French Minister at Brussels has spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day."

From the German Government the reply was :—

"The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could not possibly give an answer before consulting the Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor."

Sir Edward Goschen to whom I had said it was important to have an answer soon, said he hoped the answer would not be too long delayed. The German Minister for Foreign Affairs then gave Sir Edward Goschen to understand that he rather doubted whether they could answer at all, as any reply they might give could not fail, in the event of war, to have the undesirable effect of disclosing, to a certain extent, part of their plan of campaign. I telegraphed at the same time to Brussels to the Belgian Government, and I got the following reply from Sir Francis Villiers :—

"Belgium expects and desires that other Powers will observe and uphold her neutrality, which she intends to maintain to the utmost of her power. In so informing me, Minister for Foreign Affairs said, that in the event of the violation of the neutrality of their territory they believed that they were in a position to defend themselves against intrusion. The relations between Belgium and her neighbours were excellent, and there was no reason to suspect their intentions ; but he thought it well, nevertheless, to be prepared against emergencies."

It now appears from the news I have received to-day—which has come quite recently, and I am not yet quite sure how far it has reached me in an accurate form—that an ultimatum has been given to Belgium by Germany, the object of which was to offer Belgium friendly relations with Germany on condition that she would facilitate the passage of German troops through Belgium. Well, Sir, until one has these things absolutely definitely, up to the last moment, I do not wish to say all that one would say if one were in a position to give the House full, complete, and absolute information upon the point. We were sounded in the course of last week as to whether, if a guarantee were given that, after the war, Belgium integrity would be preserved, that would content us. We replied that we could not bargain away whatever interests or obligations we had in Belgium neutrality.

Shortly before I reached the House I was informed that the following telegram had been received from the King of the Belgians by our King—King George :—

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessors, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proof of friendship she has just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

Diplomatic intervention took place last week on our part. What can diplomatic intervention do now? We have great and vital interests in the independence—and integrity is the least part—of Belgium. If Belgium is compelled to submit to allow her neutrality to be violated, of course the situation is clear. Even if by agreement she admitted the violation of her neutrality, it is clear she could only do so under duress. The smaller States in that region of Europe ask but one thing. Their one desire is that they should be left alone and independent. The one thing they fear is, I think, not so much that their integrity but that their independence should be interfered with. If in this war which is before Europe the neutrality of one of those countries is violated, if the troops of one of the combatants violate its neutrality and no action be taken to resent it, at the end of the war, whatever the integrity may be, the independence will be gone.

I have one further quotation from Mr Gladstone as to what he thought about the independence of Belgium. It will be found in "Hansard," volume 203, p. 1787. I have not had time to read the whole speech and verify the context, but the thing seems to me so clear that no context could make any difference to the meaning of it. Mr. Gladstone said :—

"We have an interest in the independence of Belgium which is wider than that which we may have in the literal operation of the guarantee. It is found in the answer to the question whether, under the circumstances of the case, this country, endowed as it is with influence and power, would quietly stand by and witness the perpetration of the direst crime that ever stained the pages of history, and thus become participators in the sin."

No, Sir, if it be the case that there has been anything in the nature of an ultimatum to Belgium, asking her to compromise or violate her neutrality, whatever may have been offered to her in return, her independence is gone if that holds. If her independence goes, the independence of Holland will follow. I ask the House from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake. If France is beaten in a struggle of life and death, beaten to her knees, loses her position as a great Power, becomes subordinate to the will and power of one greater than herself—consequences which I do not anticipate, because I am sure that France has the power to defend herself with all the energy and ability and patriotism which she has shown so often—still, if that were to happen, and if Belgium fell under the same dominating influence, and then Holland, and then Denmark, then would not Mr. Gladstone's words come true, that just opposite to us there would be a common interest against the unmeasured aggrandisement of any Power?

It may be said, I suppose, that we might stand aside, husband our strength, and that, whatever happened in the course of this war, at the end of it intervene with effect to put things

right, and to adjust them to our own point of view. If, in a crisis like this, we run away from those obligations of honour and interest as regards the Belgian treaty, I doubt whether, whatever material force we might have at the end, it would be of very much value in face of the respect that we should have lost. And do not believe, whether a great Power stands outside this war or not, it is going to be in a position at the end of it to exert its superior strength. For us, with a powerful fleet, which we believe able to protect our commerce, to protect our shores, and to protect our interests, if we are engaged in war, we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer even if we stand aside.

We are going to suffer, I am afraid, terribly in this war, whether we are in it or whether we stand aside. Foreign trade is going to stop, not because the trade routes are closed, but because there is no trade at the other end. Continental nations engaged in war—all their populations, all their energies, all their wealth, engaged in a desperate struggle—they cannot carry on the trade with us that they are carrying on in times of peace, whether we are parties to the war or whether we are not. I do not believe for a moment, that at the end of this war, even if we stood aside and remained aside, we should be in a position, a material position, to use our force decisively to undo what had happened in the course of the war, to prevent the whole of the West of Europe opposite to us—if that had been the result of the war—falling under the domination of a single Power, and I am quite sure that our moral position would be such as to have lost us all respect. I can only say that I have put the question of Belgium somewhat hypothetically, because I am not yet sure of all the facts, but, if the facts turn out to be as they have reached us at present, it is quite clear that there is an obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts will lead if they are undisputed.

I have read to the House the only engagements that we have yet taken definitely with regard to the use of force. I think it is due to the House to say that we have taken no engagement yet with regard to sending an expeditionary armed force out of the country. Mobilisation of the fleet has taken place; mobilisation of the army is taking place; but we have as yet taken no engagement, because I feel that—in the case of a European conflagration such as this, unprecedented, with our enormous responsibilities in India and other parts of the Empire, or in countries in British occupation, with all the unknown factors—we must take very carefully into consideration the use which we make of sending an expeditionary force out of the country until we know how we stand. One thing I would say.

The one bright spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland. The general feeling throughout Ireland—and I would like this to be clearly understood abroad—does not make the Irish question a consideration which we feel we have now to take into account. I have told the House how far we have at present gone in commitments and the conditions which influence our policy, and I have put to the House and dwelt at length upon how vital is the condition of the neutrality of Belgium.

What other policy is there before the House? There is but one way in which the Government could make certain at the present moment of keeping outside this war, and that would be that it should immediately issue a proclamation of unconditional neutrality. We cannot do that. We have made the commitment to France that I have read to the House which prevents us doing that. We have got the consideration of Belgium which prevents us also from any unconditional neutrality, and, without these conditions absolutely satisfied and satisfactory, we are bound not to shrink from proceeding to the use of all the forces in our power. If we did take that line by saying, "We will have nothing whatever to do with this matter" under no conditions—the Belgian treaty obligations, the possible position in the Mediterranean, with damage to British interests, and what may happen to France from our failure to support France—if we were to say that all those things mattered nothing, were as nothing, and to say we would stand aside, we should, I believe, sacrifice our respect and good name and reputation before the world, and should not escape the most serious and grave economic consequences.

My object has been to explain the view of the Government, and to place before the House the issue and the choice. I do not for a moment conceal, after what I have said, and after the information, incomplete as it is, that I have given to the House with regard to Belgium, that we must be prepared, and we are prepared, for the consequences of having to use all the strength we have at any moment—we know not how soon—to defend ourselves and to take our part. We know, if the facts all be as I have stated them, though I have announced no intending aggressive action on our part, no final decision to resort to force at a moment's notice, until we know the whole of the case, that the use of it may be forced upon us. As far as the forces of the Crown are concerned, we are ready. I believe the Prime Minister and my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty have no doubt whatever that the readiness and the efficiency of those forces were never at a higher mark than they are to-day, and never was there a time when confidence was more justified in the power of the navy to protect our commerce and to protect our shores. The thought is with us always of the suffering and misery entailed, from which no country in Europe will escape by abstention, and from which no neutrality will save us. The amount of harm that can be done by an enemy ship to our trade is infinitesimal, compared with the amount of harm that must be done by the economic condition that is caused on the Continent.

The most awful responsibility is resting upon the Government in deciding what to advise the House of Commons to do. We have disclosed our mind to the House of Commons. We have disclosed the issue, the information which we have, and made clear to the House, I trust, that we are prepared to face that situation, and that should it develop, as probably it may develop, we will face it. We worked for peace up to the last moment, and beyond the last moment How hard, how persistently, and how earnestly we strove for peace last week the House will see from the papers that will be before it.

But that is over, as far as the peace of Europe is concerned. We are now face to face with a situation and all the consequences which it may yet have to unfold. We believe we shall have the support of the House at large in proceeding to whatever the consequences may be and whatever measures may be forced upon us by the development of facts or action taken by others. I believe the country, so quickly has the situation been forced upon it, has not had time to realise the issue. It perhaps is still thinking of the quarrel between Austria and Servia, and not the complications of this matter which have grown out of the quarrel between Austria and Servia. Russia and Germany we know are at war. We do not yet know officially that Austria, the ally whom Germany is to support, is yet at war with Russia. We know that a good deal has been happening on the French frontier. We do not know that the German Ambassador has left Paris.

The situation has developed so rapidly that technically, as regards the condition of the war, it is most difficult to describe what has actually happened. I wanted to bring out the underlying issues which would affect our own conduct, and our own policy, and to put them clearly. I have put the vital facts before the House, and if, as seems not improbable, we are forced, and rapidly forced, to take our stand upon those issues, then I believe, when the country realises what is at stake, what the real issues are, the magnitude of the impending dangers in the West of Europe, which I have endeavoured to describe to the House, we shall be supported throughout, not only by the House of Commons, but by the determination, the resolution, the courage, and the endurance of the whole country.

(2) FURTHER STATEMENT MADE BY SIR EDWARD GREY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 3, 1914.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

I want to give the House some information which I have received, and which was not in my possession when I made my statement this afternoon. It is information I have received from the Belgian Legation in London, and is to the following effect :—

> "Germany sent yesterday evening at 7 o'clock a note proposing to Belgium friendly neutrality, covering free passage on Belgian territory, and promising maintenance of independence of the kingdom and possession at the conclusion of peace, and threatening, in case of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy. A time limit of twelve hours was fixed for the reply. The Belgians have answered that an attack on their neutrality would be a flagrant violation of the rights of nations, and that to accept the German proposal would be to sacrifice the honour of a nation. Conscious of its duty, Belgium is firmly resolved to repel aggression by all possible means."

Of course, I can only say that the Government are prepared to take into grave consideration the information which it has received. I make no further comment upon it.

(3) STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 4, 1914.

Mr. Bonar Law.—I wish to ask the Prime Minister whether he has any statement that he can now make to the House ?

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith).—In conformity with the statement of policy made here by my right hon. friend the Foreign Secretary yesterday, a telegram was early this morning sent by him to our Ambassador in Berlin. It was to this effect :—

> "The King of the Belgians has made an appeal to His Majesty the King for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. His Majesty's Government are also informed that the German Government has delivered to the Belgian Government a note proposing friendly neutrality entailing free passage through Belgian territory, and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions at the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy. An answer was requested within twelve hours. We also understand that Belgium has categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations. His Majesty's Government are bound to protest against this violation of a treaty to which Germany is a party in common with themselves, and

must request an assurance that the demand made upon Belgium may not be proceeded with, and that her neutrality will be respected by Germany. You should ask for an immediate reply."

We received this morning from our Minister at Brussels the following telegram :—

"German Minister has this morning addressed note to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that, as Belgian Government have declined the well-intended proposals submitted to them by the Imperial Government, the latter will, deeply to their regret, be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menaces."

Simultaneously—almost immediately afterwards—we received from the Belgian Legation here in London the following telegram :—

"General staff announces that territory has been violated at Gemmenich (near Aix-la-Chapelle)"

Subsequent information tended to show that the German force has penetrated still further into Belgian territory We also received this morning from the German Ambassador here the telegram sent to him by the German Foreign Secretary, and communicated by the Ambassador to us. It is in these terms :—

"Please dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory. Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgic territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at expense of Holland. Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that German army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent French advance."

I have to add this on behalf of His Majesty's Government : We cannot regard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication. We have, in reply to it, repeated the request we made last week to the German Government, that they should give us the same assurance in regard to Belgian neutrality as was given to us and to Belgium by France last week. We have asked that a reply to that request and a satisfactory answer to the telegram of this morning—which I have read to the House—should be given before midnight.

(4) STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 5, 1914.

Mr. Bonar Law.—May I ask the Prime Minister if he has any information he can give us to-day.

The Prime Minister.—Our Ambassador at Berlin received his passports at 7 o'clock last evening, and since 11 o'clock last night a state of war has existed between Germany and ourselves.

We have received from our Minister at Brussels the following telegram :—

"I have just received from Ministe. for Foreign Affairs;"

—that is the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs—

"a note of which the following is a literal translation :—

"'Belgian Government regret to have to inform His Majesty's Government that this morning armed forces of Germany penetrated into Belgian territory in violation of engagements assumed by treaty.

"'Belgian Government are further resolved to resist by all means in their power.

"'Belgium appeals to Great Britain and France and Russia to co-operate, as guarantors, in defence of her territory.

"'There would be concerted and common action with the object of resisting the forcible measures employed by Germany against Belgium, and at the same time of guarding the maintenance for future of the independence and integrity of Belgium.

"'Belgium is happy to be able to declare that she will assume defence of her fortified places.'"

We have also received to-day from the French Ambassador here the following telegram received by the French Government from the French Minister at Brussels :—

"The Chef du Cabinet of the Belgian Ministry of War has asked the French military attaché to prepare at once for the co-operation and contact of French troops with the Belgian army pending the results of the appeal to the guaranteeing Powers

now being made. Orders have therefore been given to Belgian provincial Governors not to regard movements of French troops as a violation of the frontier."

This is all the information I am at the moment able to give to the House, but I take the opportunity of giving notice that to-morrow, in Committee of Supply, I shall move a vote of credit of 100,000,000*l.*

(5) STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 6, 1914.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £100,000,000 be granted to His Majesty, beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament, towards defraying expenses that may be incurred during the year ending March 31st, 1915, for all measures which may be taken for the security of the country, for the conduct of Naval and Military operations, for assisting the food supply, for promoting the continuance of trade, industry, and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk, or otherwise for the relief of distress, and generally for all expenses arising out of the existence of a state of war."

The Prime Minister (*Mr. Asquith*).—In asking the House to agree to the resolution which Mr. Speaker has just read from the Chair, I do not propose, because I do not think it is in any way necessary, to traverse the ground again which was covered by my right hon. friend the Foreign Secretary two or three nights ago. He stated—and I do not think any of the statements he made are capable of answer and certainly have not yet been answered—the grounds upon which, with the utmost reluctance and with infinite regret, His Majesty's Government have been compelled to put this country in a state of war with what, for many years and indeed generations past, has been a friendly Power. But, Sir, the papers which have since been presented to Parliament, and which are now in the hands of hon. Members will, I think, show how strenuous, how unremitting, how persistent, even when the last glimmer of hope seemed to have faded away, were the efforts of my right hon. friend to secure for Europe an honourable and a lasting peace. Everyone knows, in the great crisis which occurred last year in the East of Europe, it was largely, if not mainly, by the acknowledgment of all Europe, due to the steps taken by my right hon. friend that the area of the conflict was limited, and that, so far as the great Powers are concerned, peace was maintained. If his efforts upon this occasion have, unhappily, been less successful, I am certain that this House and the country, and I will add posterity and history will accord to him what is, after all, the best tribute that can be paid to any statesman: that, never derogating for an instant or by an inch from the honour and interests of his own country, he has striven, as few men have striven, to maintain and preserve the greatest interest of all countries—universal peace. These papers which are now in the hands of hon. Members show something more than that. They show that were the terms which were offered to us in exchange for our neutrality. I trust that not only the Members of this House, but all our fellow-subjects everywhere will read the communications, will read, learn and mark the communications which passed only a week ago to-day between Berlin and London in this matter. The terms by which it was sought to buy our neutrality are contained in the communication made by the German Chancellor to Sir Edward Goschen on the 29th July, No. 85 of the published Paper.* I think I must refer to them for a moment. After referring to the state of things as between Austria and Russia, Sir Edward Goschen goes on:—

> "He then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government"——

Let the House observe these words—

> "aimed at no territorial acquisition at the expense of France should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue."

Sir Edward Goschen proceeded to put a very pertinent question:—

> "I questioned His Excellency about the French Colonies"——

What are the French colonies? They mean every part of the dominions and possessions of France outside the geographical area of Europe—

> "and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect."

Let me come to what, in my mind, personally, has always been the crucial and almost the governing consideration, namely, the position of the small States:—

> "As regards Holland, however, His Excellency said that so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany was ready to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that she would do likewise."

*See Part II, No. 85, page 64.

Then we come to Belgium :—

> "It depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but, when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany."

Let the House observe the distinction between those two cases. In regard to Holland it was not only independence and integrity but also neutrality; but in regard to Belgium there was no mention of neutrality at all, nothing but an assurance that after the war came to an end the integrity of Belgium would be respected. Then His Excellency added :—

> "Ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been to bring about an understanding with England. He trusted that these assurances"——

the assurances I have read out to the House—

> "might form the basis of that understanding which he so much desired."

What does that amount to? Let me just ask the House. I do so, not with the object of inflaming passion, certainly not with the object of exciting feeling against Germany, but I do so to vindicate and make clear the position of the British Government in this matter. What did that proposal amount to? In the first place, it meant this: That behind the back of France—they were not made a party to these communications—we should have given, if we had assented to that, a free licence to Germany to annex, in the event of a successful war, the whole of the extra-European dominions and possessions of France. What did it mean as regards Belgium? When she addressed, as she has addressed in these last few days, her moving appeal to us to fulfil our solemn guarantee of her neutrality, what reply should we have given? What reply should we have given to that Belgian appeal? We should have been obliged to say that, without her knowledge, we had bartered away to the Power threatening her our obligation to keep our plighted word. The House has read, and the country has read, of course, in the last few hours, the most pathetic appeal addressed by the King of Belgium, and I do not envy the man who can read that appeal with an unmoved heart. Belgians are fighting and losing their lives. What would have been the position of Great Britain to-day in the face of that spectacle, if we had assented to this infamous proposal? Yes, and what are we to get in return for the betrayal of our friends and the dishonour of our obligations? What are we to get in return? A promise—nothing more; a promise as to what Germany would do in certain eventualities; a promise, be it observed—I am sorry to have to say it, but it must be put upon record—given by a Power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own treaty and inviting us to do the same. I can only say, if we had dallied or temporised, we, as a Government, should have covered ourselves with dishonour, and we should have betrayed the interests of this country, of which we are trustees. I am glad, and I think the country will be glad, to turn to the reply which my right hon. friend made, and of which I will read to the House two of the more salient passages. This document, No. 101 of my Paper,* puts on record a week ago the attitude of the British Government, and, as I believe, of the British people. My right hon. friend says :—

> "His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French Colonies are taken if France is beaten, so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the Colonies. From the material point of view"——

My right hon. friend, as he always does used very temperate language :—

> "such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power, and become subordinate to German policy."

That is the material aspect. But he proceeded :—

> "Altogether, apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover. The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either."

He then says :—

> "We must preserve our full freedom to act, as circumstances may seem to us to require."

And he added, I think, in sentences which the House will appreciate :—

> "You should . . . add most earnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe. . . . For that object this Government will work in that way with all sincerity and good will.
>
> If the peace of Europe can be preserved and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy

*See Part II, No. 101, page 77.

would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it"—

The statement was never more true—

"as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis and Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochement between the Powers than has been possible hitherto."

That document, in my opinion, states clearly, in temperate and convincing language the attitude of this Government. Can any one who reads it fail to appreciate the tone of obvious sincerity and earnestness which underlies it; can any one honestly doubt that the Government of this country in spite of great provocation—and I regard the proposals made to us as proposals which we might have thrown aside without consideration and almost without answer—can any one doubt that in spite of great provocation the right hon. Gentleman, who had already earned the title—and no one ever more deserved it—of Peace Maker of Europe, persisted to the very last moment of the last hour in that beneficent but unhappily frustrated purpose? I am entitled to say, and I do so on behalf of this country—I speak not for a party, I speak for the country as a whole—that we made every effort any Government could possibly make for peace. But this war has been forced upon us. What is it we are fighting for? Every one knows, and no one knows, better than the Government, the terrible incalculable suffering, economic, social, personal and political, which war, and especially a war between the Great Powers of the world, must entail. There is no man amongst us sitting upon this bench in these trying days—more trying perhaps than any body of statesmen for a hundred years have had to pass through, there is not a man amongst us who has not, during the whole of that time, had clearly before his vision the almost unequalled suffering which war, even in a just cause, must bring about, not only to the peoples who are for the moment living in this country and in the other countries of the world, but to posterity and to the whole prospects of European civilisation. Every step we took we took with that vision before our eyes, and with a sense of responsibility which it is impossible to describe. Unhappily, if—in spite of all our efforts to keep the peace, and with that full and overpowering consciousness of the result, if the issue be decided in favour of war—we have, nevertheless, thought it to be the duty as well as the interest of this country to go to war, the House may be well assured it was because we believe, and I am certain the country will believe, we are unsheathing our sword in a just cause.

If I am asked what we are fighting for, I reply in two sentences. In the first place to fulfil a solemn international obligation, an obligation which, if it had been entered into between private persons in the ordinary concerns of life, would have been regarded as an obligation not only of law but of honour, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle which, in these days when force, material force sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering Power. I do not believe any nation ever entered into a great controversy and this is one of the greatest history will ever know—with a clearer conscience and stronger conviction that it is fighting not for aggression, not for the maintenance even of its own selfish interest, but that it is fighting in defence of principles, the maintenance of which is vital to the civilisation of the world. With a full conviction, not only of the wisdom and justice, but of the obligations which lay upon us to challenge this great issue, we are entering into the struggle. Let us now make sure that all the resources, not only of this United Kingdom, but of the vast Empire of which it is the centre, shall be thrown into the scale, and it is that that object may be adequately secured, that I am now about to ask this Committee—to make the very unusual demand upon it—to give the Government a Vote of Credit of 100,000,000*l*. I am not going, and I am sure the Committee do not wish it, into the technical distinctions between Votes of Credit and Supplementary Estimates and all the rarities and refinements which arise in that connection. There is a much higher point of view than that. If it were necessary, I could justify, upon purely technical grounds, the course we propose to adopt, but I am not going to do so, because I think it would be foreign to the temper and disposition of the Committee. There is one thing to which I do call attention, that is, the Title and Heading of the Bill. As a rule, in the past, Votes of this kind have been taken simply for naval and military operations, but we have thought it right to ask the Committee to give us its confidence in the extension of the traditional area of Votes of Credit so that this money, which we are asking them to allow us to expend, may be applied not only for strictly naval and military operations but to assist the food supplies, promote the continuance of trade, industry, business, and communications whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk or otherwise—for the relief of distress, and generally for all expenses arising out of the existence of a state of war. I believe the Committee will agree with us that it was wise to extend the area of the Vote of Credit so as to include all these various matters. It gives the Government a free hand. Of course, the Treasury will account for it; and any expenditure that takes place will be subject to the approval of the House. I think it would be a great pity—in fact,

a great disaster—if, in a crisis of this magnitude, we were not enabled to make provision far more needed now than it was under the simpler conditions that prevailed in the old days for all the various ramifications and developments of expenditure which the existence of a state of war between the great Powers of Europe must entailed on any one of them.

I am asking also in my character of Secretary of State for War—a position which I held until this morning—for a Supplementary Estimate for men for the Army. Perhaps the Committee will allow me for a moment just to say on that personal matter that I took upon myself the office of Secretary of State for War under conditions, upon which I need not go back but which are fresh in the minds of everyone, in the hope and with the object that the condition of things in the Army, which all of us deplored, might speedily be brought to an end and complete confidence re-established. I believe that is the case; in fact, I know it to be. There is no more loyal and united body, no body in which the spirit and habit of discipline are more deeply ingrained and cherished than in the British Army. Glad as I should have been to continue the work of that office, and I would have done so under normal conditions, it would not be fair to the Army, it would not be just to the country, that any Minister should divide his attention between that Department and another, still less that the First Minister of the Crown, who has to look into the affairs of all departments and who is ultimately responsible for the whole policy of the Cabinet, should give, as he could only give, perfunctory attention to the affairs of our Army in a great war. I am very glad to say that a very distinguished soldier and administrator, in the person of Lord Kitchener, with that great public spirit and patriotism that everyone would expect from him, at my request stepped into the breach. Lord Kitchener, as everyone knows, is not a politician. His association with the Government as a Member of the Cabinet for this purpose must not be taken as in any way identifying him with any set of political opinions. He has, at a great public emergency, responded to a great public call, and I am certain he will have with him, in the discharge of one of the most arduous tasks that has ever fallen upon a Minister, the complete confidence of all parties and all opinions.

I am asking on his behalf for the Army power to increase the number of men of all ranks, in addition to the number already voted, by no less than 500,000. I am certain the Committee will not refuse its sanction, for we are encouraged to ask for it not only by our own sense of the gravity and the necessities of the case, but by the knowledge that India is prepared to send us certainly two Divisions, and that every one of our self-governing Dominions, spontaneously and unasked, has already tendered to the utmost limits of their possibilities, both in men and in money, every help they can afford to the Empire in a moment of need. Sir, the Mother Country must set the example, while she responds with gratitude and affection to those filial overtures from the outlying members of her family.

Sir, I will say no more. This is not an occasion for controversial discussion. In all that I have said, I believe I have not gone, either in the statement of our case or in my general description of the provision we think it necessary to make, beyond the strict bounds of truth. It is not my purpose—it is not the purpose of any patriotic man—to inflame feeling, to indulge in rhetoric, to excite international animosities. The occasion is far too grave for that. We have a great duty to perform, we have a great trust to fulfil, and confidently we believe that Parliament and the country will enable us to do it.

No. 1092-W.—In continuation of the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1091-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

DESPATCHES FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN RESPECTING AN OFFICIAL GERMAN ORGANISATION FOR INFLUENCING THE PRESS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

No. 1.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received March 2.*)

Berlin, February 27, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a report on the establishment, under Government control, of a powerful secret association for the purpose of influencing the foreign press in the interest of the German export trade and of the spread of German influence generally.

I have, etc.,
W. E. GOSCHEN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Report.

FOR some time past a variety of schemes had been ventilated in the press with the object of improving German prestige abroad. It was said that in certain foreign parts Germany was being persistently and wrongfully abused, that she could obtain no fair hearing because the press of those distant countries was in hands hostile to any German enterprise, and because the telegraphic agencies serving those countries were equally biassed. An "*Association for World-Commerce*" was to have remedied this evil by a persistent pro-German propaganda in the countries most bitterly complained of. It was hoped that the necessary funds could have been raised by contributions from all the trading and industrial societies interested in the German export trade, and, in view of the supreme importance to Germany of her export trade, it was intended that agents of the Association should be sent and stationed abroad to assist the exporting industries by timely advice and an active policy generally, such as private individuals could pursue more effectively than officials.

The opportunity for realising this scheme seemed to offer itself under the following circumstances. A plan was being prepared to start a German-American Economic Society. Similar societies with an application to other countries already exist—*e.g.*, a German-Argentine Society, a German-Canadian Society, a German-Russian Society, etc. The foundation of a German-American Society had been advocated in connection with the revision of the American tariff which gave German industries new chances of an intensified export to the United States. As was natural in any matters dealing with German-American affairs, M. Ballin, of the Hamburg-America Line, was approached to take the matter in hand He consented. Under his inspiration the idea of a German-American Society was abandoned and the idea of a World Society was substituted. A preliminary meeting was held at which the various German-foreign societies were represented; there were present also representatives of the "Central Association of German Industrials," and of its great rival, the "Federation of Industrials," as well as of most of the leading industrial firms. Internal dissensions, however, soon appeared, and several important members sent in their resignations.

The details of the foundation were to have been settled at a meeting convened for the 26th February; to-day the whole scheme stands prorogued *sine die*. If it is ever realised its plan will have to be considerably altered. In the meantime the original plan of a German-American Society has been revived. This society is, in fact, to be constituted in Berlin early in March in the form orginally intended.

It would seem strange had M. Ballin so readily accepted defeat. The explanation lies in the fact that, at the request of very highly-placed persons, his interest has been transferred to another more delicate and more or less secret organisation, devised to undertake those duties of M. Ballin's would-be "Weltverein" which concerned the German reputation abroad.

A short time ago, a meeting, of which the secret has been well kept, was convened in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of which Dr. Hamann, the notorious head of the Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office, was the originator and at which the Foreign Secretary himself was present. The meeting was attended by members of the leading industrial concerns of this country: the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-America Company, the Deutsche Bank, the

Disconto Gesellschaft, the Allgemeine Electricitatsgesellschaft, Siemens and Halske, the Schuckert Works, Krupp, the Cruson Works, etc. They formed a private company with the purpose of "furthering the German industrial prestige abroad"—a conveniently vague purpose. The company will be financed by private subscriptions and by a Government grant. The sum at first suggested as a necessary revenue from private subscription was 12,500*l.*, but the company present at the first meeting was so enthusiastic that it definitely promised annual subscriptions amounting to 25,000*l.* The Government will add 12,500*l.* per annum—the whole Secret Service Fund, in fact, at the disposal of the Imperial Foreign Office for similar purposes (*e.g.*, for the payment of subsidies to certain papers abroad).

The company has entered into an agreement with the "*Agence Havas*" that the latter will in future only publish news concerning Germany if supplied through "*Wolff's Telegraphen-Bureau.*" The latter will receive its German news exclusively from the new company. The company intends to make a similar arrangement with Reuter's Telegraphic Bureau for those foreign countries in which Reuter controls telegraphic communications. If Reuter declines, the "*Deutsche Kabelgesellschaft,*" a smaller German news agency supplying telegrams from certain countries (*e.g.*, Mexico) and working in agreement with Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau, is to be financed by the new company to run a service in competition to Reuter's.

All the concerns represented at the meeting have furthermore agreed to pay into the company's hotchpot the very vast sums which they are accustomed to spend abroad for their advertisements in foreign papers. The total of this item alone is believed to be not less than 25,000*l.* per annum—so the annual sum available for the purpose of the new company will reach a total of 50,000*l.* to 75,000*l.* The company will in future issue the advertisements of its members only to those foreign papers which publish German information originating exclusively from the new company, which is to be regarded as the only authentic source of information concerning Germany and all things German. This information they are to receive free of cost or at a nominal sum—so that the willing foreign papers will derive very material benefits from their collaboration with the company; *viz.*, lucrative advertisements and free matter written in the language of the country in which the papers are published. The foreign press is to be watched by the company's agents appointed in the various foreign centres. Any incorrect reports are to be telegraphed home and corrected by telegrams issued by the company. The countries in which the system is to be immediately inaugurated are chiefly the South American States and those of the Far East, but the system is to embrace all countries outside Europe. The German cable rates for press telegrams are to be reduced in the interests of the new company.

It is difficult to say whether the evil which the new company is to remedy really exists or exists to any perceptible extent, but it is certain that a very influential private company has been called into existence with every official encouragement commanding an enormous revenue for the purposes of a pro-German newspaper propaganda. Whether the evil exists or not—the money will be spent on secret service to popularise Germany abroad. It does not seem to have occurred to the promoters of the scheme that they are preparing the ground for a vast system of international blackmail—hardly a proper way to reach the desired end.

* NOTE.—Information since furnished to the Foreign Office has conclusively established that such an agreement, whilst apparently intended by the German Company, was not in fact entered into, or indeed ever contemplated, by the *Agence Havas.*

No. 2

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received April* 6.)

Berlin, April 3, 1914.

Sir,

IN my despatch of the 27th February last concerning the secret foundation of a German society to supply the foreign press of certain countries with news favourable to Germany and German interests, it was foreshadowed that German cable rates for press telegrams would probably be reduced in the interests of the new society.

I have the honour now to report that, in fact, reduced rates for telegrams to the United States, Canada, Argentine, Chile, Peru, and the German colonies are to come into operation, as from the 1st April 1914. These telegrams, which are to be officially known as week-end telegrams, will be admitted at a reduced rate between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight, to be delivered on Monday or Tuesday respectively. These week-end telegrams must have reached the cable station at Emden before midnight on Saturday, but can be handed in at any telegraph office in the course of the week.

The rates, which in some cases represent a reduction to one-fourth of the usual rates fixed, are :—

	Pfennings per word.
To New York, Canada, Argentine, Chile, Peru (minimum charge for each telegram 20 M.)	80
To Togo and Cameroons (minimum charge 18 M.) . . .	90
To German South-West Africa (minimum charge 15 M.) . . .	75

Negotiations are pending for extending the week-end telegram service to other distant countries.

Telegrams sent to the United States or Canada are sent at the reduced rate only to New York or Montreal respectively; thence they are forwarded either free of charge, by letter, or at the local telegram rates per word by telegram.

I have, &c.,
W. E. GOSCHEN.

No. 3.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir E. Grey.—(*Received May* 4.)

Sir, *Berlin May* 2, 1914.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd ultimo. I have the honour to report that according to an announcement in the "North German Gazette," the system of reduced rates for what are called "week-end telegrams" is to be extended as from the 1st instant to Cape Colony, Natal, The Orange Free State, Transvaal, South and North Rhodesia, Nyasaland, British India, Burma, Ceylon, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and Labuan, under the conditions described in my above-mentioned despatch.

The rates are as follows:—

	Pfernings per word.
To Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal	70
To South Rhodesia, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and Labuan . . .	80
To North Rhodesia and Nyasaland	95
To British India, Burma, and Ceylon	50

I have, &c.,
W. E. GOSCHEN.

No. 4.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received June* 12.)

Sir, *Berlin, June* 9, 1914.

I HAD the honour, in my despatch of the 27th February last, to explain a scheme under which a society had been founded with the object of supplying the foreign press, by telegraph, with information favourable to Germany generally and to German industrial enterprise in particular. I have since transmitted lists of the countries to which, under the name of "week-end telegrams," the cable rates have been very considerably reduced to assist the propaganda of the said society.

I to day have the honour to forward a translation of a cutting from the "Deutsche Export Revue," of the 5th June, 1914, in which the existence of the scheme is, for the first time, as far as I know, admitted in public print.

The "Deutsche Export Revue," which is published in Berlin, is a weekly periodical devoted to the interests of the German export trade. It is regarded as well informed, and enjoys a good reputation generally.

The article confirms the various particulars set out in my despatch; it confirms more especially the fact that the Imperial Foreign Office is supporting the scheme with an annual subscription of 12,500*l.*, paid out of its secret service fund. It supplies a list of the members of the society, the names of the directors, &c. The last paragraph of the article merits special attention on account of a certain refreshing ingenuousness.

I am informed that the order has gone forth from high official quarters not to reproduce or in any way to refer to this article, as its inadvertent publication is not unnaturally considered extremely inopportune and embarrassing.

I have, &c.,
W. E. GOSCHEN.

Enclosure in No. 4.

EXTRACT FROM THE "DEUTSCHE EXPORT REVUE" OF JUNE 5, 1914.

GERMANY'S WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC AIMS.

A Syndicate for the supply of News Abroad.

Our readers will remember that one of the items in the programme of the German Association for World Commerce was the establishment of a new service abroad on generous lines. Whilst the other parts of the Association's programme met with hostile criticism as soon as they became known, the proposed service for the supply of news abroad was greeted with general sympathy, as such activity promised to have a useful effect on our foreign relations. The failure to organize the Association for World Commerce seemed unhappily to render it doubtful whether the organisation of the news service could be realised

It is all the more gratifying that, according to information which has reached us from well-informed quarters, the scheme for a German news service in foreign countries has by no means been abandoned, but that, on the contrary, an extensive organisation is actually doing work in the desired direction.

A German syndicate was very quietly formed a few weeks ago for the purposes of this foreign news service. It uses the organisation of a news agency already in existence; its activity is gradually to be extended over the whole globe. Its main object will be to reply in an appropriate form to the prejudiced news concerning Grmany and to the attacks made upon her, and by the judicious publication of newspapers inspiring the necessary articles to spread abroad the knowledge of the true state of German industry and of Germany's cultural achievements.

We are in a position to give the following information concerning the organisation of the enterprise. It is presided over by a directorate, consisting of three men, *viz.*:—

Privy Councillor von Borsig;
"Landrath" Roetger (retired); and
Herr Schacht, a director of the Deutsche Bank.

A special administrative board, the main duty of which it is to make suggestions as to the organisation and the methods of reporting, comprises among others:—

Professor Duisburg, of the dye works, "Bayer";
Herr Hagen, of the Disconto Gesellschaft;
Commercial Councillor Hasenclever, of Remscheid;
Herr Hermann Hecht, of Berlin;
Director Heineken, of the North German Lloyd;
Director Helfferich, of the Deutsche Bank;
Director Huldermann, of the Hamburg-America Line;
Director Kosegarten, of the "Deutsche Waffen-und Munitions-Fabrik";
Herr von Langen, of the Disconto Gesellschaft;
Privy Councillor Rathenau;
Director Reuter, of the Maschinen Fabrik, Duisburg;
Director Salomonsohn, of the Disconto Gesellschaft;
Privy Councillor von Siemens;
Herr Edmond Bohler, Hamburg, &c., &c.

The management will be entrusted to two managers, Herr Asch and Dr. Hansen. The former has for years edited several foreign news agencies; the latter is known to the readers of the "Deutsche Export Revue" through a series of articles dealing with the question of a supply of news covering the whole world.

For the present the enterprise has taken the form of a loose syndicate constituted for three years, which is, later on, to be replaced by a more systematic form of organisation. The annual subscription payable by the firms which are members amounts to a minimum of 50*l*. It is a significant fact that the Imperial Foreign Office has voted a grant of 12,500*l*. towards the expenses of the syndicate, provided the same amount is contributed by German industrial houses. As the subscriptions and the contributions by the latter already exceed the sum of 12,500*l*., the contribution from the Foreign Office funds seems secured. As every firm subscribing a sum of 50*l*. has a vote, or, rather, as for every 50*l*. subscribed the subscriber receives a vote, it may be expected that the Imperial Foreign Office will have a powerful and decisive influence upon the management of the syndicate generally and upon the development of the news service in particular.

We further learn that efforts are now being made to induce the joint German and Foreign Economic Societies to join the syndicate, as these societies embrace pre-eminently merchants and manufacturers interested in the German foreign trade. These societies, it is true, appear to be still divided in their opinion concerning the new enterprise—at least, so far no definite decision has been arrived at.

It is believed that an increasing membership will make it possible to establish a reserve fund out of subscriptions and voluntary contributions received, so that, later on, the interest of the reserve fund may suffice to defray the expenses of the news service. It is also hoped that the foreign press may eventually be induced to pay for the news supplied. Finally, it is intended to send journalists to the various countries who are there to busy themselves in favour of German interests in the manner indicated above.

The task which the syndicate has set itself is in itself worthy of acknowledgment. But only the future can show whether the task can be accomplished in the manner indicated. We are of opinion that good results could be achieved, and perhaps with greater success, by utilising the German legations and consulates abroad, if ample funds for this purpose were placed at the disposal of the official departments. At the same time, the joint German and Foreign Economic Societies might well, as indeed some of them already do, work quietly for a better appreciation abroad of the state of German industry and of German cultural progress. The intended despatch of journalists we believe, however, in any case to be a mistake, as it would certainly soon become common talk in the editorial offices in the several places abroad that they represent a syndicate officially supported by the German Empire. If such things are intended, it would be better to fall back upon gentlemen who are already in touch with the respective editorial offices, and who could serve German interests without attracting so much attention as would journalists sent out of the purpose.

No. 1093-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1092-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EVENTS LEADING TO THE RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

No. 1.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 3, 1914.

TURKISH ships building in Great Britain.

Arrangements are being made with the firm of Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. for His Majesty's Government to take over the Turkish battleship "Osman I" now building with that firm.

Please inform Turkish Government that His Majesty's Government are anxious to take over the contract.

No. 2.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 4.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 3, 1914.

GRAND VIZIER and Minister of the Interior spoke to me with some vexation of the detention of Turkish ship, which they seemed to consider an unfriendly act as Turkey is not at war. Minister of the Interior referred to the very heavy financial sacrifices by which this ship had been paid for with money borrowed at a rate amounting to interest at 20 per cent.

No. 3.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 4.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 4, 1914.

GRAND VIZIER to-day renewed assurances that Turkey intends to observe strict neutrality. Mobilisation had been decided upon only because it would take months to complete, and because the Government wished not to be taken by surprise in case of aggression by Bulgaria, though they had also been alarmed by rumours of action by Russia—attributable, I think, to German Ambassador. Retention of German military mission meant nothing and had no political significance. He regarded them as Turkish employés who were doing good work, and, as they had offered to remain, it would have been ungracious to refuse.

No. 4.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 4, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 3rd August.*

I am sure Turkish Government will understand necessity for His Majesty's Government to keep all warships available in England for their own needs in this crisis.

Financial and other loss to Turkey will receive all due consideration, and is subject of sincere regret to His Majesty's Government. You should inform Grand Vizier.

* See No. 2.

No. 5.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 7, 1914

IF Turkey remains neutral and Egypt remains quiet, and should no unforeseen circumstances arise, His Majesty's Government do not propose to alter the status of Egypt

A report has reached me that it is being alleged that the annexation of Egypt is under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

You should emphatically contradict this to the Turkish Government, and say that we have no intention of injuring Turkey, and you should add an assurance in the sense of the first paragraph.

No. 6.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 9, 1914.

AN official communiqué was recently published here which showed a distinctly hostile tone towards Great Britain. This communiqué dealt with the requisition of the Turkish warships by His Majesty's Government. The Grand Vizier has told me that Turkish Government had to pretend to the Turkish public, as the latter had subscribed towards the purchase money for the vessels, that they were taking a stronger line than really was the case. He said, however, that we should not attach too much importance to publications of this kind.

Public opinion is daily growing more excited, and I think that if His Majesty's Government were able to give an assurance that Turkey would have the ships, if possible, on the conclusion of hostilities, such an assurance would have a soothing effect.

I have received a most emphatic assurance from the Grand Vizier that nothing will induce Turkey to join Austria and Germany as long as he remains in power. His position is strong enough to give a certain value to this assurance.

No. 7.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 11, 1914.

A REPORT has reached me from vice-consul at the Dardanelles, dated evening of the 10th August, that two large warships, thought to be the "Goeben" and the "Breslau," have entered the Straits, and that the German consul went to meet them. Arrival of these vessels at Nagara late on same evening was reported in a second telegram.

No. 8.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 11, 1914.

I LEARN that at 8-30 P M. last night "Goeben" and "Breslau" reached the Dardanelles. These ships should not be allowed to pass through the Straits, and they should either leave within twenty-four hours, or be disarmed and laid up You should point out to the Turkish Government that these are the duties entailed upon them by their neutrality, and that His Majesty's Government expect that they will act up to their obligations.

No. 9.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 12.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August 11, 1914.*

MY telegram of 11th August.*

The Ottoman Government have bought "Goeben" and "Breslau." Officers and men will be allowed to return to Germany. Grand Vizier told me that purchase was due to our detention of "Sultan Osman." They must have ship to bargain with regard to question of the islands on equal terms with Greece, and it was in no way directed against Russia, the idea of which he scouted.

He formally asked that the British naval mission might be allowed to remain.

*See No. 7.

No. 10.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 12.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August 11, 1914.*

FOLLOWING from Consul, Dardanelles, to-day :—

"The large German ship has just left for Constantinople.

"Boats from small German ship have perquisitioned our ships here, and destroyed Marconi apparatus on French ships under threat of sinking them.

"We have protested, demanding disarmament or expulsion of German ship before night.

"It seems that they desire to force Turkey into war."

Military authorities seem to have completely lost their heads. British ships are capriciously detained at Dardanelles, and port officials here are refusing to issue papers to outgoing vessels.

No. 11.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August 12, 1914.*

YOUR telegram of 11th August.†

If the crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau" are returned to Germany at once and if the transfer of those vessels to Turkey is *bonâ fide*, so that they can only reappear as Turkish ships with Turkish crews, there seems no reason that the British naval mission should be withdrawn.

†See No. 9.

No. 12.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey—(Received August 13.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople August 12, 1914.*

I SAW the Grand Vizier this moning and made strong representations to him against restrictions of free passage of the Straits, which the military authorities are now imposing under various pretexts. I said they had been holding up passenger and grain ships in the Dardanelles, refusing to deliver papers to ships wishing to leave Constantinople, and ordering grain ships to return to Constantinople at their caprice.

The Grant Vizier admitted that the War Office had been most high handed in their action, in violation of international obligations.

It seems that the Minister of War has now got entirely out of hand, and I gather that he alone is responsible for the present situation. Matters are undoubtedly becoming serious, but a Cabinet Council is being held this afternoon, and I hope I may be able afterwards to report some improvement.

I should add that all foreign shipping is affected by the restrictions to which I have alluded above.

No. 13.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 12, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 11th August.*

You should at once point out to Grand Vizier that Turkish Government must not permit German ships to commit acts of war in the Straits, and ask why British merchant ships are detained.

* See No. 10.

No. 14.

Tewfik Pasha to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 13.)

(Translation.)

L'AMBASSADEUR de Turquie présente ses compliments à Sir E. Grey et a l'honneur de communiquer ci-dessous à son Excellence le texte du télégramme qu'il vient de recevoir à l'instant de son Gouvernement :

" Pour ne laisser subsister aucun doute sur l'attitude pacifique que le Gouvernement Impérial a décidé d'observer dans les conflits actuels, je vous informe derechef qu'il est résolu de garder stricte neutralite."

Ambassade Impériale ottomane, Londres, le 13 août 1914.

THE Turkish Ambassador presents his compliments to Sir E. Grey and has the honour to communicate herewith the text of a telegram just received from his Government, which runs as follows :—

" In order that there may be no doubt as to the pacific attitude which the Turkish Government have decided to observe in the existing struggle, I inform you forthwith that they are determined to maintain strict neutrality."

Turkish Embassy, London, August 13, 1914.

No. 15.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 14, 1914.

ADMIRAL LIMPUS has received promise from Minister of Marine that his Excellency will make crews for the "Goeben" and "Breslau." This will take time, but nevertheless it will be done; and his Excellency has undertaken to hand over the two ships bodily to the British admiral.

Admiral Limpus informs me that a month will probably elapse before "Sultan Selim" (late "Goeben") can be even moved by the Turkish crew; but the formalities of transfer may be complete technically in a day or two. Further delay in taking delivery from the Germans is unavoidable.

Minister of Marine declared there was no intention of sending the ships outside Sea of Marmora until the end of the war.

No. 16.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 15, 1914.

ADMIRAL LIMPUS and all officers of British Naval Mission have suddenly been replaced in their executive command by Turkish officers, and have been ordered to continue work at Ministry of Marine if they remain. Although I have been given to understand by a member of the Government that they are still anxious to get officers and crew of the "Goeben" and "Breslau" out of Turkey, this will probably mean retention of mechanics and technical experts at least, which will create most dangerous situation here.

No. 17.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Beaumont.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 16, 1914.

AS soon as French and Russian Ambassadors are similarly instructed, you are authorised to declare to Turkish Government that if Turkey will observe scrupulous neutrality during the war England, France, and Russia will uphold her independence and integrity against any enemies that may wish to utilise the general European complication in order to attack her.

No. 18

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 16, 1914.

THIS morning Grand Vizier assured me again most solemnly that Turkish neutrality would be maintained. That Germany was doing her utmost to compromise the Turkish Government he did not deny, and he went so far as to admit that there was a danger of provoking Russia if Turkey lent herself to German designs which it served Turkey's interests to acquiesce in. This ambiguous expression no doubt refers to the fact that a certain number of German experts will be left on "Goeben" and "Breslau," owing to the inability of the Turks to handle those ships themselves. It would have been an impossible situation for Admiral Limpus, if he had had under his direct orders a mixed crew of Turks and Germans, and perhaps reason of his withdrawal from executive command may lie in this consideration.

The "Goeben" and "Breslau" are at present lying off Constantinople. The Grand Vizier has assured me that there is no intention of moving them from Marmora. They are now flying the Ottoman flag under nominal command of Turkish officer, and have been transferred. This at least is a good sign.

No. 19.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 16, 1914.

I HAVE received the following telegram, dated the 15th August, from His Majesty's vice-consul at Dardanelles:—

"A new field of mines has been laid in the zone formerly sown with mines of observation type. It may be assumed that these latter had previously been removed.

"The new contact mines, to the number of forty-one, were laid by the 'Mtibah' from Kephez to Suandere in a double line. Seven were kept on the ship, and the twenty-four from the 'Selanik,' which is proceeding to Constantinople, were also taken on board.

"The 'Lily Rickmers,' a German ship which has arrived here, carries a wireless installation."

No. 20.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 18)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 18, 1914

I HAVE been accorded most cordial reception upon my return to my post by the Grand Vizier, of whom I enquired whether the German crews would be removed soon, and what guarantee he would give that the "Goeben" and "Breslau" would be used neither against Great Britain nor against Russia. I also expressed my surprise that the Turkish Government should be apparently entirely under German influence, and that they should have committed such a serious breach of neutrality as was involved by their action in the matter of the German ships.

His Highness said that he deeply deplored this breach of neutrality, which he could not deny. He begged me to give him time to get rid of German crews, which he promised he would do gradually, but until arrival of Turkish transport with crews from London, Turkish Government had no crew to replace Germans.

His Highness added that he had protested against the action of the "Breslau" in boarding British and French ships at the Dardanelles, and he expressed the hope that I would not take too serious a view of that incident.

Situation is delicate, but I have great hopes that if His Majesty's Government will exercise patience, it may yet be saved; for Grand Vizier solemly assured me that neither the "Goeben" nor the "Breslau" would go into the Black Sea or the Mediterrancan.

His Highness said that seizure of Turkish ships building in England by His Majesty's Government had caused the whole crisis, and, as almost every Turkish subject had subscribed towards their purchase, a terrible impression had been made throughout Turkey, where British attitude had been attributed to intention to assist Greece in aggressive designs against Turkey. Turkish population would have understood if Great Britain had paid for the ships, or if she had promised to return them when the war was over; but as it was it looked like robbery. Germans had not been slow to exploit the situation, of which they had taken every advantage.

His Highness was much impressed and relieved when I informed him of the declaration authorised in your telegram of the 16th August.* He said that this would be of enormous assistance to him, and he assured me that I need not be anxious lest Turkey should be drawn into war with Great Britain or with Russia. The present crisis would pass.

I am convinced of the absolute personal sincerity of Grand Vizier in these utterances.

* No. 17.

No. 21.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 18, 1914.

I told the Turkish Ambassador, who had expressed uneasiness as to our intentions towards Turkey, that Turkey would have nothing to fear from us, and that her integrity would be preserved in any conditions of peace which affected the Near East, provided that she preserved a real neutrality during the war, made the "Breslau" and "Goeben" entirely Turkish by sending away the German crews of these vessels, and gave all ordinary facilities to British merchant vessels.

No. 22.

Sir L Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 19)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 19, 1914.

In view of the possibility that a *coup d'État* may be attempted with the assistance of the "Goeben," in co-operation with the military authorities under German influence,

who exercise complete control, I wish to make it clear that in my opinion the precaution of presence of British fleet at the Dardanelles is wise. I am anxious to avoid any misunderstanding as to the gravity of the situation, notwithstanding the assurances received from the Grand Vizier.

No 23.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 20)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople August* 19, 1914.

I saw the Grand Vizier on the afternoon of 17th August, and made strong representations to him with regard to the detention of vessels laden with cargoes consigned from Russian ports to the Mediterranean.

He promised to give immediate instructions that ships should be allowed to proceed.

The port authorities were undoubtedly instructed yesterday morning to permit seven ships loaded with grain and one with petroleum for the Mediterrancan, and one ship with coal for the Danube, to depart, but this permission was cancelled later.

It appears from this as if the military party, supported by the Germans, were determined to reassert themselves, and that a serious conflict of authority has arisen.

I propose to see Grand Vizier, whom I was unable to see last night, as early as possible this morning, and to insist upon his carrying out of his promise with regard to laden ships.

If these are permitted to leave, only four ships will remain, and no others have arrived since yesterday.

Of these four ships only one is in a position to leave immediately, but their case is different to that of the nine ships mentioned above, of which the cargoes have never touched Turkish soil, and which are covered by treaties guaranteeing free passage of the Straits at all times, thus making their detention a far more serious matter.

No. 21.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 21.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 20, 1914.

MINISTER of Marine came to see me to-day and expressed his relief at being able to talk to me freely.

He put forward the following proposal :—

Firstly, that the Capitulations should be abolished immediately. I pointed out the difficulty of this, and he suggested that the Minister of Finance should come and discuss the question with me.

Secondly, he demanded the immediate return of the two Turkish battleships acquired by His Majesty's Government at the commencement of the war. I told him that this was impossible, but that I would endeavour to obtain as good terms as possible for them, and that I hoped they would not be needed during the war, and would soon be returned to Turkey ; in the meanwhile they should be regarded as a loan from Turkey to a friend.

Thirdly, he asked for renunciation of any interference with the internal affairs of Turkey. This need not be taken seriously, and is, of course, an absurd proposal.

Fourthly, he asked that if Bulgaria should intervene against the Triple *Entente*, Western Thrace should be given back to Turkey.

Fifthly, he wanted the restoration of the Greek islands. I told him that this was impossible, and he finally agreed to the basis arranged just before the present war broke out

His final proposal was that the Allied Powers should undertake to oblige the Triple Alliance to accept any agreements which might be reached with respect to the Capitulations.

Our conversation was of the friendliest description, and at its close the Minister of Marine asked whether I would sanction the chartering of a British oil-tank steamer now at Tenedos to convey oil from Constanza. I asked him the purposes for which this oil was required, and he replied that it was for use in Turkish destroyers. I said that I thought that such a request, when the German crews of the "Breslau" and "Goeben" were masters of the situation here, would greatly surprise His Majesty's Government, and he replied that he did not wish to create any suspicion in their minds, and would therefore withdraw his request, adding that any suspicion that the German ships would be allowed to attack our shipping was absurd.

I said that, although I personally believed in the sincerity of his assurances, there seemed to be no doubt that the German admiral was now the master here. Minister seemed greatly surprised at this, but finally asked me to assure you that he would open the Dardanelles to the British fleet, if the German crews would not leave the two ships when he told them to do so.

No. 25.

Sir L Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 21.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 20, 1914.

FOLLOWING from His Majesty's vice-consul, Dardanelles, dated 19th August:—

"Passages were stopped this afternoon, while seventeen more mines were laid in a zig zag line along one side of the channel, which has been rendered extremely narrow. There is a heavy oil-steamer to pass to-morrow, and it may not be easy.

"Mines remain, but I suspect that there are more on board 'Rickmers.'

"Weber Pasha, who has returned with other German officers, is believed to be on board the latter vessel.

"Several Hotchkiss guns have arrived and have been mounted on both sides of the Straits commanding minefield."

No. 26.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 21, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 12th August.*

Reply to representations received from Porte expresses regrets for unfortunate incident of which British merchant vessels at Dardanelles were object, and gives formal assurances that similar acts shall not occur again. Explanation of detention of ships given in Porte's note is that in consequence of some mines having been detached from their moorings, authorities had prevented vessels from continuing their voyage until mines had been picked up, in order to avoid accidents.

No mention is made of real reason, which was wish of military authorities to requisition grain and other cargoes.

* See No. 13.

No. 27.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 21, 1914.

I WAS informed by the Grand Vizier to-night that he wanted all the support that the Triple *Entente* could give him, and that the sooner they could give a written declaration respecting the independence and integrity of Turkey the better.

A sharp struggle, which may come to a head at any moment, is in progress between the Moderates and the German party, headed by the Minister for War, and is meanwhile creating anarchy here.

Marshal Liman* and the German Ambassador are recklessly striving to force the Turks into declaring war on Russia, in which case the "Goeben" and "Breslau" would presumably sail for the Black Sea. They are prepared to achieve this object, if necessary, by a *coup d'État*, making the Minister of War dictator.

It is said that the Dardanelles forts have German garrisons, and that the "Goeben," which has been slightly damaged, will be repaired by the 2nd September, or possibly earlier.

* Head of the German Military Mission in Turkey.

No. 28.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August 22, 1914.*

YOUR telegram of 20th August.†

The demands made by the Turkish Government are excessive; we do not, however, wish to refuse all discussion, and you may, therefore, as soon as the French and Russian Ambassadors have received similar instructions, address the following communication to the Porte:—

"If the Turkish Government will repatriate immediately the German officers and crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," will give a written assurance that all facilities shall be furnished for the peaceful and uninterrupted passage of merchant vessels, and that all the obligations of neutrality shall be observed by Turkey during the present war, the three allied Powers will in return agree, with regard to the Capitulations, to withdraw their extra-territorial jurisdiction as soon as a scheme of judicial administration, which will satisfy modern conditions, is set up.

"They will further give a joint guarantee in writing that they will respect the independence and integrity of Turkey, and will engage that no conditions in the terms of peace at the end of the war shall prejudice this independence and integrity."

† See No. 24.

No. 29.

Tewfik Pasha to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 22.)

L'AMBASSADEUR de Turquie présente ses compliments à Sir E. Grey et, se référant à la conversation qu'il a eu l'honneur d'avoir avec son Excellence et dont il avait rendu compte à son Gouvernement par un télégramme en date du 18 courant, s'empresse de l'informer que son Altesse Saïd Halim Pacha vient de lui faire savoir par une dépêche responsive expédiée hier et parvenue à l'instant :

1. Que less ordres nécessaires ont été donnés à qui de droit pour le libre commerce dans less eaux ottomanes de tout navire marchand ;

2. Que le Gouvernement Impérial procédera au remplacement des officiers et équipage allemands par ceux du "Sultan Osman" dès qu'ils seront arrivés à Constantinople.

Ambassade Impériale ottomane, Londres, le 22 août, 1914.

(Translation.)

THE Turkish Ambassador presents his compliments to Sir E. Grey, and with reference to the conversation which he had with him, and which he reported to the Turkish Government in a telegram of the 18th instant, hastens to state that his Highness Said Halim Pasha has just replied in a telegram dated yesterday, and just received, as follows :—

1. The necessary orders have been given in the proper quarter for the free navigation of Turkish waters by all merchant vessels.

2. The Turkish Government will replace the German officers and men by those of the "Sultan Osman" as soon as they arrive at Constantinople.

No. 30.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 22, 1914.

I SAW Minister of Marine, as the Turkish transport has now arrived, and asked him when the crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau" would be repatriated.

He said that it depended upon the Grand Vizier. He was himself in favour of their repatriation.

I shall press the matter strongly, but do not know whether the Moderates are sufficiently strong to insist upon such a step being taken at once.

No. 31.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 23, 1914.

I HEAR that a further contingent of German officers has recently arrived *viâ* Sophia for service here.

No. 32.

Sir L Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 24, 1914.

THE Minister of War has not yet recovered from his illness. I have made it absolutely clear to the Grand Vizier that there is evidently no reason for delaying transfer of ships now that changes have come, and I said that His Majesty's Government would not tolerate that the Turkish fleet, as well as the Turkish army, should be in the hands of Germany, warning his Highness that the British fleet would not leave the Dardanelles until His Majesty's Government were satisfied that the Turkish Government had loyally carried out the condition laid down, and until British merchantmen could navigate Turkish waters without either delay or molestation. It was therefore obvious that if there was any idea of manning the Turkish fleet with German officers and men it must be given up. The situation was already quite humiliating enough for the Turkish Empire, which was in peril of total ruin if the Turkish Government allowed the domination of Constantinople by Germany. The Grand Vizier assured me that the Turkish Government had not the slightest intention of Germanising their fleet; and while it is my impression that the forces in favour of the maintenance of strict neutrality by Turkey are slowly gaining, I replied that I should not be satisfied with less than the actual departure of the German crews.

No. 33.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 25, 1914.

I RECEIVED yesterday a written assurance from Grand Vizier that merchant vessels will be allowed to go and come in Turkish ports without hindrance in accordance with treaties.

No. 34.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 25, 1914.

HIS Majesty the King desires that your Excellency should convey to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey a personal message from His Majesty, express-

ing his deep regret at the sorrow caused to the Turkish people by the detention of the two warships which His Imperial Majesty's subjects had made such sacrifices to acquire. His Majesty the King wishes the Sultan to understand that the exigencies of the defence of his dominions are the only cause of the detention of these ships, which His Majesty hopes will not be for long, it being the intention of His Majesty's Government to restore them to the Ottoman Government at the end of the war, in the event of the maintenance of a strict neutrality by Turkey without favour to the King's enemies, as at present shown by the Ottoman Government.

No. 35.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 25, 1914.

I HEAR from His Majesty's consul at Jerusalem that forty camels laden with food-stuffs have been seized from Egyptians at Gaza.

No. 36.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 25, 1914.

SEIZURE of camels reported in my telegram of to-day.*

I am making strong representations to Ottoman Government. The Germans, who are no doubt responsible for the activity now reported, are doing their best to embroil us with the Turks.

The Grand Vizier vehemently denies that it is his intention to attack Egypt in any way or to attempt any sort of intrigues there. In this, I think, he is sincere. He is forming a Moderate party genuinely in favour of Turkey remaining neutral.

* See No. 35.

No. 37.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey—(*Received August* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 25, 1914.

HIS Majesty's vice-consul, Dardanelles, reports that former channel on the European side of the Straits was further mined on the 24th August. More buoys have been placed in the new channel on the Asiatic side and that channel may now be followed. Passages were prevented on the 24th August by the work of laying these buoys, but they have been resumed from to-day.

No. 38.

Sir Edward Grey to Tewfik Pasha.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, August* 26, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency was so good as to address to me on the 22nd instant †

In reply, I have the honour to state that I have taken note that:—

1. The necessary orders have been sent by the Imperial Ottoman Government to the competent authorities to allow free passage in Ottoman waters to all foreign merchant vessels.

† See No. 29.

2. That the Imperial Ottoman Government will replace the German officers and crews of the late "Goeben" and "Breslau" by those of the "Sultan Osman" the moment the latter arrive at Constantinople.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

No. 39.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 26, 1914.

NINETY German sailors passed through Sophia yesterday on their way to Constantinople. I have protested strongly, but Grand Vizier is unable to contol the situation, which is dominated by the German Ambassador and generals. Weber Pasha, who is in command at the Dardanelles, is said to be urging closing of the Straits. I have brought this to the notice of the Grand Vizier. His Highness most positively repudiated any such idea, and begged me to have patience, as this situation would not last, and he was gaining authority.

In the meantime, general mobilisation is proceeding feverishly, and preparations are being pushed on in the fleet. Eighty pounds' worth of surgical appliances, dressings, etc., were bought by doctor of the "Corcovado" to-day. I am informed that there is a 5-inch gun hidden by canvas at her stern. She still lies at Therapia. It is not likely that the two German men-of-war will come out of the Dardanelles, but there are grounds for thinking that German plan is to urge Turkey to attack Russia after France is beaten—about ten days hence, in their estimation. Straits would be entirely closed, and, according to the German Ambassador, quite impossible to force, since Germans have taken special measures to make them impregnable.

To sum up, the situation is most unsatisfactory, though not actually desperate.

No. 40.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Bucharest, August* 27, 1914

PRESS to-day reports special train from Berlin, carrying 500 German marines passed through Bucharest yesterday for Constantinople.

Official communication this evening states that this was not a military transport but that men were workmen, mostly Germans, under the direction of several engineer and functionaries, on the way to Turkey *vid* Bulgaria for work on Bagdad Railway.

Communiqué adds that in future foreign subjects will not be allowed passag through the country in groups of more than twenty, even if their individual passport are in order.

No. 41.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 27, 191

GERMAN ships.

There are grounds for thinking that Germans are urging Turks to send "Goeben into Black Sea, where they would argue that she has a right to go as a Turkish shi Germans would count upon Russian warship attacking her, and war would ensu seemingly provoked by Russia.

Object of Germans is to create a diversion here, draw off some Russian troops a enemies from Austria, and embroil us at the same time.

There are, it is said, 162 German officers here and many reservists.

No. 42.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 28.)

(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, August* 27, 1914.

MY telegram of 27th August.*

Russian Ambassador is at present with Grand Vizier, whom I have just seen. I again impressed upon his Highness my apprehensions lest "Goeben" should make a raid. I expressed my conviction that, should Turkey be so unwise as to provoke the Powers of the Tripie *Entente*, it would mean the end of the Ottoman Empire. To these observations on my part, his Highness replied that the "Goeben," manned as she was with German crew, would never be allowed by the Turkish Government to enter the Black Sea. His language on this point was most emphatic, and I believe that he was sincere in what he said. I did not fail, however to draw his Highness's attention to the fact that, if the Minister of Marine, the Minister of War, and the German Ambassador ordered the "Goeben" to go there, I did not quite see how his Highness was going to prevent it. If the German Emperor ordered the German admiral to go in o the Black Sea, it did not seem to me that the two Turkish Ministers could even if they would, prevent the admiral from obeying those commands.

Grand Vizier assured me most emphatically that my fears were entirely without foundation, but he did not give me any reasons to back up this optimistic opinion. His Highness was much upset when I rejoined that, so long as German crews remained his Highness was not master of his own house, but at the mercy of the Germans, who had, to all intents and purposes, occupied Constantinople. His Highness admitted that Germans were urging Turkey to depart from her neutrality, and that they wished to embroil her with the Russians and ourselves but he nevertheless solemnly assured me that Turkish Government would not depart from their neutrality. He fully understood Germany's aims in this matter, and all Turkish Government were determined not to fall into the trap.

Grand Vizier is, I am sure, absolutely sincere himself. But none the less the situation is as I have described it in the preceeding paragraphs.

* See No. 41.

No. 43.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 28).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 27, 1914.

My telegram of 24th August.†

In reply to my enquiries, Grand Vizier stated that neither he nor Minister of Marine knew anything about the reported arrival of German sailors. They had not been asked for by the Turkish Government.

I said that, if this really was the case, it furnished yet another proof of how completely Germany had obtained control here. German merchantmen were, to my knowledge, arming in the port of Constantinople, and it was obvious that the German sailors were to be put into these ships or on board the Turkish fleet. This being so, it was my duty to warn his Highness of the unfortunate effect that this continued violation of Turkish neutrality in favour of Germany was bound to have upon the Governments of the Triple *Entente*.

†See No. 39.

No. 44.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 28).

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, August* 28, 1914.

OTTOMAN forces are being mobilised in Hedjaz and further south, and existing military activity in Red Sea may thus be explained. About sixty Turkish officers

arrived at Alexandria recently and passed through Egypt down Red Sea. Their destination was the Yemen.

Twelve thousand Turkish troops are reported in Jeddah region.

Signs are not lacking that, in case of war, an attack on Egypt is contemplated by Turkey. A few Turkish officers are now in the Delta. Steps have been taken to watch all those that are known. I learn from a good source that all information of Turkish mobilisation reported from Constantinople is correct. Meanwhile emissaries are being sent to India, the Yemen, Senoussi, and Egypt, to stir up feeling against Great Britain. Activity at Gaza is reported, but it is uncertain whether this is more than raising of levies to replace regulars withdrawn from the north by mobilisation.

No. 45.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 29).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 28, 1914.

GENERAL situation here.

It is possible, though I consider it highly improbable, that Turks may make a dash out of the Dardanelles when their fleet is better prepared. It is equally possible that Turkey may make some forward movement against Servia or Greece on land. Nevertheless, I trust that you will not read my various reports to mean that I have abandoned last hope that neutrality will be maintained to extent of not actually attacking Russia in Black Sea. I still think that it is far from probable that Turkey will for the time being make any forward move.

News propagated by German Ambassador here this morning is that Germans are marching on Paris, and that they have decisively worsted the allies. This message has without doubt come by wireless, as the Ambassador is in direct communication with German General Staff. This news will, I fear, tend to shake Turks still further, as they now confidently expect that Triple *Entente* will be annihilated. There is also no doubt that very active preparations are in hand, and that Germans here are confident of hostilities. Consignments of gold from Germany have arrived for German and Austrian banks, private German residents have sent away their wives, and quantities of medical stores have been purchased and put on board German ships.

I hear that German Ambassador is adopting tone of friendly commiseration for Great Britain, who, he asserts, will never assist Russia in any movement against Turkey. He has made the remarkable statement that his Government will now offer favourable terms to France, which she will certainly accept; that Germany will then wage a platonic war with England, whose heart is not in the struggle, and who will make terms to save her fleet; and that Germany and England will then combine against Russia.

German Ambassador's attitude seems to indicate great preoccupation as regards British fleet and as regards Russian advance in East Prussia, and a desire to make terms now in order to save Germany's resources for a final struggle with us under more favourable conditions. I have made it known privately in the proper quarter that under no conditions would Great Britain abandon her allies, and that whatever the present situation in the field may be, it is still but the beginning of a struggle from which we are firmly resolved to emerge victoriously.

No. 46.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 29)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 28, 1914.

FROM information that has reached me, there is no doubt that in course of time the whole area of the Dardanelles, Constantinople, and the Bosphorus will become nothing more nor less than a sort of German enclave. Sailors recently arrived from Sophia will be sent to Straits forts and more will follow. This is over and above German military reservists already allotted to garrison those forts.

I hear that, although Turks have not yet any ordnance of the more modern type for mounting in Straits defences, it is very probable that consignment of guns will arrive in the near future from Germany and Austria through Constanza.

No. 47.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, August* 28, 1914.

SPECIAL train full of German sailors with officers passed Sophia last night for Constantinople, making total passed about 600.

I am informed credibly that large consignment of guns and artillery material has passed through Roumania to Giurgevo and is now being brought across to Rustchuk.

No. 48.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 30, 1914.)

I AND my colleagues still do not regard situation as hopeless, and are of opinion that we should go on as long as possible without provoking a rupture. I find it hard to believe that, when it comes to the point, Turks would declare war on Russia or on ourselves.

Eventuality of a general war is doubtless counted on by Germany with the object of diverting energies of Russia from the main object of European conflict. Germans may even argue that, in the event of Russians receiving serious check in Germany, they might be induced to desist from struggle by bait of Constantinople.

There is no doubt that it is object of Germany to involve Russia and Great Britain in serious troubles here in the hope of general Balkan conflagration and of complications for us in India and Egypt. I heard to-day on good authority that it is admitted in Berlin that, if necessary, they will encourage a "Jehad"* with this object.

I have strong impression that Turkish Government, with exception of its extreme chauvinists, are aware of Germany's objects, which I have not ceased to instil into them, and that time may cool their ardour for their German masters. I warned Grand Vizier this morning of inevitable results of siding with Germany against us, and said that our patience was not inexhaustible, and that consequences of allying themselves with our enemies would be serious. His Highness seemed to be impressed, and promised that German sailors should be sent away.

**i.e.*, Holy War.

No. 49.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 1, 1914.

MINISTER of Marine called on Russian Ambassador last night and assured him that he was working hard for neutrality, that he would send away German sailors in fortnight, and that 200 were leaving to-day, truth of which we shall verify. He may only be gaining time.

No. 50.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 1, 1914.

I AGAIN discussed subject of Turkish neutrality to-day with Grand Vizer. His Highness evidently relies on Minister of Interior, who returns shortly. He assured me most solemnly that Turkish Government would not depart from their neutrality. I replied that we should not be satisfied until the German sailors left, as Turkish neutrality had already been so gravely compromised already. He reiterated with much vehemence that all German sailors should go.

No. 51.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 1, 1914.

SULLEIMAN-EL-BUROUNI, a highly-placed senator, is in Egypt, probably in Cairo, engaged in fomenting revolutionary movement.

No. 52.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 1, 1914.

IN order that there may be no room for misconception, you should inform Turkish Government that Egyptian Government are taking measures to patrol Suez Canal on both banks, and that this step is necessary to protect the safe and proper working of the Canal. You should add that no advance into Sinai, nor military operations in that region, are under contemplation.

No. 53.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 2, 1914.

I SHOULD be glad to learn whether British Admiral has instructions in case "Goeben" went into Mediterranean under Turkish flag. Should I tell Turkish Government that, so long as she has Germans on board, we shall regard her as a German ship and treat her as such, and that, before she goes out into Mediterranean, Admiral Limpus must be allowed to assure himself that there are no Germans on board?

I do not anticipate her going out, but should like to make it clear beforehand what our attitude would be in case she does so.

No. 54.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 2, 1914.

AM I authorised to make public statement that Turkey will have nothing to fear from British ships if she maintains strict neutrality and keeps peace during European conflict, if British trade is not interfered with, and if German naval officers and crew are sent out of the country?

No. 55.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 3.)

(Telgraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 3, 1914.

I SHOULD be glad to have discretion to let it be known that if Turkish fl[eet] leaves the Dardanelles we shall treat it as part of the German fleet, as it has Germ[an] crews and officers on board.

No. 56.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 2nd September.*

So long as German crews have not be sent away, "Goeben" will certainly be treated as a German ship if she comes out of the Straits. It was only on express condition that German crews would be sent away that we waived demand, to which we were strictly entitled, that ship should be interned until the end of the war.

* See No 53.

No. 57.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 4, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 2nd September.*

You may make statement you propose, but we cannot restrict movements of British fleet.

* See No. 54.

No. 58.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 4, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 3rd September.* Turkish fleet.

Proposal approved.

* See No. 55.

No. 59.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 6.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 5, 1914.

I HEAR that Inspector from Constantinople of Committee of Union and Progress left Erzeroum on the 1st September for Persia, where he has previously lived. He was accompanied by three Persian revolutionists from Constantinople, one of them named Agha Mehemet Ali. They have ideas about Afghan and Indian Moslems, and also intend to stir up anti-Russian trouble in Persia.

No. 60.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 6.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 5, 1914.

I HAVE to-day gone over the whole ground with the Minister of the Interior, who seems more inclined to be reasonable. I think there is an improvement in the situation.

Minister quite understands that "Goeben" will be treated as a German ship if she goes out. They assure me that Turkish fleet will not leave the Dardanelles on any account.

No. 61.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey—(*Received September* 6.).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 6, 1914.

SURPRISES are always possible, but I feel fairly confident, from what I hear from many prominent people with whom I am in touch, that public opinion will change in our favour.

There is growing discontent among influential people, who are now beginning to realise that they are in German hands. This they resent, and they are openly declaring that they will not allow war.

In view of all this, I think I can safely say that there are many signs of an improvement in the situation here.

No. 62.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 7.)

Sir, *Constantinople, August* 19, 1914.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 12th August* to Mr. Beaumont, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a *note verbale* addressed by him to the Sublime Porte in the sense of your instructions respecting the perquisitions effected by the German cruiser "Breslau" off British ships in the port of Chanak and the detention of British ships in the Dardanelles.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

* See No. 13.

Enclosure in No. 62.

Note verbale communicated to Sublime Porte, Constantinople, August 14, 1914.

IT having been brought to the notice of His Britannic Majesty's Government that, while in the neutral port of Chanak (Dardanelles), boats of the cruiser "Breslau," flying the German flag, boarded and effected perquisitions on British ships, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to request that the Imperial Ottoman Government will not permit German ships to commit acts of war in Turkish ports or in the Straits, the neutrality of which is guaranteed by international treaties.

Mr. Beaumont is instructed at the same time to enquire on what grounds British ships have recently been prevented from leaving the port of Constantinople, and have been detained on arrival at the Dardanelles, in some cases for several days.

According to a telegram received to-day from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, British ships are still being held up there, and His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has the honour to request that immediate orders may be sent to allow them to proceed.

No. 63.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 7.)

Sir, *Constantinople, August* 21, 1914.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch,* I have the honour to forward herewith a *note verbale* from the Sublime Porte, expressing regret for the incidents at the Dardanelles and offering explanations.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

* See No. 62.

Enclosure in No. 63.

Note verbale communicated by Sublime Porte.

LE Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères a eu l'honneur de recevoir la note verbale que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique a bien voulu lui adresser en date du 14 courant.

En réponse, le Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères s'empresse d'exprimer tous ses regrets à M. le Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté britannique pour le fâcheux incident dont furent l'objet quelques bâtiments de commerce battant pavillon anglais dans le port de Chanak; la Sublime Porte est en mesure de donner les assurances les plus formelles que pareil fait ne se répétera plus.

Quant aux bateaux retenus à Chanak, des torpilles sous-marines s'étant détachées, les autorités Impériales ont cru de leur devoir d'empêcher ces bateaux de continuer leur voyage jusqu'au repêchage desdites mines, pour éviter de fâcheux incidents. Cette interdiction provisoire est donc le résultat d'une mesure générale que le Gouvernement Impérial s'est vu obligé de prendre afin d'assurer la sécurité de la navigation dans les eaux Impériales.

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique que les mines, ayant été repêchées, les autorités compétentes ont été invitées par le Gouvernement Impérial de lever l'interdiction de passage et de faciliter de leur mieux la navigation à tous les navires.

Le 16 *août*, 1914.

(Translation.)

THE Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs had the honour of receiving the *note verbale* which His Britannic Majesty's Embassy was good enough to communicate on the 14th instant.

In reply the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs hastens to express great regret to the Chargé d'Affaires for the annoying incident suffered by some merchant vessels flying the British flag in the harbour of Chanak; the Sublime Porte are able to give the most formal assurances that such an act shall not be repeated.

As regards the vessels detained at Chanak, some submarine mines having become detached, the Imperial authorities thought it incumbent upon them to prevent those vessels from continuing their voyage until the said mines had been recovered, in order that annoying incidents might be prevented. This provisional prohibition is, it will thus be seen, the result of a general measure which the Imperial Government have been obliged to take with a view to ensuring the safety of navigation in Turkish waters.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform His Britannic Majesty's Embassy that, the mines having been recovered, the competent authorities have been requested by the Government to raise the prohibition of free passage, and to do their best to facilitate navigation for all vessels.

August 16, 1914.

No. 64.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 7.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 6, 1914.

MINISTER of Interior yesterday assured me that there was no question of Turkey going to war.

I used every possible argument to dissuade Minister of the Interior from leaving on a military adventure, reminding him that in the end Turkey would inevitably pay. I told him His Majesty's Government regarded Turkish fleet as annex of German fleet, and that if it went out into the Ægean we should sink it. He quite realised this, and said that fleet had no intention of leaving Dardanelles.

I went carefully over several infringements of neutrality of which Turks had been guilty, and I said that so long as a single German officer, naval or military, remained here I should consider Turkey as a German protectorate; that I had been informed that Turkish Government attached no importance to written declaration which I and

my French and Russian colleagues had made them respecting their integrity. I was greatly surprised at this attitude, but personally somewhat relieved, as to guarantee integrity and independence of Turkey was like guaranteeing life of man who was determined to commit suicide.

We sincerely desired independence and integrity of Turkey, but he must not imagine that Great Britain was afraid of Turkey, or that we feared to face alternative if forced upon us. Most ridiculous stories about insurrections in India and Egypt and approaching downfall of British Empire were being circulated broadcast, and were apparently believed by Minister of War I hope that Minister of the Interior was not under those and similar dangerous illusions.

Minister of the Interior said that he understood.

He then proceeded to state that Turkish Government now wished to sell us two Turkish ships outright. They wanted money badly, as the economic situation was desperate. I replied that I did not know His Majesty's Government's views, which I would enquire, but that, personally, I should be reluctant to inflict so mortal a stab on the wounded heart of the Turkish people, who were already suffering so much by temporary detention of their ships. Their purchase might give rise to another tempest of indignation.

Moreover, I doubted whether His Majesty's Government would readily pay several millions to a country which was entirely in German hands, and which was breathing out threats against ourselves and our allies.

He replied that His Majesty's Government could make what conditions they liked if they bought ships; and that Turkish Government would send away all Germans. I said that I would reflect on proposal and repeat it to you.

No. 65.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 7.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 7, 1914.

THERE is fresh evidence that there has been no sale of the "Goeben" and "Breslau" to Turkey. I learn on unimpeachable authority that German Ambassador has twice sent down orders to customs for admission, duty free, of effects for His Imperial Majesty's ship "Goeben." I have brought this to notice of Grand Vizier and have reminded him that we do not recognise sale.

Should I not tell his Highness that His Majesty's Government will require to be satisfied that the sale is a genuine and legal one, before they can recognise the ship a Turkish? I think that this should be done, even if the German crews go.

I have said to both Talaat and Grand Vizier that if "Goeben" and "Breslau" leave Dardanelles they will be treated as German ships. They fully realise this, and have assured me that the ships will on no account leave.

No. 66.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 8.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 8, 1914.

PRESENCE of numerous Turkish officers in Egypt is undoubtedly a danger, and measures against suspected individuals may become necessary at any moment. A Turkish naval officer recently left Egypt hurriedly for Beirout. A letter belonging to him has been found, in which it is stated that he has been doing his best to cause strike amongst Moslem stokers and engineers of four Khedivial mail steamers, which are to be used as transports for our troops. The letter continues that he has not succeeded in his attempts, but that he will do his best to sink the vessels after the troops have embarked. It is worth noting that a strike on steamers in question has not occurred.

No. 67.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 8, 1914.

BRITISH Naval Mission.

Before any decision respecting the recall of the mission is taken by His Majesty's Government, I wish to have your views on the subject. I am reluctant to take any step, however justified it may be, that would precipitate unfavourable developments, as long as there is a reasonable chance of avoiding them. What effect do you consider that withdrawal of mission would have upon the political situation?

The Admiralty are of opinion that the position of the mission may become unsafe and that it is already undignified. They therefore wish it to be recalled and attached to the Embassy until you can arrange a safe passage home for Admiral Limpus and the other officers. There is clearly ample justification for the view taken by the Admiralty.

No 68.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey *—(*Received September* 9.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 8, 1914.

I HAVE on more than one occasion told Grand Vizier that resentment is probable in England, especially in present circumstances, at the slight put upon British Admiral, and that, much as His Majesty's Government desire to remain on friendly terms with Turkey, such proceedings on the part of the Turkish Government cannot be indefinitely overlooked.

In many respects the situation seems to show improvement, but unless His Majesty's Government wish mission to remain indefinitely it seems to me that the present would be a suitable moment to withdraw it. The Turks could not regard this step as a grievance as it is obviously justified by their conduct. The mission are at present treated as non-existent, and their position is consequently both false and invidious. German hold on the navy is becoming stronger daily, and there is no sign of German crews leaving. As a matter of fact, far from being disadvantageous to us, this is becoming embarrassing to the Turkish Government, who are at last beginning to realise that the Germans are not an unmixed blessing. Great discontent reigns among Turkish naval officers, so Admiral Limpus tells me, as they dislike German officers, and they even hint that they would rather mutiny than serve under them.

I am of opinion that the time has come to withdraw the mission, and if this can be approved in principle, I will speak to the Admiral, who feels his position acutely, and ask him to make the necessary arrangements.

* This telegram crossed Sir E. Grey's telegram of September 8, see No. 67.

No. 69

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 9, 1914.

GRAND VIZIER admitted this morning that the Turkish Government were going to abolish Capitulations.

I said that this information would greatly surprise my Government, whom I would at once apprise.

The Capitulations and conventions were not a unilateral agreement; we had on a former occasion informed the Turkish Government that we were willing to consider any request they might put forward in a generous spirit, but I did not imagine that my Government would acquiesce in their total abolition by a stroke of the pen. We were now under martial law. Did he expect us to allow British subjects to be judged by court-martial, especially so long as army was in hands of Germans?

His Highness made some ineffectual endeavours to defend his action, but I cut them short.

No. 70.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 9, 1914.

MINISTER of Interior told me to-day that note to embassies on subject of the abolition of the Capitulations had already been despatched. German Ambassador had just called to protest. Earlier in the day the Italian Ambassador had informed me that German and Austrian Ambassadors were ready to associate themselves with us in protesting against the abolition.

German Ambassador has disclaimed authorship of this move on the part of Turkey, and I think that he may be speaking the truth; but every statement he makes must be received with caution. Nevertheless, statement by Minister of Interior, to which I have alluded above, seems to bear him out in this case.

I have discussed the proposed abolition with the Minister of the Interior, and he maintains that they all feel that the time has come to emancipate Turkey from foreign shackles. But he disclaimed any intention of hostility against foreigners. He had already sent instructions to all Valis and police officials not to inflame people against foreigners, and he would give strictest orders that no foreigners should be taken before courts-martial.

I told His Excellency that I thought the action of the Turkish Government would inevitably lead to greater interference than ever in the internal affairs of Turkey. I could only regret that they should have acted so precipitately.

No. 71

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 9, 1914.

ABOLITION of Capitulations.

It has been arranged that all the Embassies shall send in identic notes to-morrow acknowledging Turkish note and pointing out that abolition of the Capitulations can not be accepted, as consent of both contracting parties is necessary.

No. 72.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 11.)

Constantinople, September 10, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

CONSIGNMENTS of warlike materials from Germany traced up to date amount to 3,000 rounds of projectiles for "Goeben," battery of field guns with ammunition, several batteries of heavy howitzers, probably for field army use, and some thousands of rifles. More consignments are on the way. All German reservists who have not been able to leave Turkish Empire have been instructed to report for enrolment with Turkish troops.

No. 73.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 10, 1914.

MY telegram of 9th September.*

Note abolishing all the Capitulations was received last night. All my colleagues including German and Austrian Ambassadors, have to-day addressed identic notes to

*See No. 71.

the Sublime Porte stating that, while communicating to our respective Governments note respecting abolition of Capitulations, we must point out that capitulatory régime is not an autonomous institution of the Empire, but the resultant of international treaties, diplomatic agreements, and contractual acts of different kinds. It cannot be abolished in any part *à fortiori* wholly, without consent of contracting parties. Therefore, in the absence of understanding arrived at before 1st October between Ottoman Government and our respective Governments, we cannot recognise executory force after that date of a unilateral decision of Sublime Porte.

No. 74.

Sir L Mallet to Sir Edward Grey —(*Received September* 14.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 13, 1914.

I HEAR that Germans are now dominant at Alexandretta, and secretly suggest and control everything. From 7th September to morning of 12th September, 24 mountain guns, 400 horses and mules, 500 artillery troops belonging to service of 6th Army Corps, and large quantity of ammunition passed through Alexandretta, proceeding by railway to Constantinople.

No. 75.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. —(*Received September* 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 14, 1914.

GERMAN Ambassador has received instructions from Berlin to publish widely report of revolution in India, with addition that His Majesty's Government have asked Japan to assist, and that Japan has agreed, in return for free immigration into the Pacific Coast, a free hand in China, and a 40,000,000*l.* loan. I was warned in time by the Russian Ambassador, and instructed all consuls by telegraph to deny it, if published, and wrote to the Grand Vizier.

Nothing official has appeared here, but the agencies are publishing part of the story.

No. 76.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 15, 1914.

FLEET is now entirely in German hands, and Minister of Marine is powerless. Germans consider that Dardanelles are now impassable, and they are impressing this upon military authorities. It is said that, if the Turkish fleet moved into the Black Sea, Straits would be entirely closed by additional mines, which have just been sent there on the "Nilufer."

Though I do not say that this *coup* will actually come off, danger is undoubtedly greater since news has been received of the recent successes of the allies, as the Germans are all the more anxious to create a diversion. My impression is that majority of the Cabinet and the Grand Vizier himself are entirely opposed to any such adventure, and that they are doing their utmost to prevent it; but they are finding out, though they will not admit it, that they are powerless to stop matters.

Both I and my Russian colleague have received independent information that German and Austrian Ambassadors are making a determined effort to force the Minister of War to send the "Goeben" and the rest of the fleet into the Black Sea. Fifty transports have been ready for some time, and I understand that everything is prepared for the reception on board these vessels of a large number of Turkish troops.

Abolition of the Capitulations is now the principal card in the hands of the peace

party. They would, I think, be ready to defer discussion of abolition of judicial Capitulations if abolition of fiscal and commercial treaties could be agreed to forthwith by the three Powers.

I hear that 15 per cent. duties will be applied from the 1st October, but a law is at present under consideration exempting existing contracts. As nothing is at present coming into ports, application of these duties is, as a matter of fact, of little consequence. The temettu also will be applied to foreigners.

No. 77.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Malle.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 16, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 15th September :* Abolition of Capitulations.

I am inclined to point out to Turkish Government that, so long as they maintain neutrality, what we have said to them already holds good, and that we shall be prepared to consider reasonable concessions about Capitulations ; but they must not expect concessions from us while their present irregular conduct in the matter of the German officers and crews continues. Perhaps we might also say that if they break the peace we cannot be responsible for the consequences; that we hope they will keep the peace, but whether they do so or not is their own affair.

* See No. 76.

No. 78.

United Shipowners' Freight Demurrage and Protective Association to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 17.)

Vienna Chambers, Bute Docks, Cardiff, September 16, 1914.

Sir,

WE are instructed by the owners of the steamship "Reliance" to seek your aid for the recovery of compensation from the Turkish Government for the detention of their steamer by the Turkish authorities.

The facts of the case are as follows :—

On the 1st August last the steamship "Reliance" sailed from Nickolaief with a cargo of barley for Hamburg and arrived off Constantinople at noon on the 3rd. The captain waited at Constantinople for orders from the owners of his steamer until the 6th, but he received no communication from his owners as the Turkish authorities had stopped the delivery of telegrams.

On the 6th August the captain proceeded on his voyage and arrived off Nagara Point, Dardanelles, on the following day at 8 A. M. when he sent his permit to pass through the Dardanelles ashore in accordance with the usual practice and received a signal from the fort that the canal was blocked. This blocking signal was kept up on the 8th, 9th, and 10th August ; on the latter date several Italian vessels were piloted out and the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" were piloted in by Turkish torpedo craft and anchored in Nagara Bay A German merchant vessel, the "General," was also piloted in.

The captain of the "Reliance" daily saw the British consul at Chanak, but the consul was unable to obtain permission for the "Reliance" to pass through the Dardanelles.

On the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th August the "Reliance" remained off Nagara Point, and on these days Roumanian, French, and Italian steamers were piloted in and out, but no British ships were allowed to leave.

At 5-50 P. M. on the 14th August the captain received orders from Turkish officials to proceed to Constantinople and remain there until the cargo had been discharged. Several other British steamers that were waiting received similar orders, amongst them being the steamship "Hillhouse," the steamship "Countess of Warwick," and the steamship "Barrowmore."

The captain proceeded to Constantinople and arrived there at 1 P. M. on the 15th August. On arrival he went ashore and noted protest against the detention of his steamer and also saw the British Consul. On the following day the "Goeben" and "Breslau" arrived off Constantinople under the Turkish flag. On this day the "Reliance" was boarded by a Turkish officer who asked for the displacement of the vessel and for information as to the capacity for carrying horses and troops.

On the 18th the captains of all British ships at Constantinople were told by the British harbour-master, on instructions from the British consul-general, that they were now allowed to proceed and were again to apply for permits. On the same day the captain of the "Reliance" obtained a permit and sailed from Constantinople and arrived again off Nagara Point at 8 A. M. the following morning (19th August) when he sent his second permit ashore, but the Turkish authorities cancelled the permit and ordered the "Reliance" to anchor. On the 20th August one Italian ship and the British ship "Ryton," in ballast, were allowed to pass through, and on the following day the steamship "Bullmouth" loaded with kerosene and three other steamers were piloted out. It was not until the 22nd ultimo at 11-40 A M. that the "Reliance" was allowed to sail.

We respectfully submit that the Turkish authorities should be made to pay compensation for their action in detaining British ships, and on behalf of the owners of the "Reliance" we request that their claim of 640*l.*, being 4 the ordinary charter-party rate of 40*l.* a day, for the detention of their steamer from the 6th to the 22nd August, should be made against the Turkish Government by the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

We are, etc.,

DOWNING AND HANDCOCK.

No. 79.

Sir L Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 16, 1914.

MINISTER of Marine has assured me that he is quite aware of German intrigues, and that Turkish Government are not so innocent as to fall into the trap that has been laid for them. His Excellency admitted, however, that there had been an idea of sending the fleet to visit Trebizond, as he claimed that the Government had a right to do.

I pointed out, should they do so, as long as German officers were on board, there was bound to be a certain risk of some incident occurring, in view of well-known desire of Germans to provoke trouble between Russia and Turkey. His Excellency did not demur to this opinion, and said that he would at once see the Grand Vizier in order to stop it.

I have also seen Grand Vizier. His Highness said there was no intention of sending the "Goeben" into the Black Sea, and stated that the Minister of War must obtain the authorisation of the Cabinet before he could issue any such order.

No. 80.

Sir L Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 18, 1914.

FOLLOWING telegram received from His Majesty's Consul at Basra:—

"I am informed officially by Turkish commodore that a British man-of-war is lying near boundary line in Shatt-el-Arab, whole of which is within Ottoman waters. Vali intends to ask the captain to allow wireless apparatus to be sealed and to leave, as more than twenty-four hours have elapsed since ship entered the river. Vali knows that I am informing you."

No. 81.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 19).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 18, 1914.

FOLLOWING sent to Basra :—

"Turkish authorities have, of course, no right to interfere with wireless on men-of-war."

No. 82.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 19, 1914.

TURKISH military preparations.

In conversation with the President of the Chamber to-day, I said that if it was really Turkey's intention to go to war with Russia, I considered such a policy absolute madness.

President said that, even if Turkish fleet went into Black Sea, it would not be with any hostile intention towards Russia, with whom they were not going to war. I pointed out to him that Germany was pressing Turkey to send their fleet into the Black Sea with one object only, namely, that war might be provoked by some incident. I therefore urged him most strongly against any such action. He said that he was against it, and that he saw the force of my argument, to which I replied that as the Minister of War was supreme it was unfortunately no guarantee that it would not be done. President told me that the Cabinet had their own policy, which was to remain neutral, and that they were all alive to the aims of Germany. I pressed him hard as to what was the policy of the Minister of War.

I do not regard situation as hopeless. Party in favour of neutrality is growing, but it would be unsafe to rely on their power to restrain war party.

I hear that 156 more mines and the minelayer "Ghairet" have been sent to Roumeli Kanak, on the Bosphorus. Turkish fleet went to Halki yesterday for review, and will probably remain there till next week, when the "Hamidieh" and "Messudiyeh" will be ready. German officers and men continue to arrive by train. It is probable that there are German reservists resident in Turkey who have been incorporated in Turkish army. 200 Germans arrived at the Dardanelles on September 17th.

Cavalry and horse artillery are reported to have moved from Erzeroum towards the frontier.

No. 83.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 20.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 20, 1914.

I BELIEVE that Minister of War is the only firebrand. Committee of Union and Progress is exercising a restraining influence. I think it is undoubted that party in favour of peace is daily increasing.

French Ambassador had a conversation yesterday with Minister of Marine. Latter assured his Excellency that Turkish Government were determined not to be drawn into war, to which his Excellency retorted that if this assurance was correct, it was difficult to understand why preparations to send Turkish fleet into Black Sea were being made. Minister of Marine replied that Council of Ministers had decided that two destroyers only should go into Black Sea and that the fleet should not go. He admitted that the Minister of War, who was generalissimo of the army and navy, had, as a matter of fact, ordered the fleet to go, but, as all orders had to pass through him as Minister of Marine, he had insisted that this order should be referred to the Council, with the result above stated.

As an illustration of the entire lack of control possessed by the Cabinet over the Minister of War and the Germans, if any further illustration is needed, I have to report that, despite this assurance from the Minister of Marine, the "Breslau" and three other smaller ships passed us this morning and entered the Black Sea. My Russian colleague trusts that no incident will happen and proposes to ignore this proceeding.

No. 84.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 21.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 20, 1914.

I HAVE just had an animated interview with the Grand Vizier, and I am convinced that he is sincere. Other Ministers are all peaceably inclined, with the exception of the Minister of War. So long as the latter remains supreme an incident may occur at any moment. I tackled the Grand Vizier on the subject of the "Breslau" entering the Black Sea. He vehemently disclaimed any intention of attacking Russia, and said that Turkish Government had a right to send their fleet into the Black Sea if they wished to. I reminded him that neither the "Goeben" nor the "Breslau" were Turkish ships according to international law, and said that if they left the Dardanelles we would most certainly treat them as enemy ships. He replied that I had told him this often before, and there was no question of the ships leaving the Dardanelles. I then said that information had reached me that Council of Ministers, in order to avoid risk of an incident, had come to the wise decision that the "Goeben" and the "Breslau" should not go into the Black Sea; and yet on the very day on which this decision had been reached by the Cabinet, it was totally disregarded by the Minster of War, as his Highness was doubtless aware. This showed how much control his Highness now exercised. Constantinople and the neighbourhood formed nothing more nor less than an armed German camp, and we all, including his Highness, were at the mercy of Liman Pasha* and the Minister of War. Many more German officers and men had arrived, and there must now be between 4,000 and 5,000 German soldiers and sailors here. Grand Vizier replied that he was determined to maintain peace, and that more adherents were joining the peace party every day. He would never allow Minister of War or anyone else to supersede him. Speaking with the utmost energy and even violence he assured me that, in spite of appearances, which he admitted looked bad, nothing would happen.

I said that doubtless peace party was growing, but, nevertheless, Minister of War was pushing forward warlike preparations uninterruptedly. I was receiving constant information respecting British official war news being stopped, cases of requisitions, etc., and I knew as a fact that intrigues against Egypt were being carried on. If his Highness could stop these things, why did he not do so, and when would he be able to do so? His Highness gave me to understand that if a crisis did come there would be a means of stopping Minister of War.

* General Liman von Sanders, Head of the German Military Mission.

No. 85.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 22).

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 21, 1914.

INFORMATION respecting Turkish preparations against Egypt receives fresh corroboration. There has been no slackening of military preparation in Palestine and in Syria.

If Turkish preparations continue, it may become necessary to put patrols into Sinai and to support our posts in the Peninsula. Action of forces in Egypt has been hitherto confined, as you are aware, to patrol of Suez Canal, but I think that Turkish Government should be warned that measures for the protection of the Egyptian frontier may become necessary.

No. 86.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 22, 1914.*

A LETTER was yesterday received by British postmaster from a subordinate official in the Turkish postal administration. In this letter postmaster was informed that foreign post offices in Turkey would be abolished as from 1st October next. I instructed British postmaster to return the letter, and to say that matter had been referred to his Ambassador.

This discourteous manner of communication was my first official information of any intention to abolish foreign post offices in Turkey. I accordingly saw Grand Vizier at once, and said that I resented the manner of communicattion, and had instructed British postmaster to return the letter. Post offices did not depend upon the Capitulations, and if Turkish Government wished to see the system modified, they should approach His Majesty's Government through the usual diplomatic channel. I warned him that His Majesty's Government would not allow themselves to be ignored in this manner, and I would not, unless by your instructions, consent to summary closing of British post offices on 1st October unless Turkish Government had given guarantees for safeguarding British interests. His Highness said that Great Britain was not aimed at specially. A similar communication had been addressed to all the Powers I said I was indifferent as to view of the matter taken by my French and Russian colleagues, nor had I yet had time to ascertain what they thought. Grand Vizier assured me that until an understanding had been come to with His Majesty's Government nothing further would be done in the matter.

I would observe that, in my opinion, considerable modification of existing system cannot properly be resisted. If Russian and French Ambassadors agree, may I come to some arrangement on the lines of consenting to incorporation of the British post office as a section of the Ottoman post, if the latter will undertake to take over some of present British employès? I think we might also consent to use Turkish stamps.

No. 87.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 22, 1914.*

YOUR telegram of 25th August.*

Sultan received me yesterday in audience, when I delivered the King's message. His Majesty expressed his earnest desire for good relations with Great Britain, and emphatically declared his firm intention of maintaining peace. He requested me to thank the King for his message. Full report follows by despatch.

* See No. 34.

No. 88.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September 23, 1914.*

POLITICAL situation in Turkey.

His Majesty's Government regard state of things at Constantinople as mos unsatisfactory. On behalf of His Majesty's Government you should speak in th following sense to the Grand Vizier:—

be British Government contemplate no hostile act towards Turkey by British fleet dest d they have no desire to precipitate a conflict with her. But the fact that Grea that titain has not taken any hostile action against her must not mislead Turkis of fact, rnment into supposing that His Majesty's Government consider Turkey's attitud Marine, sistent with the obligations imposed upon her by the neutrality which she ha result aboly declared. German officers and men are participating increasingly in Turkis

fleet and Dardanelles defences, and not only has Turkey failed to send away the German officers and crews, as she promised, but she has admitted more overland, and they are now in active control of the "Goeben" and "Breslau." The capital is undoubtedly now under the control of the Germans. If His Majesty's Government so desired, present state of things affords ample justification for protesting against violation of neutrality. Great Britain has not, however, so far taken action, as she cherishes the hope that the peace party will win the day. It should, however, be realised by the Grand Vizier and his supporters that unless they soon succeed in getting the situation in hand and bringing it within the limits of neutrality, it will become clear that Constantinople is no longer under Turkish but German control, and that open hostility will be forced on by Germany.

No. 89.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 24, 1914.

I HEAR that Egyptian frontier has been violated by armed mounted Arabs said to be encouraged by Turkish troops, and also that Hedjaz line is being reserved for troops. British military authorities consider that breach of the peace on Egyptian frontier is imminent, whether with or without sanction of Turkish Government. You should bring these facts to the knowledge of the Grand Vizier and of the Khedive, who is at present at Constantinople.

No. 90.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 25).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 24, 1914.

TURKISH preparations against Egypt.

I have addressed a note to the Grand Vizier recapitulating information recently received on this subject. I reminded his Highness of the assurances which I had several times given him, based upon your telegram of 7th August, * and I specially pointed out their conditional nature. Finally I warned him that the information respecting Turkish preparations against Egypt would infallibly produce a most serious impression upon His Majesty's Government.

I later communicated the contents of my note to President of the Council, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Interior, and asked them what explanation they could give, whereupon they enquired why so many thousand Indian troops were being sent to Egypt by His Majesty's Government. To this I answered that it was essential to ensure the safety of Egypt and the protection of the Suez Canal, and that as the British garrison of Egypt had been sent to France, it was necessary to replace it by British Indian troops. This seemed to satisfy them.

I cannot believe that they are not alive to the disastrous consequences of going to war with us, or that they seriously can contemplate an expedition against Egypt. They have undoubtedly been strongly urged to send such an expedition by the Germans, and I think that they have allowed preparations to be made, partly to profit as much as possible by German connection and by allowing the Germans to think that they will act, and partly in order to be ready, if Great Britain sustains a serious defeat by land or sea.

Danger of the present situation is obvious, and developments are not improbable, and I shall see the Grand Vizier this morning and endeavour to bring him to book. There is a circumstantial report that the Germans are now making desperate efforts to force the Turks' hands and to compel them to fulfil their part of the bargain, but that at the same time their efforts are meeting with considerable resistance.

* See No. 5.

No. 91.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 25).

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 24, 1914.

I HAVE informed the Grand Vizier that Austro-German intrigues to involve Turkey in an expedition against Egypt are within my knowledge. Grand Vizier denied that such intrigues existed, but he finally admitted that pressure was being exerted. He declared that he was firmly resolved to keep out of any such intrigue, any complicity in which he disclaimed with emphasis. I strongly urged his Highness to make his position clearer, for preparations at the Dardanelles showed that he was either guilty of complicity or that he was not master in his own house. He answered that his intentions were entirely pacific, and that he did not mean to engage in any quarrel with Great Britain.

His Highness seemed more preoccupied with the Balkan situation at the moment than with anything else. He said that Turkish Government would be unable to refrain from an attempt to get back what they had lost in Balkan wars if Balkan complications ensued. No arguments of mine would induce him to change his attitude in this respect. He said he would be powerless to prevent it.

No. 92.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, September* 25, 1914.

TURKISH preparations on Sinai frontier.

Two thousand men with stores passed Gaza on night of 18th September following coast towards frontier. Six more battalions are expected at Gaza. In that neighbourhood very strong and secret military preparations are being made on the frontier. Three battalions of Redif completely mobilised have marched to a place one day south of Jaffa on their way to the frontier.

No. 93.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1914.

ABOLITION of post offices.

You should make the best arrangements you can will regard to post offices, but it must be on record that we reserve the subject for future settlement, aud that we do not agree to their abolition.

No. 94.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received September* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September* 25, 1914.

YOUR telegram of the 23rd September.*

I have again seen Grand Vizier, and pointed out to him as earnestly as is within my power the fatal result to the Turkish Empire of persisting in a course of veiled hostility and petty intrigue against the British Empire. I recalled to him that time and again he had undertaken that the German crews of the "Goeben" and the "Breslau" should be sent out of Turkey, and that not only had these promises been broken, but further German officers and men had actually arrived. This proved conclusively that he was either insincere in his assurances or that he was powerless.

* See No. 88.

Highness had no intention of creating difficulties, but it sounded almost like an ultimatum. Mohammerah was, as His Highness was aware, a Persian port. Grand Vizier replied at once that there was no question of an ultimatum. I explained His Majesty's Government's point of view, and he said that he was at present awaiting your reply to Turkish note.

In the course of ensuing conversation, His Highness seemed as confident as ever that he was able to resist German pressure, and he repeated that he was absolutely determined to avoid war in any case.

In reply to some observations of mine in regard to Turkish fighting recently reported in Persia, he said that strict orders had been sent that no Turkish troops were to cross the frontier.

No. 122.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 13.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 13, 1914.

CONSULAR officer at Basra telegraphs as follows:—

"I have been notified by Vali that H. M. S. 'Espiégle' must be interned until the end of the war unless she departs from Mohammerah and the Shatt-el-Arab within eight days from the 11th instant. If she attempts to leave after the expiration of the said period, her pasage through the Shatt-el-Arab will be stopped by force of arms. The 'Dalhousie' departed several days ago.

"I have informed His Majesty's consul at Mohammerah of the Vali's communication."

No. 123.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 17, 1

YOUR telegram of 12 October.*

Your Excellency should make the following reply to the Turkish note protesting against the presence of British men-of-war in the Shatt-el-Arab:—

"As regards the passage through the Shatt-el-Arab to and from the port of Mohammerah, His Majesty's Government maintain in principle the legitimacy of such passage, but express themselves quite ready to examine in a friendly spirit any representation that the Ottoman Government may make on the subject, if the Sublime Porte themselves strictly observe their neutrality, which they have gravely violated by continuing to retain the German officers and crews on the "Goeben" and "Breslau," in spite of all assurances and promises to the contrary.

"His Majesty's Government are prepared to respond in a conciliatory spirit whenever the Ottoman Government shall have conformed, as a neutral, to the principles of international law prescribing the duties of neutral Powers.

"As regards the presence of British warships at the port of Mohammerah, this is a matter with which the Sublime Porte is in no wise concerned, since Mohammerah is not in Ottoman territory; Porte have, therefore, no right to request their departure."

* See No. 117.

No. 124.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 14.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 14, 1914.

MOSLEMS in Aleppo district are reported to have been so inveigled and incited by German and Turkish deliberate official misrepresentations and falsehoods of every kind that masses seem to believe German Emperor has embraced Islamic faith, and that Germans are fighting for Islam against Russia.

No. 125.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 15.)

Sir, *Cairo, September* 30, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of two interrogatories which I have received from the Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, regarding the case of Lieutenant Robert Mors, a German employé of the Alexandria City Police, who was arrested on his return from leave, *viâ* Constantinople. He explained his return by stating that he had been excused from military service in Germany.

I have, &c.,
MILNE CHEETHAM.

Enclosure 1 in No. 125.

Interrogatories of Lieutenant Mors.

(1)

MULAZIM AWAL ROBERT CASIMIR OTTO MORS, Egyptian Police, examined, states:—

"At Constantinople I was acquainted with a German official who was formerly in the German diplomatic agency in Cairo. This gentleman, whose name I must refuse to give, was in agreement with the Turkish Government on the subject of military operations in Egypt, and as he knew that I knew Egypt very well, he conducted me to Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War. The latter questioned me on the military situation; if it were true that the British had disarmed the Egyptian army, etc. I replied that I did not know, and thought it unlikely. I then left the presence of Enver, and he remained talking with the German official. I forgot to mention that he asked me if I would participate in operations in Egypt. I replied that I would only participate in open military action. I was afterwards informed by the German official that Enver had sent officers from the Turkish army to Egypt to prepare native public opinion for action in favour of Turkey. I also heard from the German official that one of Enver's emissaries was an officer of the Egyptian army, but I did not know his name then. I must mention here that I understood from various things and from conversations that I overheard between the said German official and various people that he had the intention of sending printed matters and explosives to Egypt. I also understood that it was the Egyptian army officer who was charged with the transport of these things. We were held up in the Dardanelles for six days owing to the wreck of a cargo boat. On the second we were stopped there; the 'Bash Reis' (boatswain) of the 'Saidieh' brought me a small leather bag (which I recognised as as being the property of the said German official), and told me that somebody on board had given it to him to give to the passenger in No. 7 cabin, *viz.*, my cabin. At the same time the 'Bash Reis' asked me if it belonged to me. I said 'Yes,' because I began to suspect that the contents of the bag were the explosives that I had heard about. I opened the bag and found it was half full of packing material; and on probing it I found there were hard substances underneath. I thought that if I said that the sack did not belong to me it might be handed over to the ship's captain, and it would then be discovered what the contents were, and an accident might even occur. I did not know at this time that the 'Bash Reis' had guilty knowledge of the contents of the bag, and therefore told him that there was nothing in it. I then took it into my cabin to examine it, and found the two tin boxes which you seized. Whilst we were still in the Dardanelles—as far as I can remember it was the fourth day there—the Egyptian officer came to me and said in Arabic: 'Are you not the passenger occupying No. 7 cabin?' I said: 'Yes; why?' and he said: 'Have you received the things'? ('Wasal-lak el shay?') I replied: 'Was it you who sent it to me?' He said: 'Perhaps' ('Yimkin').

"I then said: 'What have such things to do with me?' He said: 'I cannot keep such things myself.' I then asked him who gave them to him. He replied: 'Fouad.' I do not know who this Fouad is exactly, but it is possibly Ahmad Fouad at Constantinople, whom I have seen with the German official, and who is an intimate

friend of Sheikh Abd-el-Aziz Shawish, according to all reports. He then told me his name was Ahmad Hamuda, and that he had fought against the Italians in Tripoli. He showed me his card, on which was written : 'Ahmad Hamuda, Officer of the Egyptian Army.' 'I do not remember if the card bore his rank or not. I saw Ahmad Hamuda Effendi after leaving Piræus, when he came and asked me what I had done with the tin boxes. I understood, from the way he put it, that he wanted to take them from me, but this is only an idea I had. I told him I had thrown them overboard. When we were anchored in the harbour, he again came and asked me to take his revolver ashore. I replied that I had my own revolver, and that I should be searched like everybody else. He then asked me if they would search his wife. I said : 'Naturally they have female searchers at the Customs.'

"I had the intention of throwing the tin boxes overboard, but I was afraid that they might explode on striking the water. I therefore procured some cord with which I meant to lower them into the water. I never got a chance, and I was afraid that the propeller would catch the cord, and the steamer might be blown up or damaged.

"Another thing which deterred me was that Iwas afraid the boxes might float and be dangerous to shipping, so I postponed it until our arrival at Smyrna, where I telegraphed to the German official at Constantinople stating that two tin boxes with unknown contents had been handed to me, and I desired instructions At Piræus I received a telegram telling me to throw them overboard, which, for the reasons I have just given, I again postponed."

Q. Have you any witnesses to prove that the boatswain gave you the bag containing the tin boxes ?—*A.* Yes ; a certain Fortunato, the cabin steward, was present, and I gave him the bag with the packing after removing the tin boxes, asking him to throw the packing overboard. He did so, and returned me the bag.

On arrival in port here I gave the tin boxes to Mohamed Ali, the purser, and asked him to keep them with him until he had a chance to throw them overboard without being observed by the various launches. I also recommended him not to throw them from the deck, but to descend the gangway and drop them into the sea carefully after weighting them with a piece of iron. I told him they contained dangerous substances, and to be very careful. I noticed he seemed afraid, and told him if he did not wish to do it he should give them back to me. He said he did not mind doing it, and if I wished he would pass them through the Customs for me without difficulty.

Q. Why did you select Mohamed Ali for the mission ?—*A.* Because I heard at Piræus that he was a Turkish Agent.

Q. From whom did you hear this ?—*A.* From a Turk at the German consulate at Piræus.

Q. How did you meet this Turk ?—*A.* He was introduced to me by the German vice-consul.

Q. What is his name ?—*A.* I do not remember. He gave me his visiting card, and I destroyed it.

Q. How did you approach Mohamed Ali on the subject ?—*A.* I showed him the visiting card of the Turk, to which he said at once, salaaming with his hand, "Ahlan wa Sahlan."

Q. Where did you procure the map of the Suez Canal ?—*A.* It was given to me by the German official.

Q. Why did he give you the map ?—*A* I do not know. We were talking together, and he showed me the map. I admired it, and he told me to take it.

Q. Where did you get the cypher found with your effects ?—*A.* I invented it with the assistance of the German official, for correspondence with him at Constantinople.

Q. Where is the key to it ?—*A.* I destroyed it.

Q. Can you tell me what it was ?—*A.* It was to let him know if the Egyptian army had been disbanded ; if there were difficulties for me here to enter the country ; by what route I intended to return, etc.

R. MORS.

Alexandria, September 28, 1914.

(2)

Enquiry into Mors's Case, held on September 28, 1914.

1. *Mors interrogated.*

Q. Can you explain this telegram (telegram addressed to "Prill, Bacos, Bulkely, Alexandria," from Schneider) ?—*A.* No. You must ask the French lady who is staying with us ("il faut demander à Mademoisselle chez nous"), as it is a private telegram of hers. It seems to be asking news of her health.

Q. Who is Schneider ?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. Who is Omar Fawzi and Suliman Askari ?—*A.* Two officers I met in Constantinople whom the German introduced to me.

Q. Where did you meet them ?—*A.* At the hotel Tokatlian in Constantinople.

Q. What is the name of this German official ?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. When was he in Cairo ?—*A.* Two years ago.

Q. Was this your first visit to Constantinople ?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did you know this gentleman before ?—*A.* No.

Q. You realise that your position is a serious one ?—*A.* Yes.

Q. You refuse to give his name ?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Can you tell me the name of the Turk whom you met in Alexandria ?—*A.* I must refuse, but if you suggest his name I will tell you if you are right or wrong.

Q. Do you deny that the German official is Baron Oppenheim ?—*A.* Yes; Oppenheim is at Berlin.

Q. Do you know Baron Oppenheim ?—*A.* I have never seen, but often heard of him. He is over 50 years of age. According to Berlin opinion, he is merely a "blagueur," and of no importance.

Q. Did you see Ezzedin Fawzi in Constantinople ?—*A.* No; he had left before I arrived.

Q. What did he do there ?—*A.* I do not know. I heard from my sister-in-law that he had left for Constantinople. He was charged with my private affairs.

Q. Was not this rather a serious arrangement to make ?—*A.* No; he was always a great friend of mine.

Q. Do you know his political opinions ?—*A.* No.

Q. You appear to have had some previous knowledge of the preparation of explosives for use in Egypt ?—*A.* I heard in Constantinople that something of the nature of explosives were to be prepared and sent to Egypt.

Q. What was the ultimate destination of these things ?—*A.* I don't know. I was only three days at Constantinople.

Q. Have these explosives penetrated into Egypt ?—*A.* I don't know. Perhaps other emissaries arrived in Egypt at the same time as I did.

Q. Who is Fahmy Bey ?—*A.* Mohamed Bey Fahmy, Master of Ceremonies in the Khedive's household, who arrived in Constantinople in the "Saidieh."

Q. How did you get to know him ?—*A.* He rented our house three years ago.

Q. Who sent you this telegram ?—*A.* It was the answer to my telegram.

Q. Why did you send the first telegram ?—*A.* To see if it were possible and advisable, in view of the reported state of things in Egypt, for me to return here, or if it would be better for my family to join me there.

Q. Is this the bag you brought with you ?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Who sent it to you ?—*A.* I do not know. The boatswain brought it to me saying it was for whoever occupied cabin No. 7. Probably Ahmad Hamuda gave it to him to give to me.

Q. Did you see Enver Pasha in Constantinople ?—*A.* Yes. I had a conversation with him.

Q. How was it that you had this conversation ?—*A.* The German official introduced me to Enver at the War Office.

Q. What did Enver Pasha say to you ?—*A.* He questioned me as to the state of affairs in Egypt.

Q. Is the German official a German naval officer ?—*A.* No.

Q. Did Enver Pasha express any opinions ?—*A.* He said that he wanted a campaign against Egypt, should war break out, for which two army corps would be required.

Q. What did he want you to do here?—*A.* He asked me if I would help.

Q. What did you reply?—*A.* I agreed to do so in the event of a military expedition.

Q. Who gave you the idea that explosives were being prepared to be sent to Egypt?—*A.* I suspected the German officer, whom I saw with an Egyptian Effendi unknown to me.

Q. How did Ahmad Hamuda get to know you?—*A.* He came to see me on the voyage—in the Dardanelles, I think.

Q. Why did he trust *you*?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. Had you made no previous promises?—*A.* No.

Q. Whom did you see at the Piræus?—*A.* The consul, where I saw the telegrams and the Turkish gentleman who told me of Mohamed Ali, the purser.

Q Why did you send this telegram?—*A.* Because I knew something was being prepared, and suspected that the bag had some connection with it. Besides there were several emissaries on board, and there had been many circulars in the hotels in Constantinople.

Q. Who were these emissaries?—*A.* I do not know, but I heard that Sheikh Shawish had said there were thirteen who had left.

Q. Will you explain how you knew of these preparations?—*A.* Through the German official and various people I met casually at odd times. The German official arrived in Constantinople from Berlin the day before me.

Q. Did Omar Fawzi speak to you of Egypt?—*A.* Yes; he said he had fought in Tripoli and had been to Egypt where he had many friends.

Q. Where did you meet the Turk at Piræus?—*A.* At the German consulate.

Q. Have you ever visited Tchiboukli Palace?—*A.* No.

Q. Why did you write Omar Fawzi's name in the piece of paper?—*A.* Because I had to meet him at the "Petit Champs," a restaurant in Constantinople, and wished to remember.

Q. Will you explain what the code found in your tarbush was?—*A.* The references to cotton were information about troops, the best quality denoted British and the inferior Native soldiers. Kantars referred to the number of men. Certain phrases referred to the disarmament of Egyptian troops. "Suis disposé," I recollect meant that I should return.

Q. When did you want to leave the country?—*A.* As soon as possible, for understood that all Germans serving under foreign Governments had to resign.

Q. What did "venez par le premier bateau" mean?—*A.* That things were in a dangerous state here.

Q. And No 15?—*A.* "Don't come to Turkey."

Q. "Ne venez pas-tout arrangé"?—*A.* I have forgotten.

Q. "Venez de suite"?—*A.* I have forgotten.

Q. "Bébé va mieux"?—*A.* I have forgotten—all this was made up hurriedly before I left Constantinople during the last half-hour when I was packing my luggage. I did not look at it again before I destroyed the key; it is now three weeks since I left Constantinople.

Q. How is it that you know some of the expressions and not others?—*A.* In view of what I have explained, it seems clear. Those referring to the "Santé de la famille" refer to Turkish officers, but I cannot remember the details.

Q. Did it refer to their going to the Red Sea?—*A.* I don't know, but I have an idea it was with a view to finding out what difficulties were placed in the way of Turkish officers in Egypt.

Q. Who was to have taken charge of the explosives here?—*A.* The agents of Sheikh Shawish.

Q. Who?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. Did you not know that the German official was going to give you these things?—*A.* No.

Q. How did you recognise the bag?—*A.* I saw it in the hotel at Constantinople and recognised the repair which I had seen at a restaurant in the hands of an effendi.

Q. How did you get to know so many people?—*A.* I met them casually at the hotel and the German Embassy, where I called and learnt that it was difficult to get to Egypt.

Q. How did you meet the German official?—*A.* I met him at the embassy.

2. *Boatswain interrogated.*

Q. Have you seen this bag before?—*A.* Yes. I first saw it on board the "Saidieh" in Constantinople on the 3rd September with a sailor called Ali, who asked me to give it to the occupant of cabin No. 7.

Q. Where was it given to you?—*A.* I think on deck. I told Ali that he had better give it to a steward in the first class, which he did. The next morning Mors asked me who had given me the bag.

Q. Why should Mors have asked you this? How was it that he connected the bag with you?—*A.* Because I told the steward to give it to him, and perhaps he told Mors so.

Q. When did Mors speak to you?—*A.* The next morning at about 8 A.M. He brought me the bag and asked me who gave it to me, as he wanted to give me a tip. I refused the latter as it was not I who brought the bag.

Q. Who gave Ali the bag?—*A.* He told me an Arab did so.

Q. Was the latter on the steamer?—*A.* I do not know.

3. *Mors and Boatswain confronted.*

Q. (To Mors.) Who brought you this bag?—*A.* This boatswain with the steward.

Q. Did you offer the boatswain a tip?—*A.* Yes, but he refused it.

Q. Why did you want to give it to him if the bag was not yours?—*A.* I accepted the bag for the reasons I have already given you.

Q. Why offer him a tip?—*A.* For the sake of my friend, and because I did not want the matter exposed.

Q. Who gave him the bag?—*A.* I do not know, but it must have been Ahmad Hamuda

Q. (To the Boatswain.) Do you know Ahmad Hamuda?—*A.* No.

Alexandria, September 29, 1914.

No. 126.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 14, 1914.

THE whole of the Turkish fleet has re-entered the Bosphorus.

The "Leros" and "Lrissos," two German steamers which have been convoyed from Sulina by the "Breslau," sailed under the Turkish flag until they were inside the Bosphorus The same thing was done on a former occasion, when two ships from Black Sea ports were similarly convoyed by the "Breslau."

No. 127.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 14, 1914.

ABOUT 600 Moslem "fedahis," dressed in various guises, have arrived at Aleppo in batches during past fortnight, their head being an officer related to Ottoman Minister of War; 400 of these came from Smyrna, where they had incited Moslems against Greeks. At Aleppo they intrigued, with the aid of Committee of Union and Progress, with sheikhs against Great Britain. Discourses of a guarded anti-British tendency were pronounced in mosques. The last batch left Aleppo 12th October by rail. Parties of them have proceed to Hama, Homs, Baalbek, Damascus, the Hauran to incite sheikhs against Great Britain, and they are to continue their journey south by Hedjaz Railway, and to find their way into Egypt to incite Moslems there. Many of the principal sheikhs of Aleppo seem now gained over to side of Germany.

No. 128.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October 14, 1914.*

WITH the object of spreading the belief that Great Britain is the enemy of Islam, the German Embassy daily emits a stream of mendacity and calumny, which is circulated throughout the country by the Turkish newspapers all of those in the capital being in the pay of the German Embassy as a result of the large sums spent by it in corruption both in Constantinople and in the provinces.

No. 129.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October 15, 1914.*

SON of Kurdish chief Issa, who is stated to have influence in Mesopotamia, and who has been in Constantinople for instructions, is said to have left for Basrah to work anti-English propaganda, and other agents, including Germans, are said to be on their way to Afghanistan on similar errand.

I learn that Zekki Pasha, commander of 8th corps, has lately received £5,000 to distribute amongst Bedouins, and that as much as £35,000 in gold left here by train on 12th for Syria. Senator Abdurrahman is working among Bedouins at Maan and Muntaz Bey on the west by Beersheba and Jerusalem.

Party of Turkish sailors mentioned as having left here by train for Basrah are now stated to be on the way to Akaba with consignment of metal boats. Another lot of boats is at Rayak, possibly on the way to Beirout. Quantities of dynamite have been sent to the coast towns of Syria, probably to serve for mining purposes of land defence. This is in addition to sea mines which have been also forwarded. Numbers of "working battalions" (soldiers as yet untrained) are road constructing in southern Syria.

All above and previous reports in a similar sense show that there is very considerable activity being directed in a sense hostile to us, and this activity is being worked by German influence and agents in every conceivable direction. Probably Government as a whole have little control over these activities, but do not disapprove of them. As regards actual military preparations, German element has sufficient power to persuade the authorities on certain points. German press is directing movement, and has obtained despatch of numbers of German officers to Syria to superintend preparations and training of corps there for war, concentration of stores and supplies at suitable spots, preparation of lines of communication and defence of coast.

No. 130.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October 15, 1914.*

GERMAN plots have been so extensive that it is conceivable that they may introduce individuals into Egypt who, impersonating Indian soldiers, may cause mischief.

In substantiation of this I have to state that His Majesty's consul at Aleppo has learnt that a tailor in that town has been commissioned to make a variety of Indian costumes and head-dresses on design and measurement supplied by German officers there.

No. 131.

Sir H. Bax-Ironside to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Sophia, October* 16, 1914.

NINETY-SEVEN cases of bullion passed through Rustchuk yesterday for Constantinople, accompanied by six Germans. The consignment was preceded by 200 other cases. In the last three weeks many heavy cases and stores have passed through same town.

Armaments are believed to be sent through in the night.

No. 132.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 16, 1914.

LOCAL authorities at Jaffa have distributed 10,000 rifles amongst Bedouins, each with 100 cartridges, 5,000 ten-shot to owners of horses and riding camels, and 5,000 single-shot to owners of baggage camels. Bedouins have been employed to dig wells, and Germans to fit them with motor pumps; ovens have been built near frontier.

It is believed that Bedouins' next move is to be towards Akaba.

Horses and mules throughout the whole district are being requisitioned most energetically.

No. 133.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 16, 1914.

MAJOR OMAR FEVZI BEY, son of Arimm Effendi, ex Governor-General of Damascus, accompanied by five German officers, arrived at Aleppo 14th October from Constantinople bringing 25,000 liras. The officers passed for engineers, and are buying saddle horses to proceed to Bagdad *viâ* Ana. From Ana they are to take two batteries of guns, which, together with money and loads of rifles and ammunition taken from Aleppo, they are to deliver to Ibn-el-Reshid.

Railway trucks full of dynamite for Alexandretta and Damascus are expected to arrive from Constantinople. German officers of "Breslau" have already laid thirteen mines at Alexandretta according to report that has now reached me.

No. 134.

(Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 16, 1914.

MINISTER of War, who is willing tool of Germans, is now supreme. Minister of the Interior was most influential Minister before mobilisation, but is so no longer. His position now is rather mysterious Whilst taking advantage of European struggle to carry through so-called emancipation of Turks from foreign control, he is not supposed to be in favour of war, which he thinks would end badly for Turkey. If this diagnosis is correct, he and others like him are more or less powerless at present, and, though they declare their ability and intention to stop military preparations, evidently are unable to check them.

No. 135.

Sir L Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 17.)

Constantinople, October 17, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

RELIABLE information reaches me that mines are being sent to Basra, and will reach Bagdad in a day or two.

No. 136.

Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey—(*Received October* 17.)

Athens, October 17, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

ONE Bouhadi Sadil has been discovered buying arms for importation into Egypt. He had already bought 700 Gras rifles and ammunition. I understand that two of this man's accomplices were recently convicted in Egypt.

No. 137.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L Mallet.

Foreign Office, October 17, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

ANY attack upon H.M.S. "Espiègle" by Turkish authorities will be a wanton act of aggression, as she is not in Turkish territorial waters.

You should inform Turkish Government that there is no present intention of her passing down the Shatt-el-Arab, but His Majesty's Government consider they have a right to claim that passage so long as "Goeben" and "Breslau," with German crews and officers, have free use of Turkish territorial waters and the Straits.

No. 138.

Sir. L. Mallet to Sir. Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 18.)

Constantinople, October 17, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

SINCE end of September following have reached Constantinople:—

Six thousand nine hundred cases of Mauser ammunition, 540 cases of Mauser rifles, 13 trucks of war material, and about £800,000 in bar gold.

Arrival of a submarine in sections is expected shortly, and I am informed that such a consignment, together with two aeroplanes, left Rustchuk on 8th October.

Two German ships were recently escorted from Sulina by "Breslau," and are reported to have brought submarine. But there is no evidence at present to prove this.

No. 139.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 18)

Constantinople, October 18, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

AEROPLANE, three airmen, and several mechanics left Beersheba yesterday.

Governor left Jaffa with a view to allaying panic.

Following is résumé of a telegram from Minister of War to commandant at Jaffa which has come to my knowledge :—

"On the approach of enemy warships destroy boats and lighters, kill horses break carriages, and destroy railway. Strictly guard telegraph. When surrender of town is demanded ask for time to consult Jerusalem. If Jerusalem instructs you not to surrender, oppose landing of the enemy by force of arms. See no looting of town takes place, and find suitable place to shelter your archives. Explain above to the population and arm them, taking oath from them. At signal not to surrender send away women and children. Hoist flag on konak and barracks so as not to have other places bombarded. Break enemy's flagstaff and remove insignia from the door of his consulate."

No. 140.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Constantinople, October 2, 1914.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram of the 22nd September* and your telegram of the 25th September† I have the honour to forward herewith copies of notes exchanged between the Grand Vizier and myself respecting the suppression of the British post offices in the Turkish Empire.

I have &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

*See No. 86. †See No. 93.

Enclosure 1 in No. 140.

Grand Vizier to Sir L. Mallet.

(Translation.)

Constantinople, le 27 septembre 1914.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

POUR faire suite à ma note du 9 courant, j'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que par suite de l'abrogation des Capitulations à compter du 1er octobre, 1914, les bureaux des postes étrangères fonctionnant provisoirement dans l'Empire devront cesser leurs opérations à partir de cette date.

Je prie, par conséquent, votre Excellence de vouloir bien inviter les directeurs des bureaux de postes anglaises se trouvant en Turquie à agir en conformité des communications qui leur ont été faites par le Ministère Impérial des Postes et Télégraphes et dont copies ont été déjà transmises à l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique en date 24 septembre, 1914.

Veuillez, &c.,
SAÏD HALIM.

Constantinople, September 27, 1914.

Your Excellency,

IN continuation of my note of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of the abolition of the Capitulations as from the 1st October, 1914, the foreign post offices provisionally existing in the Turkish Empire must cease working from that date.

I accordingly request your Excellency to be so good as to request the directors of British post offices in Turkey to act in conformity with the communications addressed to them by the Imperial Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, copies of which have already been communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy on the 24th September 1914.

Enclosure 2 in No. 140.

Sir L Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Constantinople, October 1, 1914.

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated 27th September, by which your Highness requests me to instruct the directors of the

British post offices established in the Ottoman Empire to act in accordance with the communications which have been addressed to them by officials of the Imperial Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs with a view to their ceasing their operations from to-day onwards.

The fact that a measure of such importance affecting an official department of His Majesty's Government should have been adopted in virtue of a unilateral decision of the Sublime Porte, and that effect has been given to the measure in so precipitate a manner, compels me to formulate the most express reservations both as to the procedure followed and as to the principle underlying the question.

With a view to avoiding incidents of a public nature I have instructed the British post offices in the Empire to suspend their ordinary postal operations from to-day onwards. By so doing and by authorising a verbal exchange of views, in order to mitigate the inconvenience resulting from this suspension, I must not be considered to have prejudiced the question of principle. It will be for my Government to consider what further action shall be taken in the matter.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 141.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 2, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Sublime Porte referring to the repeated assurances which the Grand Vizier has given me that the German crews will be sent back to Germany, assurances which were confirmed to me by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on the occasion of my audience of His Imperial Majesty on the 21st ultimo, and enquiring whether the Ottoman Government have the intention of fulfilling their undertakings, and, if so, on what date this will take effect.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 141.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness, *Constantinople, October* 2, 1914.

ON the occasion of the audience which His Imperial Majesty the Sultan was graciously pleased to accord me on the 21st ultimo, I had the honour to convey to His Imperial Majesty a message from the King, my Sovereign, respecting the detention in England of the two Turkish vessels of war. I had previously communicated to your Highness the substance of this message, as your Highness will doubtless remember. His Imperial Majesty deigned in reply to charge me with his thanks to the King, my Sovereign, and whilst regretting that His Majesty's Government should have detained the vessels, which seemed unnecessary in view of the large naval supremacy of Great Britain, His Imperial Majesty said that he was unalterably determined to maintain the historic friendship between the two countries and on no account to depart from the neutrality which had hitherto been observed by his Government. Referring to a passage in the King's message, expressing His Majesty's regret at certain events which had seemed to impair that neutrality, His Imperial Majesty authorised me to inform the King that the services of the German Admiral, officers and crews of the German warships had been temporarily retained in order to train the Turkish officers and crews, but that the task was on the point of accomplishment, and that they would return to Germany within a few days' time.

I replied that these assurances—which I had also received repeatedly from your Highness—would not fail to give great satisfaction to the King, coming as they did from the lips of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan himself.

I now address myself to your Highness to enquire whether the Ottoman Government have the intention of repatriating the German officers and crews in accordance with the oft-repeated assurances of your Highness, which have now been solemnly confirmed by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

If such is their intention, I should be grateful if I might be informed of the date on which their departure will take place.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 142.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 4, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a note which I addressed to the Sublime Porte, protesting against the abrogation of the Capitulations.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 142.

Note verbale communicated to Sublime Porte.

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy has received instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make the following statement to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs :—

His Britannic Majesty's Government expressly confirm the protest against the suppression of the Capitulations which His Majesty's Ambassador addressed to the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 10th ultimo.

The régime of the Capitulations being founded on synallagmatic instruments the Porte cannot abrogate them by a unilateral act. His Majesty's Government therefore reserve their full liberty of action as regards the measures which the Ottoman authorities may have taken or may take in violation of the Capitulations and will demand due reparation for any prejudice which their subjects may suffer in consequence of such measures.

His Majesty's Government, desirous of maintaining the friendly relations which have hitherto existed with the Ottoman Empire, feel constrained to call the serious attention of the Porte to the consequences which may follow upon the adoption of the new policy upon which the Imperial Government would seem to have embarked.

It is not in the interests of the Ottoman Government to alienate the sympathy of Great Britain, which constitutes a guarantee of present tranquillity and a pledge of future support.

Constantinople, October 1, 1914.

No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 4, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note which I addressed to the Grand Vizier protesting against certain military preparations in Syria.

On the 2nd October I addressed a further note, copy of which is also enclosed, pointing out that no answer had been received either to my previous note or to two letters of the 25th and 28th on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 143

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Constantinople,

le 23 *septembre*, 1914.

Altesse,

AU cours de notre entretien d'hier matin, j'ai eu l'honneur de faire part à votre Altesse de l'inquiétude que m'inspiraient les nouvelles que je recevais de la Syrie au sujet des préparatifs militaires et des complots contre l'Egypte que l'on fait dans cette région Aussi longtemps qu'il s'agissait de préparatifs semblables à ceux qui se sont faits partout dans l'Empire à la suite de la mobilisation générale, je n'en ai rien dit à votre Altesse, bien que l'on pût attacher une importance toute particulière à tout ce qui se faisait dans ce genre dans le voisinage de la frontière égyptienne De même ai-je jusqu'à présent rejeté comme des racontars invraisemblables les bruits qui me sont parvenus de plus d'une source, et d'après lesquels on projetterait un coup subit contre le Canal de Suez dans le but d'en rendre impossible le passage, quoique je sache que les ennemis de la Grande-Bretagne aient mené des intrigues ayant pour leur but d'emmener le Gouvernement de votre Altesse dans des aventures aussi folles et même plus folles que cela Cependant, je manquerais à mon devoir envers mon Gouvernement, et je puis ajouter envers votre Altesse, si je ne la mettais pas au courant des derniers rapports qui me sont parvenus Il résulte de ces rapports que les esprits des Bédouins sont travaillés par des agents provocateurs qui, encouragés par le Gouvernement ottoman, voudraient les exciter contre l'Angleterre. Les préparatifs militaires, qui jusqu'à un certain moment ne différaient pas dans leur caractère de ceux faits dans les autres provinces de l'Empire, se sont transformés dernièrement dans un mouvement vers le sud. On fait venir des troupes d'un centre aussi lointain que Mosul. Une activité générale règne partout, de Damas jusqu'à Maan. Une accumulation d'indices fait croire à mon consul à Jérusalem que l'on projette pour ces jours-ci même une expédition en règle contre l'Égypte.

J'aime à espérer que les rapports dont je viens de faire un résumé pour votre Altesse interprètent mal des faits qui en

(Translation.)

Constantinople,

September 23, 1914.

Your Highness,

IN the course of our interview of yesterday morning, I had the honour to inform your Highness of the anxiety that the news which reached me from Syria in regard to the military preparations and plots against Egypt now going on in that province, was causing me. So long as it was a question of preparations similiar to those made in other parts of the Empire, as a consequence of the general mobilisation, I did not mention the matter to your Highness, although special importance might attach to all such doings in the neighbourhood of the Egyptian frontier. Similarly, I have been able up to the present to reject, as improbable tales, the rumours which have reached me from more than one source, according to which a sudden blow directed against the Suez Canal was being planned with the object of rendering it impassable, although I am aware that the enemies of Great Britain are intriguing with the object of leading your Highness's Government into adventures as insensate, and even more insensate, than this. I should, however, fail in my duty towards my Government, and I may add also towards the Government of your Highness, if I did not bring to your Highness's knowledge the latest reports which have reached me. It appears from these reports that the minds of the Bedouins are being excited by professional agitators, who, encouraged by the Ottoman Government, are desirous of inflaming them against England. The military preparations, which up to a certain moment bore a similar character to those in the other provinces of the Empire, have lately changed into a converging movement towards the south. Troops are being brought from such distant centres as Mosul. General activity reigns everywhere from Damascus to Maan, and cumulative evidence leads my Consul at Jerusalem to the belief that an organised expedition against Egypt is in project for the next few days.

I trust that the reports, the contents of which I have just summed up to Your Highness, put a wrong inter-

eux-mêmes sont indiscutables. Mais je répète que je manquerais à mon devoir si je ne faisais pas part à votre Altesse des graves préoccupations qu'ils m'occasionnent et l'impression qu'ils font sur le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, et si je ne la mettais pas en garde contre les conséquences désastreuses qui résulteraient pour votre Gouvernement s'il suivait une voie si contraire à ses propres intérêts que celle de se faire le complice de l'Allemagne dans une attaque contre l'Égypte.

Votre Altesse se rappellera qu'au commencement de la guerre actuelle Sir E. Grey chargea Mr Beaumont de lui déclarer que pourvu que la Turquie gardât une neutralité stricte et absolue pendant la guerre et tant que des circonstances imprévues ne surgissent pas, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique n'avait aucun désir ni intention d'annexer l'Égypte ni de modifier son régime d'une façon quelconque. J'eus l'honneur de confirmer cette assurance à votre Altesse peu de temps après ma rentrée à Constantinople. Depuis lors, désireux d'éviter toute possibilité de malentendu avec le Gouvernement Impérial, j'ai à plusieurs reprises appelé l'attention de votre Altesse sur le caractère conditionnel des assurances données par Sir E. Grey. Or, je crois de mon devoir de déclarer encore une fois à votre Altesse que mon Gouvernement voit sous un jour des plus sérieux les violations de neutralité sans précédent commises déjà par le Gouvernement ottoman en gardant des officiers et des équipages allemands à bord des vaisseaux de guerre allemands et en prenant dans son service plus tard beaucoup d'autres Allemands ayant le même caractère militaire.

Je ne trouve pas nécessaire en ce moment de récapituler les détails d'encore autres écarts de la neutralité commis par la Turquie en faveur des ennemis de la Grande-Bretagne. Je n'ai pas besoin non plus d'insister sur des conséquences qui pourraient en suivre, si pour mettre le comble à une situation tellement grave, mon Gouvernement acquerrait la conviction que le Gouvernement Impérial envisageait sérieusement une attaque contre l'Égypte ou qu'il se prêtait à des menées déloyales contre la sûreté du Canal de Suez ou contre le régime actuel de l'Égypte. Votre Altesse peut elle-même apprécier toute l'importance et toute la portée possible de ces conséquences.

Votre Altesse trouvera annexé à cette note un mémoire détaillant les faits qui

pretation on facts which, as such, cannot be discussed. But I repeat that I should fail in my duty if I did not bring to your Highness's knowledge the grave preoccupation which they cause me, and the impression which they make upon His Britannic Majesty's Government, and if I did not place you on your guard against the disastrous consequences, which would ensue for your Highness's Government, if they were to follow a course so contrary to their own interests as that of becoming the accomplice of Germany in an attack upon Egypt.

Your Highness will remember that at the beginning of the present war, Sir E. Grey instructed Mr. Beaumont to give you the assurance that, provided that Turkey maintained strict and absolute neutrality during the war, and so long as unforeseen circumstances did not arise, His Britannic Majesty's Government had no desire to, nor intention of, annexing Egypt, nor of modifying her régime in any way whatsoever. I had the honour to confirm this assurance to your Highness shortly after my return to Constantinople. Since then, being desirous of avoiding any possibility of misunderstanding with the Imperial Government, I have repeatedly called your Highness's attention to the conditional character of the assurances given by Sir E. Grey. Now, I hold it to be my duty to declare once more to your Highness that my Government take the most serious view of the unprecedented violations of neutrality already committed by the Turkish Government in retaining German officers and men on board the German warships, and by subsequently taking into their service numerous other Germans in a similar military capacity.

It does not seem to me necessary at this moment to recapitulate the details of still further departures from neutrality committed by Turkey in favour of the enemies of Great Britain. Nor need I insist on the consequences which might ensue if, to add the last touch to so grave a situation, my Government were to become convinced that the Imperial Government were seriously meditating an attack against Egypt, or that they were a party to disloyal intrigues against the security of the Suez Canal, or against the present régime in Egypt. Your Highness can judge of the whole importance and possible extent of these consequences.

I enclose in this note a Memorandum enumerating in detail the facts which can

peuvent être considérés comme le prélude d'une attaque contre l'Égypte.

Je profite, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

be considered as indications of a forthcoming attack upon Egypt.

I avail, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

D'un rapport en date du 18 courant, il résulte que les autorités déployaient tous leurs efforts pour exciter les tribus bédouines contre l'Angleterre, en la représentant comme l'ennemi de l'islamisme, et que 30 000 hommes appartenant à ces tribus étaient prêts à se soulever. Un rapport complémentaire porte que les instigateurs de ce mouvement sont Muntaz Bey, officier à l'armée; Essad Choucair, député ou ancien député; et un certain Beheddine Bey, aidés de plusieurs autres personnes et appuyés par les autorités locales tant civiles que militaires. Le rapport ajoute sans réserves qu'après le bruit qui courait, des tribus devaient s'armer tout de suite pour marcher contre l'Egypte.

Il résulte d'un autre rapport du 18 courant qu'un mouvement militaire de Damas vers le sud était attendu pour environ le 20 septembre; que les troupes de Mosul étaient en route pour Damas; que l'on préparait de grandes provisions de vivres; que l'on avait assemblé 3,000 chameaux à Maan; et que deux officiers d'état-major étaient rentrés d'Akaba après avoir étudié la possibilité d'un mouvement à travers le désert. Ce rapport se complète par un autre de la même date portant que l'on projetait d'envoyer un grand nombre d'hommes de Homs à Damas par chemin de fer, entre le 20 et le 23 septembre, et que l'on s'attendait à une grande concentration vers le sud. D'un troisième rapport reçu postérieurement il résulte qu'encore 5,000 chameaux avaient été réquisitionnés à Maan; que tout le matériel roulant de la partie sud du Chemin de Fer du Hedjaz se trouvait concentré à Deraa; et que les troupes de Mosul étaient parvenues à Tel-Abiad près d'Alep.

Un rapport en date du 21 courant déclare qu'il y avait une accumulation d'indices établissant presque la certitude qu'une attaque contre l'Egypte sur une grande échelle aurait lieu dans un avenir très proche; que les troupes marcheraient des deux côtés, par Akaba et par El-Ariche; et que l'on préparait une grande quantité de choses nécessaire pour leur transport à travers le désert. Un autre

From a report dated the 18th instant, it appears that the authorities were using all their efforts in order to excite the Bedouin tribes against England by representing her as the enemy of Islam, and that 30,000 men belonging to these tribes were ready to rise. A supplementary report states that the instigators of this movement are Muntaz Bey, an officer of the army, Essad Shoucair, deputy or former deputy, and a certain Beheddine Bey, aided by several other persons, and with the support of the local, civil, and military authorities. The report adds categorically that, according to current rumour, these tribes were to arm immediately in order to march on Egypt.

From a further report dated the 18th instant, it appears that a military movement from Damascus towards the south was expected about the 20th September; that the Mosul troops were on their way to Damascus; that large stores of foodstuffs were being prepared; that 3,000 camels had been collected at Maan; and that two staff officers had returned from Akaba after studying the possibility of a movement across the desert. This report was supplemented by another of the same date to the effect that it was intended to send a large number of men from Homs to Damascus by rail, between the 20th and 23rd of September, and that a great concentration converging towards the south was expected. From a third report, which was received subsequently, it appears that another 5,000 camels had been requisitioned at Maan; that all the rolling-stock of the southern section of the Hedjaz Railway was being concentrated at Deraa; and that the Mosul troops had reached Tel-Abiad, near Aleppo.

A report, dated the 21st instant, stated that there was cumulative evidence to show almost certainly that an attack against Egypt on a large scale would take place in the very near future; that the troops would advance on both sides by way of Akaba and by way of El Arish; and that a large provision of things necessary for their transport across the desert was being prepared. A further report of the same

rapport de la même date porte que des chameaux et des hommes sont arrivés de Homs à Damas; que l'on s'attendait à l'arrivée de trente bataillons au courant de la semaine; que le chef d'état-major de Damas s'était rendu à Maan; et que des chefs des tribus bédouines étaient partis pour le sud après avoir conféré avec le Vali

Constantinople, le 23 septembre. 1914.

date stated that camels and men had arrived at Damascus from Homs; that thirty battalions were expected to arrive during the week; that the chief staff officer from Damascus had proceeded to Maan; and that the chiefs of the Bedouin tribes had left for the south after a conference with the Vali

Constantinople, September 23, 1914.

Enclosure 2 in No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness, *Constantinople, October 2,* 1914.

IN my communication of the 23rd September and subsequent letters of the 25th and 26th, various military and other preparations in Syria, initiated by the Ottoman Government, were brought to the notice of your Highness, as likely to cause apprehension to His Majesty's Government.

To the representations made in these communications, no written reply has yet been received, and it appears that not only has the verification of the details already given been confirmed, but further news of a disquieting nature has now arrived. For instance, the transport of food-stuffs, military stores, and material of war to Maan continues. As this place is in no wise a Turkish military centre in peace, and has no connection with a mobilization of the Syrian divisions in their ordinary stations, but is, on the other hand, in proximity to the Egyptian frontier, His Majesty's Government would desire to be informed why it is considered necessary to make the preparations in question, which are evidently for the maintenance of a considerable body of troops, or for their transit further in the direction of Akaba.

2. Similar preparations are also apparently being made on the road Jenim-Nablus-Jerusalem, and the collection of a camel corps at the latter place was announced yesterday. These measures tend to show a projected concentration of troops on the limits of Syria to the west, and again in proximity to the Egyptian frontier.

3. The above steps have latterly coincided with the sudden arrival of Colonel Kress von Kressenstein and six other German officers, with the result that it is openly rumoured in Syria that the Jerusalem division is preparing to move towards Rafa and that of Damascus towards Akaba.

4. From Beirout arrive reports that the inhabitants are retiring inland, and from Haiffa that the customs and railway staff have also been transferred from the coast. These measures are stated to be taken as precautionary steps against the hostile action of the British fleet which is expected to ensue on the movement of Turkish forces against Egypt.

5. In view of all these circumstances, it is undoubtedly the case that it is fully believed in Syria that an offensive movement against Egypt is contemplated by the Ottoman authorities, and, although His Majesty's Government do not necessarily share this view, they cannot but regard any continuance of the military movement in anything but the most serious light.

6 Apart from recognized military measures, the movements of a German engineer belonging to the Bagdad Railway with a large consignment of explosives destined for an attempt on the Suez Canal has already been brought to your Highness's notice in my letter of the 25th ultimo.

Not only have the movements of this individual been confirmed, but the departure of a German naval officer named Hilgendorff is now also announced with the same purpose. This individual has left Petra with a party of eight Germans, ostensibly on a shooting expedition, but with a large amount of stores, including explosives, and intending to meet another similar party journeying *vid* Haiffa-Amman.

As both these parties are acting from neutral territory with the avowed intention of committing acts hostile to Great Britain, it is incumbent on the Porte to secure their apprehension, coupled with an assurance that all necessary steps will be taken to put an end to any enterprises of this nature.

I have been repeatedly assured by your Highness and by other members of the Ottoman Government that Turkey is firmly determined to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality during the European war. To these assurances I have been unfortunately obliged to reply that the Ottoman Government have failed in several most essential particulars to maintain their neutrality, and I would now desire to point out, with all the emphasis at my command, that, if these preparations continue, only one conclusion can be deduced—namely, that the Ottoman Government are taking preliminary steps to send an expedition against Egypt and that they are conniving at the preparation of a plot against the Suez Canal on the part of German subjects who are either in the Ottoman service or are acting independently.

I cannot too earnestly impress upon your Highness the absolute necessity of putting an end to this situation of uncertainty at the earliest moment possible, in order that those relations of confidence and sincerity may be restored between the two Governments which it has constantly been my object to foster.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 144.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note which I have addressed to the Grand Vizier referring to the circular note* enclosed in my immediately succeeding despatch, recently received from the Sublime Porte, defining the rules which they propose to apply during the war in order to defend their neutrality, expressing my satisfaction that they should have adopted views in regard to the use of wireless in neutral waters, by belligerent merchantmen, identical with those of His Majesty's Government, and enquiring when they propose to dismantle the wireless apparatus on the "Corcovado."

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

* See Enclosure in No. 145.

Enclosure in No. 144.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness, *Constantinople, October* 2, 1914.

I HAVE received a *note verbale* from the Sublime Porte dated the 28th ultimo defining the rules which the Government of your Highness propose to apply during the present war in order to secure respect for their neutrality and to enable them to perform what they recognise to be their duty as neutrals.

I propose to reply to this circular in detail, but in the meantime I desire at once to express my satisfaction that the Imperial Government should have adopted views which, in so far as the installation of wireless stations on land and the use of wireless apparatus by belligerent merchantmen in neutral ports and waters are concerned, are identical with those of His Majesty's Government.

I have had the honour to discuss this question on frequent occasions with your Highness during the last few weeks, in special reference to the notorious case of the German vessel "Corcovado," amongst others.

The "Corcovado" has since the beginning of the war lain at Beicos, almost opposite to the British Embassy, and has, in gross violation of the laws of neutrality, which should have been enforced by the Ottoman Government, regularly received and transmitted, and still, so far as I am aware, continues to receive and transmit, wireless messages in such a way as to serve as a base of radio-telegraphic communication for the general purposes of the German Government.

In deference to the wishes of your Highness, I have hitherto confined my remonstrances to verbal representations, but in view of the circular note now received from the

Sublime Porte defining the attitude of the Government of your Highness in regard to the question, I feel at liberty to address to your Highness a formal note asking, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that the Ottoman regulations may be applied without further delay to the "Corcovado" and other vessels which still fly the German flag, or which flew it at the beginning of the present war, and that their wireless installations may be at once dismantled.

I feel convinced that your Highness will see the justice and the propriety of this step.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 145.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October* 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of notes from and to the Sublime Porte on the subject of the Turkish regulations for belligerent warships in Turkish territorial waters.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 145.

Note verbale communicated by Sublime Porte.

LE Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, en vue d'observer ses devoirs de neutralité pendant toute la durée des hostilités, porte les dispositions qui suivent à la connaissance de l'Ambassade d'Angleterre :

1. L'entrée dans les ports, rades et eaux territoriales ottomans est interdite aux navires de guerre des Puissances belligérantes sauf pour cause d'avarie, ou à raison de l'état de mer. Dans ces cas, ils ne devront résider que le strict temps matériel nécessarie pour réparer lesdites avaries, ou pour attendre que l'état de la mer soit amélioré.

2. Tout navire belligérant qui demanderait á entrer dans un port ou dans une rade ottomans pour cause de ravitaillement en combustible ou approvisionnement, pourra y être autorisé à la condition d'en obtenir l'autorisation de l'autorité Impériale locale, après avoir établi les motifs de son arrivée; de ne résider plus de vingt-quatre heures dans lesdits port ou rade et de n'être à la fois pas plus de trois unités du même pavillon dans le même port ou rade.

3. Les ports de Smyrne et de Beyrouth sont interdits auxdits navires, ainsi que les eaux intérieures dont l'accès est barré soit par des mines sous-marines, soit par d'autres moyens de défense.

(Translation.)

THE Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with a view to the observance of their duties of neutrality throughout the hostilities, brings the following regulations to the notice of the British Embassy :—

1. Entry to Turkish ports, road-teads, and territorial waters is forbidden to warships belonging to belligerent Powers, except in the case of damage, or by reason of the state of the sea. In these cases they may only remain strictly the length of time actually necessary for the repair of the said damage, or to wait until the state of the sea has improved.

2. Every belligerent vessel, which shall ask permission to enter a Turkish port or roadstead for purposes of refuelling or revictualling, may be authorised to do so, on condition that the authorisation of the local Turkish authority is obtained, after having declared the reasons for her arrival; that she does not remain more than twenty-four hours in the said port or roadstead; and that there be not more than three vessels under the same flag simultaneously in the same port or roadstead.

3. The ports of Smyrna and Beirout are prohibited to the said ships, as are the inland waters, access to which is barred either by submarine mines or by other defensive means.

4. Si le navire de guerre ne quitte pas les eaux ottomanes à l'expiration des délais prévus plus haut, le Gouvernement Impérial prendra les mesures qu'il jugera nécessaires pour rendre le navire incapable de prendre la mer pendant la durée de la guerre.

5. Les bâtiments de guerre sont tenus de respecter les droits souverains de l'Empire ottoman, de s'abstenir de tous actes contraires à sa neutralité, de ne point se livrer dans les eaux territoriales ottomanes à des actes d'hostilité, y compris la capture et le droit de visite

6. Si des navires de guerre belligérants ennemis se trouvent simultanément dans le même port ou rade ottoman, il doit s'écouler au moins 24 houres entre le départ du navire d'un belligérant et celui du navire de l'autre belligérant ennemi, l'ordre de départ étant déterminé par celui des arrivées, à moins que le bâtiment arrivé le premier ne soit obligé de rester en raison des causes prévues plus haut sur No. 1 De même un bâtiment de guerre belligérant ne peut quitter un des ports ou rades ottomans que 24 heures après le départ d'un navire de commerce sous pavillon de son adversaire.

7. Dans les ports et rades ottomans non interdits les bâtiments de guerre des belligérants ne pourront réparer leurs avaries que dans la mesure indispensable à la sécurité de la navigation et ne pourront accroître, d'une manière quelconque, leur force militaire. Les autorités Impériales ottomanes constateront la nature des réparations à faire ; elles devront ête exécutées le plus rapidement possible.

8. Lesdits bâtiments ne pourront s'y ravitailler que pour compléter leur approvisionnement normal du temps de paix. Toutefois, étant données les circonstances exceptionnelles de la guerre actuelle, les autorités Impériales pourront réduire cet approvisionnement, suivant les nécessités des lieux, au stricte nécessaire pur suffire à se rendre dans un port étranger neutre le plus proche une première fois, et refuser tout approvisionnement en cas de retour une seconde fois de bâtiments d'une même nation belligérante.

9. Ces navires ne peuvent prendre de combustible que pour gagner le port le plus proche de leur propre pays, ou de celui dont l'administration est confiée à leur Gouvernement, ou du pays, allié, au choix de l'autorité Impériale locale. Les restrictions précédentes concernant les approvisionnements seront applicables au combustible.

4. If the warship does not leave Turkish waters within the period provided for above, the Turkish Government will take such steps as they may deem necessary to render the vessel incapable of putting to sea during the war.

5. Warships are expected to respect the sovereign rights of the Turkish Empire, to refrain from all acts prejudicial to Turkish neutrality, and not to commit any hostile acts in Turkish territorial waters, including capture and the right of search.

6. If enemy belligerent warships happen to be simultaneously in the same Turkish port or roadstead, at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of one belligerent warship and that of the other enemy belligerent warship, the order of departure being decided by that of arrival, unless the vessel which arrived first be obliged to remain for reasons foreseen above in No. 1. Similarly a belligerent warship may only leave a Turkish port or roadstead twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant vessel under an enemy flag.

7. In non-prohibited Turkish ports and roadsteads belligerent warships may only repair their damages to such an extent as is consonant with the safety of navigation, and may not increase their military strength in any manner whatsoever. The Turkish authorities will verify the nature of the repairs to be made ; these must be carried out as quickly as possible.

8. The said vessels may only revictual up to their normal supply in peace time. Nevertheless, in the exceptional circumstances of the present war, the Turkish authorities may, in the first instance, reduce this supply, according to the requirements of the districts, to what is strictly necessary to reach the nearest neutral foreign port, and may refuse all supplies in the case of a second return by vessels of a like belligerent nation.

9. Such vessels may only take in sufficient fuel to reach the nearest harbour in their own country, or of a country the administration of which is entrusted to their Government, or of an allied country, at the discretion of the local Turkish authority. The preceding restrictions concerning supplies will be applicable to fuel.

10. Les règlements sanitaires, de pilotage, de douane, de port et des phares ottomans devront être observés et respectés par les bâtiments de guerre des belligérants.

11. Est défendu d'amener des prises dans un des ports ou rades ottomans (non interdits) sauf pour cause d'innavigabilité, de mauvais état de mer, de manque de combustible ou de provisions, auquel cas, autorisation devra être demandée aux autorités Impériales locales; celles-ci l'accorderont après constatation de la cause précitée. La prise devra repartir aussitôt que ladite cause aura cessé; l'approvisionnement en combustible et en provision se fera dans les conditions prévues pour les navires de guerre.

Aucun tribunal des prises ne peut être constitué par un belligérant ni sur le sol de l'Empire ni sur un navire dans ses eaux territoriales.

12. Est interdit aux belligérants de faire des ports et eaux ottomans la base d'opérations navales contre leurs adversaires; d'installer sur le sol et dans les eaux territoriales des stations radio-télégraphiques ou tout appareil destiné à servir comme moyen de communication avec les forces belligérantes sur terre ou sur mer; d'établir des dépôts de combustible soit sur le sol ottoman, soit sur des navires stationnés dans ses eaux territoriales.

13. Les dispositions qui précèdent ne dérogent en rien au régime des Détroits, qui reste le même, tel qu'il est établi par les traités internationaux.

14. Le droit international général est applicable dans toutes les questions non prévues par les dispositions qui précèdent.

Constantinople, le 28 septembre, 1914.

10. The Turkish sanitary, pilotage, customs, port and lighthouse regulations must be observed and respected by belligerent warships.

11. It is forbidden to bring prizes into any of the (non-prohibited) Turkish ports or roadsteads, save in the case of impossibility of navigation, of roughness of the sea, lack of fuel or provisions, in which case permission must be asked from the local Turkish authorities; the latter will grant it after verification of the aforesaid cause. The prize shall be required to leave as soon as the said cause shall have ceased to exist; the taking in of fuel and provisions shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down for warships.

No Prize Court may be established by a belligerent either on Turkish territory or on a vessel in Turkish territorial waters.

12. Belligerents are forbidden to make Turkish harbours and roadsteads a base for naval operations against their adversaries; to erect on land or in territorial waters any wireless telegraphy station or installation destined to serve as a means of communication with belligerent forces by land or sea; to establish depôts of fuel either on Turkish territorry or on ships stationed in Turkish territorial waters.

13. The above provisions in no way supersede the regulations governing the Straits, which remain as established by international treaty.

14. General international law is applicable in all questions not provided for in the above regulations.

Constantinople, September 28, 1914.

Enclosure 2 in No. 145.

Note verbale communicated to Sublime Porte.

HIS Britannic Majesty's Embassy is in receipt of the *note verbale* of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the 28th September, in which are set forth at length the rules laid down by the Imperial Ottoman Government with a view to securing proper respect for their neutrality during the present hostilities in Europe.

In the premable to this *note verbale* the Imperial Ministry states that the rules contained in it have been adopted in order to enable the Imperial Government to discharge their duties as neutrals. The rules themselves indicate a conception of those duties closely in accord with the general principles held by His Majesty's Government. It is all the more, therefore, a matter of surprise to His Majesty's Embassy that the practice of the Ottoman Government should have hitherto been so entirely at variance with these principles.

Rule 1 prohibits the entrance into Ottoman ports of belligerent warships, except in case of damage or on account of the state of the sea, and requires their departure as soon as circumstances permit.

Rule 2 prescribes that no belligerent warship, even though authorised for special reasons to enter an Ottoman harbour, shall remain more than twenty-four hours. These rules were not applied by the Imperial Ottoman Government when they allowed the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" to enter the Dardanelles and to remain in Turkish waters for an indefinite period, on the pretext that a sale, as to the genuineness of which no evidence exists, had taken place.

Neither did the Imperial Ottoman Government apply to these ships the provisions of rule 4, which requires that vessels which have exceeded a visit of twenty-four hours should be incapacitated from taking part in any hostilities during the war, as both these vessels, which remain under German control, are notoriously in a state of complete preparation to proceed to sea.

Rule 5, which prohibits the performance or acts prejudicial to Ottoman neutrality, including acts of capture and search, was violated in a flagrant manner by the "Breslau," when it visited and searched British ships in the Dardanelles shortly after its arrival in those waters. The Imperial Government have never demanded any public satisfaction from the Government whose ship committed this indefensible outrage on their neutrality. By thus condoning the act of the "Breslau," the Imperial Government failed signally in their own duties as a neutral

The Imperial Ottoman Government have not applied the provisions of rule 7, prohibiting foreign war vessels from increasing their military value in an Ottoman port, where they are only permitted to make such repairs as their own security demands and within the shortest possible period of time, nor the provisions of rule 8, regarding the prohibition of all revictualling, etc, of belligerent warships returning a second time to the same Ottoman port. The "Goeben" and the "Breslau" remaining, as has been said above, under German control, have been repaired under the auspices of the official representatives of the German Government, have put to sea under German command, and have been revictualled at German expense on returning from the various cruises in the Black Sea By tolerating these violations of their own rules, the Turkish Government have again failed in their duty as neutrals.

The Imperial Ottoman Government have further neglected the obligation to prevent foreign warships from making an Ottoman port a base of naval operations against their enemies; from installing wireless stations on land or in territorial waters, to serve as a means of communication with the belligerent forces on land or sea, obligations which are clearly recognised by the adoption of rule 12. The flagrant violation of this rule by ships like the "General," the "Lily Rickmers," and the "Corcovado," has not been checked by the Imperial Government. They have, indeed, departed from their duty as neutrals, not merely by tolerating the proceedings of those ships, but they have in some cases facilitated them by allowing German ships to fly the Ottoman flag, as a result of illegal and fictitious transfers. The special case of the "Corcovado" has formed the subject of a separate communication, to which His Majesty's Embassy trusts that an early reply will be returned.

Finally, rule 13, which states that the status of the Straits is unaffected by the measures taken by the Imperial Government, has been violated by the Ottoman authorities themselves, who, in violation of a series of international acts, have interfered with the free passage of the Dardanelles by British merchant vessels.

In the presence of the facts set forth above, it is impossible for the Imperial Ottoman Government to maintain that they have hitherto observed that duty as neutrals, the performance of which the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs declares them to have had in view when drawing up the rules embodied in its circular note of the 28th September. If, after consecrating their recognition of these duties by an official communication, the Imperial Government should continue to tolerate the use of its territory by German ships and agents for purposes connected with the war, His Majesty's Embassy will feel itself constrained to protest with renewed vigour against what it cannot but consider a partial and unneutral attitude on the part of the Imperial Ottoman Government, and must reserve to His Majesty's Government complete liberty of action. If, on the other hand, the object of the communication is to prove that the Imperial Government are prepared to embark on a new line of action, His Britannic Majesty's Embassy will have the utmost satisfaction in taking act of an assurance in that sense and bringing it to the knowledge of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

No. 146.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Constantinople, October 6, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note I have addressed to the Grant Vizier on the subject of the measures the Porte propose to take against British warships in the Shatt-el-Arab, expressing the hope that no action be taken which might have serious consequences.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 146.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

Your Highness,

I HAVE just received a telegram from His Majesty's Consul at Basra stating that the Vali has written to him saying that the Porte have communicated to me the measures which they propose to take against a British man-of-war which is in the Shatt-el-Arab unless it leaves within twenty-four hours, and that the Shatt-el-Arab from Fao to Gurna is inland water, like the Dardanelles, and closed to foreign warships.

I am instructed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enquire on what grounds the Sublime Porte base their objection to His Majesty's ship remaining in Mohammerah, a Persian port ?

In the meantime I would express the hope that your Highness will instruct the Vali without loss of time to avoid taking any measures against a British man-of-war which might have serious consequences at this critical period.

As a matter of fact, H.M.S. "Odin" left the Shatt-el-Arab some days ago, and I am not aware what British ship has taken her place.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

Sir,

Constantinople, October 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note addressed by me to the Imperial Ottoman Government on the 5th instant with regard to the hostile attitude of the Ottoman press towards Great Britain and British interersts.

I also enclose copy of a letter I addressed to Talaat Bay on the previous day on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness,

Constantinople, October 5, 1914.

I HAVE on several occasions complained to your Highness of the hostile tone of the Ottoman press towards Great Britain and British interests, and I have frequently represented to your Highness and to the Minister of the Interior the unfavourable impression which His Majesty's Government will derive of the sentiments of the Ottoman Government from the deliberate misrepresentations and the malicious accusations of the organs of public opinion.

Your Highness has assured me from time to time of your regret that the press should display so hostile a spirit towards my country and to the cause for which we have taken up arms and owing to your Highness's intervention I most willingly admit that there have been short periods during which it has displayed a greater moderation in the volume and frequency of its abuse. Your Highness has also begged me not to attach too great an importance to the newspapers, which you have assured me do not influence public opinion to any appreciable extent, and are not therefore deserving of serious attention.

In ordinary circumstances I should have been in agreement with your Highness, except in regard to the extent of the harm done by these irresponsible writers, a matter of which I am incompetent to judge, but it must be remembered that the Ottoman Empire is now living under martial law, and that vigorous press censorship is enforced—apparently in the interests of Germany—which has rendered the publication of news from British sources difficult, and the public expression of opinion favourable to England impossible both at Constantinople and in the provinces.

The press articles of which I complain are, therefore, authorised and approved by the press censor, or in other words by the Ottoman Government, whose views they must be held to represent.

This state of affairs is the more grave, as one of the main objects which certain newspapers have had in view has been to misinform public opinion in this country as to the true character of British rule in India and British control in Egypt, and as to the attitude of the populations of those countries towards Great Britain.

It is, however, difficult to reconcile these hostile utterances with those of your Highness, who has always assured me of the friendly sentiments of the Ottoman Government towards Great Britain, and of their desire and intention to maintain good relations with His Majesty's Government.

In these circumstances, I am at a loss to know what I should report to my Government, who will doubtless desire to know why the Ottoman Government permit the publication of inflammatory articles against Great Britain if their sentiments are well-intentioned. I would call your Highness's special attention to two articles which have appeared in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 16th (29th) September and the 19th September (2nd October). The first of these articles gives an entirely untrue account of the action of the British fleet outside the Dardanelles, which it accuses of preventing merchandise from coming into the port The object of these accusations is to mislead public opinion with regard to the intentions of Great Britain, and to hide the real reason for the presence of the British fleet, which, as is well known to your Highness, is the retention of the German officers and crews.

The second article which I enclose* not only misrepresents the motives which induced my Government to embark on the present war, but characterises England as the enemy of small nations, declares that she wishes to drive the Moslem Powers into a holy war against Germany, and traduces the character of British control in Egypt. Both articles are only examples of the innumberable utterances of a similar kind in which the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkiat" and other papers indulge. I will not weary your Highness with other specimens in Turkish, but to prove how varied are the attacks made on my country and my Government with the express sanction of the authorities responsible for the press, I enclose a copy* of a paper called the "Défense nationale," a French organ which is specially distinguished for its virulent and calumnious attacks on Great Britain, and which, while purporting to represent authorised military opinion, is in reality, as your Highness is doubtless aware, produced by a person of non-Ottoman and non-Moslem origin and of most disreputable antecedents.

I venture to beg your Highness, who has laboured unceasingly and devotedly in the interests of peace, to give instructions to the responsible authorities not to allow the publication in future of articles so totally at variance with what your Highness has repeatedly declared to be the policy of the Imperial Government. I would at the same time beg of your Highness to secure publicity for the enclosed statement which I have prepared, the object of which is, as your Highness will see, to correct one of the most specific calumnies recently published.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

*Not printed.

Enclosure 2 in No. 147.

Statement.

The statement made in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 16th (29th) September that the British and French fleets outside the Dardanelles have prevented the importation of merchandise into the port of Constantinople is an entire misrepresentation. The allied fleet has never in a single instance interfered with the export or import trade of this country.

The retention of the allied fleets in the neighbourhood of the entrances to the straits is solely due to the continued presence of the German admiral, officers, and crews on the warships recently sold to Turkey, and to the officering of the rest of the Turkish fleet by Germans.

Enclosure 3 in No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Talant Bey.

(Translation.)

Constantinople,

le 4 octobre 1914.

Mon cher Ministre,

SAURIEZ-vous m'expliquer pourquoi la censure a supprimé une partie importante du discours prononcé dernièrement par l'Agha Khan?

Je vous transmets une copie du discours sur lequel est marqué la partie supprimée. Voudriez-vous le faire imprimer dans les journaux ottomans? Il n'est que juste qu'on publie dans un pays neutre toutes les opinions.

Je vous signale aussi un article qui a paru dans le "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" du 2 octobre, qui est mensonger et plein de malveillance pour la Grande-Bretagne.

Puisque la presse est censurée, je ne puis qu'en conclure que les sentiments d'Agha-olu Ahmed sont approuvés ou inspirés par le Gouvernement. Dans tous les cas, le Gouvernment est responsable tant que la censure existe. Dans les circonstances, à qui dois-je croire? Car le Gouvernement parle avec deux voix différentes, mais toutes deux officielles.

Bien sincèrement à vous,

LOUIS MALLET.

Constantinople,

October 4, 1914.

My dear Minister,

CAN you explain to me why the censor suppressed an important part of the speech recently made by the Agha Khan?

I enclose a copy* of the speech, showing the part that was suppressed. Would you please have it printed in the Turkish press? It is only right that every opinion should be published in a neutral country.

I would also draw your attention to an article which appeared in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 2nd October, which is untrue and full of malevolence towards Great Britain.

As the press is censored, I can only conclude that the sentiments of Agha-olu Ahmed are approved or inspired by the Government. In any case, so long as the censorship exists the Government are clearly responsible. In the circumstances, whom can we believe? For the Government speak with two conflicting voices, both of which are none the less official.

LOUIS MALLET.

* Not printed.

No. 148.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 19, 1914.

NEW Governor-General of Basra with six army officers, including two German officers, also six naval officers, including two Germans, and 150 Turkish

sailors with three columns of ammunition, arrived at Alexandretta on morning of 18th October by railway from Constantinople. Their final destination is believed to be Basra. I am also informed that Maan is their true destination.

No. 149.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 19, 1914.

WITHIN last few days following have passed through Adana in direction of Syria: 450 gendarmes with 600 sailors, of whom 200 were German, 52 German naval and military officers, a commandant of police, 45 civilian officials, of whom two were German, 10 engines, and 3 or 4 automobiles, said to contain German officers.

No. 150.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 19.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 19, 1914.

I AM informed that Bimbashi Gamil, staff officer in Turkish army, Khoga (Imam) Ali Haider, Khoga (Imam) Amin, and Khoga (Imam) Rustom, have left Smyrna in order to carry on a Turcophile propaganda in India.

No. 151.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 20.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 19, 1914.

IT is pretty clear that naval parties are on their way both to Akaba and the Persian Gulf, as well as smaller groups to Syrian coast ports. There are plenty of German reserve mercantile marine officers available, in addition to "Goeben" and "Breslau" officers and others who have subsequently arrived. Although there is at present no actual confirmation of arrival in Constantinople of Austrian officers and sailors, this is regarded as also possible.

It is very likely now that consignment of mines has actually got as far as Maan.

At Akaba it is not impossible that floating mines may be let loose penetrating into the Red Sea; in Persian Gulf defence of waterway will no doubt be prepared.

Consul at Damascus reports that fifty Germans arrived at Akaba quite recently. These are believed to be wounded from East Africa.

No. 152.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 21, 1914.

BATTERY of six guns which left Constantinople on 11th instant, and which I think were heavy guns, have, together with aeroplane, arrived at Alexandretta and left for the south.

Since 18th October there have been no movements of troops to or from Damascus. Some trucks of ammunition went round by rail to Nablus Sidi, and cases of rifles arrived from Aleppo.

No. 153.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 21, 1914.

IT should not be forgotten that one of the elements in the situation that cannot be overlooked is possibility of *coup d'État* by Minister of War, supported by Germans.

No. 154.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 22, 1914.

A MANIFESTO, the authorship of which is attributed to Sheikh Aziz Shawish, is being secretly circulated at Beirout. Manifesto bears alleged signatures of ten representatives of Moslem countries under foreign rule. It incites Moslem soldiers to mutiny in their respective countries in defence of Islam, and bids them desert the allies and join Germany. Whole tenor is fanatical and inflammatory.

No. 155.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 22, 1914.

MY immediately preceding telegram.

I understand that several thousand copies of manifesto are to be smuggled into Egypt and India and other Moslem countries through Syria.

No. 156.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 22, 1914.

GERMAN officers now on frontier seem bent on forcing matters. General Officer Commanding Egypt anticipates Arab raid at any moment at their instigation.

No. 157.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 22, 1914.

I HAVE seen the Russian Ambassador again this morning. He is sure that unless Turks mean to betray Germans, the possibility of which he does not exclude, they will make war on Russia on receipt of first half of a sum of 4,000,000*l.* which Germany is providing.

It is currently reported about 1,000,000*l.* has already arrived.

Russian successes on Vistula will spur on Germans to further efforts here, but it is difficult to say whether it will increase or diminish chance of Turkish participation in the war.

Virulent attacks and propaganda against Great Britain seem to show Government are anxious to justify themselves in public estimation if war breaks out, and it may indicate that they mean to provoke war themselves, as they are aware that we shall not do so.

No. 158.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 22, 1914.

ONE of objects of press campaign here now is to prove that Great Britain is aiming deliberate blows at Islam, as such, and a statement is being circulated here that British Government are preventing pilgrimages from Egypt this year. One form of this statement is that a Fetva has been issued prescribing that as Egyptian Government cannot protect pilgrims, there shall be no pilgrimage. It is insinuated that this Fetva has been extorted by British.

No. 159.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 23, 1914.

MINING of Shatt-el-Arab.

Your telegram of 17th October.*

The ancient right of free navigation of the river was solemnly affirmed as late as 29th July, 1913, in Article 1 of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement signed on that day. It is a right which His Majesty's Government cannot allow to be nullified by the mining of the channel. They will be forced to regard any attempt to lay mines in the river as an act of open hostility and provocation to this country, and they must reserve to themselves the right of taking their own measures, if necessary, to maintain the freedom of navigation.

You should make a representation in these terms to the Turkish Government, and add a firm protest against the apparent intention of blocking the international waterway of the Shatt-el-Arab, which offers the only means of access to the port of Mohammerah and the neighbouring Persian littoral.

* See No. 135.

No. 160.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Cheetham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 23, 1914.

I HEAR that Turkish Minister at Sophia has left his post for Germany. Reported object is to arrange with German Government for stirring up of Moslem fanaticism in India, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis.

No. 161.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

TWENTY projectors, 10 electric mines, 4 electric motors, 500 cases of Mauser ammunition have arrived *via* Rustchuk, in addition to arrivals already reported previously.

No. 162.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

VERY large quantities of bar gold have recently arrived. Nearly a million's worth was taken to Deutsche Bank three nights ago under escort, and there is information that previous consignments have been similarly conveyed. It is probable that between two and three millions have arrived altogether.

No. 163.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

GERMAN named Kellerman has just left Aleppo for Haifa or the south. 2,000 camels, 1,500 water-skins, 400 bicycles, all canvas and canvas bags, together with food-stuffs, are being requisitioned in Aleppo.

Information goes to show that an Arab raid has been possible during last few weeks, and contingency has certainly to be watched.

No. 164.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

LAST night Minister of Marine sent me message to say that neutrality would be maintained by Turkish Government. He gave same assurances in categorical terms yesterday to French Ambassador, and said that Minister of Interior's views were the same. Ambassador said that it was reported that an agreement existed with Germany to go to war on certain terms being fulfilled. Minister of Marine denied this absolutely, and also declared that Turkey was not going to war. My French colleague then enquired what was meaning of preparations in Syria and of all the violent talk about Egypt. Minister of Marine replied that England was treating Egypt as if it belonged to her, whereas it formed part of Ottoman dominions. Turks were indifferent about India, Tripoli, and Tunis, &c., but Egypt was on their frontier, and they felt about it as French did about Alsace-Lorraine. They would do nothing officially, but would shut their eyes to any agitation which was directed against English occupation of Egypt. Continuing, he referred to a proposal which he had made me a fortnight ago, to the effect that England and Turkey should now sign convention on lines of Drummond-Wolff Convention, providing for evacuation of Egypt by British troops at end of war. It is quite true he made this suggestion. I did not report it at the time because it was so entirely unpractical. This shows that Germans are turning all their attention to Egypt, and are inciting the Turks against us, so that we must expect to have a considerable amount of trouble on frontier.

Turkish newspapers are full of Egypt just now and of our high-handed proceedings. It is, *e.g.*, announced to-day that we have closed El Azhar mosque. There is no doubt that Germans are at bottom of this, and are inciting religious fanaticism of Turks against us.

No. 165.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 23, 1914.

UNITED efforts of Germans and Ottoman Government at Haifa are being concentrated on arousing anti-English feeling amongst the Moslems; German Consul is touring the district with this view. The worst offender is the Ottoman Telegraph Agency. Yesterday, for example, it announced that the Ameer of Afghanistan will start a Holy War, and that he is invading India.

No. 166.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, October* 24, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 23rd October* gives the impression that Turkey considers sending an armed force over the frontier of Egypt as being in some way different

from acts of war against Russia. You should disabuse the Turkish Government of any such idea, and inform them that a military violation of frontier of Egypt will place them in a state of war with three allied Powers.

I think you should enumerate to Grand Vizier the hostile acts of which we complain, and warn him that, if German influences succeed in pushing Turkey to cross the frontiers of Egypt and threaten the international Suez Canal, which we are bound to preserve, it will not be we, but Turkey, that will have aggressively disturbed the *status quo*.

The following is a convenient summary of Turkish acts of which we complain, and which, combined, produce a most unfavourable impression. You might send it to Grand Vizier :—

"The Mosul and Damascus Army Corps have, since their mobilisation, been constantly sending troops south preparatory to an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal from Akaba and Gaza. A large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture. Transport has been collected and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akaba to protect the force from naval attack, and the notorious Sheikh Aziz Shawish, who has been so well known as a firebrand in raising Moslem feeling against Christians, has published and disseminated through Syria, and probably India, an inflammatory document urging Mahommedans to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Prüffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against the British occupation, and is now attached to the German Embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict."

* See No. 164.

No. 167.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 25, 1914.

WHOLE fleet has been at Kadikeui since 20th October.

"Breslau" took seventy mines on board yesterday, and had steam up in company of mine-layers "Nilufer" and "Samsun."

There is fairly sure evidence that no submarine has yet arrived in parts or otherwise.

No. 168.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Petrograd, October* 26, 1914.

FORTY-TWO Germans, disguised as tourists, are said to have arrived at Aleppo. They are members of General Staff and of crews of "Goeben" and "Breslau." It is believed that they have 150 mines with them. Some of the officers are bound for Bagdad and Basra, others for Beirout and Tripoli.

No. 169.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 27, 1914.

ENVER PASHA, Jemal, and Talaat Bey, are making every preparation for an expedition against Egypt, which is evidently now their uppermost thought. A majority of the Committee are, however, said to be against war, and are showing considerable opposition to the scheme. I am unable to vouch for this, but the news appears to be fairly well authenticated. Halill Bey started for Berlin this morning, and he is said

to be about to negotiate with the German Government. It seems difficult to explain his journey on any other hypothesis than that the Turks wish to postpone any decisive action.

No. 170.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 28.)

(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, October* 27, 1914.

IT is now clear what, with exception of Minister of War, Turkish Government are seeking to temporise.

I have reliable information that on the 22nd October Austrian Ambassador urged immediate war on Minister of Interior and Halill. Both these officials maintained that it would be wiser to wait until the situation in Egypt and Caucasus cleared before moving, and suggested it would be time enough to move in the spring. They were not sure that, if they went to war, Italy might not join the allies. Austrian Ambassador retorted that spring would be too late, and that it was essential to Germany and Austria that Turkey should declare herself with them at once. His Excellency was clearly greatly dissatisfied at their attitude.

Enver Pasha, on the other hand, whom Austrian Ambassador saw subsequently, said that he was determined to have war, whatever his colleagues might desire. Turkish fleet would be sent into Black Sea, and he could easily arrange with Admiral Suchon to provoke hostilities.

Fleet has, in point of fact, to-day gone into Black Sea, so it is impossible to foretell what is in store.

No. 171.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 28, 1914.

PORTE regrets that owing to pressure of military requirements they are unable to accept wireless telegraphy messages sent from England for His Majesty's Embassy.

No. 172.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 28, 1914.

I HAVE received reliable information that some German officers unsucessfully endeavoured to persuade Commandant of Turk post to attack our post at Kossaimo, and that, on making further efforts with this object, they were arrested and sent to Beersheba. If true, story shows desire of Germans to precipitate matters.

No. 173.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cairo, October* 28, 1914.

TWO thousand armed Bedouins are advancing to attack the Canal, and have watered at Magdaba, which is 20 miles inside Egyptian frontier, 26th October.

No. 174.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 28, 1914.

IT is reported that four Turkish gunboats are intending to proceed from Alexandretta.

You should warn Turkish Government that, as long as German officers remain on "Goeben" and "Breslau" and Turkish fleet is practically under German

control, we must regard movement of Turkish ships as having a hostile intention and, should Turkish gunboats proceed to sea, we must in self-defence stop them.

As soon as Turkish Government carry out their promise respecting German crews and officers and observe the laws of neutrality with regard to "Goeben" and "Breslau," and free the Turkish fleet from German control, we shall regard Turkish ships as neutrals, but, till then, we must protect ourselves against any movements that threaten us.

No. 175.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 28, 1914.

ON 26th October a special train left Aleppo for Jerablus with two German and four Turkish naval officers and 100 Turkish sailors, with large quantities of ship's tackle and accessories.

No. 176.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey—(*Received October* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 29, 1914.

I HAVE seen the Grand Vizier and informed him that, in spite of his assurances, the Bedouins had crossed the frontier and were in occupation of wells of Magdaba, 20 miles within Egyptian territory. I reminded him of the warning which I had addressed to him on the receipt of instructions contained in your telegram of 24th October,* and asked him for explanation. His Highness replied that he had instructed Minister of War, after representations which I had made to him, on no account to allow movement of any force across the frontier. If it were true, he would give immediate orders for recall of Bedouins, but he did not believe accuracy of the information.

I replied that it was necessary at such a crisis that I should speak quite frankly, that it was a matter for public notoriety that their were divisions of opinion in the Cabinet, that his Highness was not master of the situation, and that, if Minister of War and extremists had decided upon an expedition against Egypt, his Highness could not prevent it. Grand Vizier replied that I was absolutely mistaken, and that, if it came to that, military party would not act without full assent of the Government. I said that in that case the time had come to put them to the test, and that unless expedition were immediately recalled, I could not answer for the consequences. As it was, I might at any moment receive instructions to ask for my passports, in which case Turkish Government would be at war with the Triple *Entente* at a time when German official communiqués admitted defeat on the Vistula.

* See No. 166.

No. 177.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Petrograd, October* 29, 1914.

RUSSIAN gunboat at Odessa has been sunk, and Feodosia bombarded by Turkish fleet. Turkish officers who were sent on shore to demand surrender of Novorossiisk were arrested by prefect and ship left without taking further action.

Above information just communicated by Russian Government.

No. 178.

Mr. Roberts to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Odessa, October* 29, 1914.

BEFORE dawn this morning two or three Turkish torpedo-boats raided Odessa harbour and sank Russian gunboat "Donetz". French ship "Portugal" damaged; two of the crew killed, two wounded. Russian steamships "Vitiaz" and "Liazaref" and "Whanpao" damaged. Some loss of life was caused in the town itself by shell fire.

No. 179.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 30, 1914.

IN view of hostile acts that have been committed, Russian Government have instructed Russian Ambassador to leave Constantinople with all his staff.

Should his Excellency leave, you should yourself send in a note to the Sublime Porte to say that His Majesty's Government have learnt with the utmost surprise of the wanton attacks made upon open and undefended towns of a friendly country without any warning and without the slightest provocation, and that these acts constitute an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, usage, and comity. Russia has shown the utmost patience and forbearance in face of repeated violations of the rules of neutrality by Turkey, and in face of most provocative acts, amounting in reality to acts of hostility, and in this attitude of restraint her allies, Great Britain and France, have co-operated. It is evident that there is no chance of a return to a proper observance of neutrality so long as the German naval and military missions remain at Constantinople, and such a situation cannot be prolonged.

Unless, therefore, the Turkish Government will divest themselves of all responsibility for these unprovoked acts of hostility by dismissing the German military and naval missions and fulfilling their often repeated promises about the German crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," and will give you a satisfactory reply to this effect within twelve hours from the date of the delivery of the note you should ask for your passports and leave Constantinople with the staff of the Embassy.

No. 180.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received October* 31.)

(Telegraphic.) (*Constantinople, October* 30, 1914.

RUSSIAN Ambassador asked for his passports this afternoon and I and my French colleague have followed suit.

Minister of the Interior, in conversation with a neutral colleague this afternoon, practically admitted that Turkey had thrown in her lot with Germany.

I have had a very painful interview with the Grand Vizier, who had been kept in the dark as to his colleague's intentions, and who will doubtless be set aside to-night.

No. 181.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received November* 2.)

Sir, *Cairo, October* 20, 1914.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th ultimo,* I have the honour to submit copies of further interrogatories of the German spy, Robert Mors.

I have, &c.,
(For Mr. Cheetham),
ROBERT GREG.

* See No. 125.

Enclosure in No. 181.

Further Interrogation of Lieutenant Mors.

MULAZIM AWAL ROBERT MORS, recalled and re-examined, states :—

" I arrived in Constantinople on the evening of the 4th September, 1914, and put up at the Hotel Germania. I met M. Curt Prüfer there, and he introduced me to Omar Fauzi Bey, the Turkish staff officer who asked me to call upon him at the War Office. I did so on the 6th September. He questioned me on the state of Egypt and on the chances of success of a native rising in this country. He mentioned that the German diplomatic and consular officials had been expelled, and that all German subjects had been arrested and were to be deported. He also asked me if I knew M. Dusreicher, who, he declared, had also been sent out of the country. He stated likewise that he had heard that the Egyptian army and police had been disarmed, and asked me if it were true, to which I replied that I thought it was very improbable. He then told me he had emissaries in Egypt fomenting trouble, to prepare the way for a Turkish invasion, and to compel the British to split up their forces. In reply to my enquiry, he explained that two bands of native marauders were to be organised in each Imdiria, to attack the railway, and commit outrages on the property of British subjects, &c. These bands were to be recruited from the malefactor class, and there would be a Turkish officer in every province to direct their operations. Each band would be composed of from ten to fifteen men, and when an important *coup* was contemplated in any Imdiria the two bands would unite, the idea being to oblige the British to scatter their forces all over the country. Fauzi Bey said he had a list of fifty Egyptian army and police officers, from whom he expected either active or passive assistance. Four strong bands of Bedouins were also being formed to operate in the Suez Canal zone, two east and two west. Each band was to be fifty strong. Fauzi Bey made a rough sketch of the Canal to explain to me the rôle of these Bedouins. He said the British had detached posts at intervals along the Canal. Two of the most isolated of these would be attacked simultaneously and, if possible, annihilated. The intermediate posts would then go to their assistance, whereupon the third and fourth troops of Bedouins would raid the weakened points and fire on the steamers in the Canal. The instructions given to the bands were to retire into the desert if the post attacked was strongly reinforced, and then to return and attack another post, &c.

" Fauzi Bey asked me if I would help to carry out these plans, and suggested that I should assist a Turkish officer who was already in Alexandria to carry out these komitajis operations in that district. If not, I could take part in some way in the military operations to be undertaken in Egypt. I replied that, as an officer, I could have nothing to do with the komitajis part of his programme, which, from a German point of view, was beneath the dignity of an officer, but that I was quite disposed to participate in military operations against Egypt on condition (1) I was granted the rank of officer in the Turkish army, (2) that the German Ambassador approved of my decision and (3) that I was not required to start before my family arrived from Egypt. At this stage of our conversation a Bedawi sheikh arrived, and I rose to take my leave, but Fauzi Bey begged me to remain. The sheikh talked to Fauzi Bey on the Canal part of the programme, and I gathered from their remarks that it had already been discussed between them. I should mention that the sheikh on arriving asked the Bey if he could speak in my presence, to which Fauzi assented. They then discussed plans for destroying the embankment between the fresh-water canal and the Suez Canal, in order to cut off the drinking water supply of Ismailia and Suez. I asked the sheikh how he proposed to divert the fresh-water Canal into Suez Canal. He replied that with 200 men and sufficient dynamite he could do it in thirty-four hours. Fauzi Bey interposed that he could easily have 1,000 kilog. of dynamite if he required it. I asked the sheikh sarcastically if he meant to employ Bedouin or fellaheen on the job, to which he replied, somewhat nettled, that it did not matter which. The sheikh left us and Fauzi Bey, and I continued our conversation. I asked him how he was going to organise a revolution in Egypt without arms, and mentioned that the Arms Law had been vigorously applied since two years ago. He replied that he had a sufficient quantity of arms in the country, and in any case arms could be smuggled through with ease. I reverted to the subject of the fresh-water canal, remarking that I thought it an absurd project, to which he replied that he believed it quite practical and that the sheikh was a man of intelligence and sense.

He went on to say that it was not the only means which he had with which to deal with the Canal problem. A wealthy Turk had presented the Government with a steamship which sailed under the Italian flag and was commanded by an ex-officer of the Turkish navy. This ship was to take a full cargo of cement from an Italian port and her manifests were to be made out for Massowa. The captain was to submit to any search by British warships without demur, and on reaching Port Säid to steam at full speed down the Canal. He was then to sink her by one of three methods, *viz.*, (1) to collide with a British ship; (2) to provoke a British warship to sink her by ignoring signals; (3) to sink her himself. Fauzi Bey told me he had a trustworthy Egyptian officer who was leaving for Egypt by the first Khedivial mail steamer to take part in the operations there and to bear instructions to his agents. I afterwards spoke to Dr. Prüfer about Fauzi's Canal project. He did not seem to approve, but gave me the map of the Suez Canal. I met Fauzi again at the passport office as I was about to embark on the steamship "Saidia." He only greeted me, and said he hoped to see me back soon. He is the officer whom I mentioned in my former evidence as having seen me at the quays and who may have overheard my cabin number."

Q. Who are the police officers in league with Fauzi Bey?—*A.* He did not give me their names. I mentioned the names of several officers of my acquaintance, but after scrutinising the list he gave me a negative answer.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the army officers who figured on the list?—*A.* No.

Q. Who were the officers despatched to Egypt in connection with the organisation of the komitaji bands?—*A.* I do not know; they left for Egypt before me.

Q. Who was the Bedawi sheikh who discussed the fresh-water canal project? *A.* I do not know his name. He was a man of about 50 years of age, with a full grey beard. He was about my height, but broad-shouldered and stout. He spoke educated Arabic without a Bedawi or Maghrabi accent.

Q. Who was the officer in Alexandria with whom you were to co-operate?—*A.* He gave me no inkling as to who he was.

Q. Did Enver Pasha speak to you on the subject of military operations in Egypt, the destruction of the Canal, etc?—*A.* Yes, on the day before I sailed, when I called upon him with Dr. Prüfer and the officer of the "Lorelei". He questioned me on public opinion here, whether the natives would revolt against the English if the Turks marched against Egypt, and suggested that I should see Fauzi Bey on the subject. I replied that I had already seen him, and I recapitulated what he had told me. Enver Pasha replied that there would be certainly something for me to do in Egypt when the time came for action there if I was then still disposed to accept. He also asked me if I spoke Arabic.

Q. Did Fauzi Bey mention the name of the Egyptain officer who was leaving for Egypt by the first Khedivial mail steamer?—*A.* No; but in the light of subsequent events I believe it was Hamuda Effendi.

Q. When you told Fauzi Bey that you were disposed to participate in military operations against this country, did he accept your offer?—*A.* Yes; but it was agreed between us that this should take effect after I returned from Alexandria with my family.

Q. Then why were you given the detonators to take to Egypt?—*A.* I do not know. I am convinced that Hamuda Effendi was the person designed for the enterprise connected with the detonators. I do not think that this mission was connected with the subject which Omar Fauzi Bey discussed with me. I think it must have been a secret between Sheikh Abd-el-Aziz Shawish, Drs. Ahmad Fuad and Prüfer, and Hamuda Effendi.

Q. Have you no idea what Hamuda was to do with the detonators?—*A.* I knew they were for use with bombs to be manufactured in this country.

Q. How do you know that?—*A.* Because once I found Sheikh Shawish sitting with Dr. Prüfer in the latter's room at the Hotel Germania. They were copying in Arabic a receipt for making bombs. The paper from which Sheikh Shawish was copying contained directions, a list of the component chemicals, and a sketch of a bomb in the right-hand bottom corner. I heard them mention that it was to be given to the Egyptian officer, and Sheikh Shawish said to me in Arabic "Hua zaòit aryak."

Q. To what use were the bombs to be put?—*A.* I have no idea.

R. O. C. MORS.

No. 182.

Telegram communicated by Count Benckendorff on November 2.

M. SAZONOF télégraphie en date du 1er novembre, 1914 :

"Le Chargé d'Affaires ottoman vient de me lire le télégramme suivant du Grand Vizir : 'Vous prie de dire au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères que nous regrettons infiniment qu'un acte d'hostilité provoqué par la flotte russe ait compromis relations amicales des deux pays. Vous pouvez assurer Gouvernement Impérial de Russie que la Sublime Porte ne manquera pas de donner à la question la solution qu'elle comporte et qu'elle adoptera des mesures propres à prévenir un renouvellement de faits analogues. Vous pouvez déclarer dès à présent au Ministre que sommes décidés à ne plus permettre à la flotte Impériale de passer dans la mer Noire et que nous espérons que la flotte russe, à son tour, ne viendra plus croiser dans nos parages. J'ai le ferme espoir que le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie voudra bien faire preuve en l'occurrence du même esprit de conciliation au nom des intérêts communs des deux pays.'

"J'ai répondu au Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie que je donné le démenti le plus catégorique à ce qu'il venait de me dire au sujet d'une initiative d'hostilités à la charge de la flotte russe ; je lui dis que je craignais qu'il était trop tard pour négocier ; que pourtant si la Sublime Porte se décidait au renvoi immédiat de tout le personnel militaire et marin allemand, on y pourrait penser et que des pourparlers ne seraient pas impossibles pour une satisfaction que la Turquie aurait à donner pour l'agression illégitime de nos côtes et les dégâts commis.

"J'ai autorisé Fahr-Eddin à expédier un télégramme chiffré en ce sens, lui faisant pourtant observer que sa démarche ne changeait rien à la situation créée. Fahr-Eddin recevra demain ses passeports, et la réponse du Gouvernement ottoman pourra être transmise par l'organe de l'Ambassade d'Italie."

(Translation.)

M. SAZONOF telegraphs on the 1st November, 1914, as follows :

"The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires has just read me the following telegram from the Grand Vizier : 'I request you to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we infinitely regret that an act of hostility, provoked by the Russian fleet, should have compromised the friendly relations of the two countries. You can assure the Imperial Russian Government that the Sublime Porte will not fail to give the question such solution as it entails, and that they will adopt fitting measures to prevent a recurrence of similar acts. You can declare forthwith to the Minister that we have resolved no more to allow the Imperial fleet to enter the Black Sea, and that we trust that the Russian fleet, on their side, will no longer cruise in our waters. I have the firm hope that the Imperial Russian Government will give proof, on this occurence, of the same spirit of conciliation in the common interests of both countries.'

"I replied to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires that I most categorically denied what he had just said respecting the initiation of hostilities by the Russian fleet ; I told him that I feared it was too late to negotiate ; that nevertheless, if the Sublime Porte decided upon the immediate dismissal of all the German military and naval officers and men, it might be possible to consider the question, and that discussion might not be impossible to reach some basis of satisfaction to be given by Turkey for the illegal act of aggression against our coasts and for the damage thereby inflicted.

"I authorised Fahr-Eddin to send a cypher telegram in this sense, but pointed out to him at the same time that the representation he had made in no way altered the situation. Fahr-Eddin will receive his passports to-morrow, and the reply from the Turkish Government can be sent through the Italian Embassy."

No. 183.

Sir E. Grey to Sir F. Bertie, Sir G. Buchanan, and Sir C. Greene.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 3, 1914.*

THE Turkish Ambassador called on the 31st ultimo and enquired whether this Department could give his Highness any information regarding the telegrams which

had appeared in the press on the subject of a Turkish attack on certain Russian ports.

Sir A. Nicolson informed His Highness of what had actually occurred in the Black Sea. Tewfik Pasha expressed surprise, and enquired what he should do in the extremely difficult position in which he now found himself. Sir A. Nicolson assured his Highness that His Majesty's Government would treat him personally with all respect and consideration, and that he would be given notice if it became necessary for diplomatic relations between Great Britian and Turkey to cease.

On the 2nd instant Tewfik Pasha again called and communicated to Sir A. Nicolson the text of a telegram which he had just received from the Grand Vizier, a copy of which is enclosed herein.

Sir A Nicolson replied, and he was sure that I would agree with him, that he strongly demurred to the statement in the last paragraph of the Grand Vizier's telegram, to the effect that "His Majesty's Government had provoked a rupture of diplomatic relations." It was absurd to state that we had done so in view of the indisputable fact that Turkish ships had bombarded the ports of one of our allies, and had burnt and sunk a British steamer lying peaceably in a friendly port. Furthermore, there were active, not to say feverish, military and other preparations directed against the Suez Canal and Egypt. If the Ottoman Government were as desirous as they asserted of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain they should at once dismiss the German naval and military missions.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 183.

Text of Telegram to be communicated to Sir Edward Grey on behalf of Saïd Halim Pasha.

(Translation.)

JE suis très peiné de voir que, par suite de l'incident déplorable survenu dans la mer Noire, le Gouvernement britannique a décidé de rappeler son Ambassadeur à Constantinople.

Ainsi que je l'ai déclaré à maintes reprises à Sir Louis Mallet, je tiens fermement au maintien des relations d'amitié existant entre nos deux pays et je travaille toujours à ce qu'elles ne soit compromises en aucune façon.

Je regretterais donc beaucoup, si un incident, dû à des circonstances imprévues, était considéré par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique comme une cause de conflit entre les deux pays.

Par conséquent, j'aime à espérer que le Gouvernement Royal voudra bien, en témoignage de son désir réciproque de garder intact les relations amicales des deux pays, mettre fin un moment plus tôt à la rupture des relations diplomatiques bu'il vient de provoquer.

Constantinople, le 1er (14) *novembre*, 1914.

I AM much grieved that, in consequence of the deplorable incident that has occurred in the Black Sea, the British Government have decided to recall their Ambassador from Constantinople.

As I have many times declared to Sir Louis Mallet, I am deeply desirous to maintain the relations of friendship existing between our two countries, and I am working without cease in order that they may not be compromised in any way.

I should therefore much regret if an incident, due to unforeseen circumstances, were to be considered by His Britannic Majesty's Government as a cause of conflict between the two countries.

Consequently, I hope that His Majesty's Government will be willing, in witness of their reciprocal desire to maintain intact the friendly relations of the two countries, to put an end, at the earliest possible moment, to the rupture of diplomatic relations which they have just provoked.

Constantinople, November 1 (14), 1914.

No. 184.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan, Sir F. Bertie, and Sir C. Greene.

Foreign Office, November 4, 1914.

Sir,

TEWFIK PASHA called upon me this afternoon, and informed me that he had received instructions to ask for his passports, as His Majesty's Ambassador had already left Constantinople.

I expressed to Tewfik Pasha my personal regret at our official relations being terminated, as he had always acted in a loyal, straightforward, and friendly manner, and I had much appreciated the intercourse which we had had together during the past few years. I informed Tewfik Pasha that if his Government wished that hostilities between the two countries should cease, the only chance was to dismiss the German naval and military missions, and especially the officers and crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau." So long as German officers remained in complete naval and military control at Constantinople, it was clear that they would continue to make war against us.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 1094-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1093-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

DOCUMENTS RESPECTING THE NEGOTIATIONS PRECEDING THE WAR, PUBLISHED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

No. 1.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 10 (23), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre d'Autriche vient de transmettre, à 6 heures du soir, au Ministre des Finances Patchou, qui remplace Pachitch, une note ultimative de son Gouvernement fixant un délai de quarante-huit heures pour l'acceptation des demandes y contenues. Giesl a ajouté verbalement que pour le cas où la note ne serait pas acceptée intégralement dans un délai de quarante-huit heures, il avait l'ordre de quitter Belgrade avec le personnel de la légation. Pachitch et les autres Ministres qui se trouvent en tournée électorale ont été rappelés et sont attendus à Belgrade demain vendredi à 10 heures du matin. Patchou, qui m'a communiqué le contenu de la note, sollicite l'aide de la Russie et déclare qu'aucun Gouvernement serbe ne pourra accepter les demandes de l'Autriche.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Telegram.)

THE Austrian Minister, at 6 o'clock this evening, presented an ultimation from his Government to the Minister of Finance, Patchou, in the absence of Pashitch, requiring the acceptance of the demands contained therein within forty-eight hours. Giesl added verbally that, in the event of failure to accept the note integrally within forty-eight hours, he was under instructions to leave Belgrade with the staff of the legation. Pashitch and the other Ministers, who are away electioneering, have been recalled and are expected at Belgrade to-morrow, Friday, at 10 A.M. Patchou, who communicated to me the contents of the note, solicits the help of Russia and declares that no Servian Government could accept the demands of Austria.

No. 2.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 10 (23), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

TEXTE de la note qui a été transmise aujourd'hui par le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie au Gouvernement serbe :

(Telegram.)

TEXT of the note presented to the Servian Government by the Austro-Hungarian Minister to-day.

[Here follows the text of the note, for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)" [Cd. 7467], No. 4, p. 3—6.]

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

No. 3.

Note verbale personally presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, at 10 A.M. on July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

LE Gouvernement Impérial et Royal s'est trouvé dans la nécessité de remettre le jeudi 10 (23) du mois courant, par l'entremise du Ministre Impérial et Royal à Belgrade, la note suivante au Gouvernement Royal de Serbie.

[Suit le texte de la note.]

THE Austro-Hungarian Government have found themselves obliged to present the following note to the Servian Government through the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade on Thursday, the 10th (23rd) instant.

[Here follows the text of the note.]

No. 4.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Vienna.

St. Petersburg, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ transmettre au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères d'Autriche-Hongrie ce qui suit :

" La communication du Gouvernement austro-hongrois aux Puissances le lendemain de la présentation de l'ultimatum à Belgrade ne laisse aux Puissances qu'un délai tout à fait insuffisant pour entreprendre quoi qu'il soit d'utile pour l'aplanissement des complications surgies

" Pour prévenir les conséquences incalculables et également néfastes pour toutes les Puissances qui peuvent suivre le mode d'action du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, il nous paraît indispensable qu'avant tout le délai donné à la Serbie pour répondre soit prolongé. L'Autriche-Hongrie, se déclarant disposée à informer les Puissances des données de l'enquête sur lesquelles le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal base ses accusations, devrait leur donner également le temps de s'en rendre compte.

" En ce cas, si les Puissances se convainquaient du bien-fondé de certaines des exigences autrichiennes, elles se trouveraient en mesure de faire parvenir au Gouvernement serbe des conseils en conséquence.

" Un refus de prolonger le terme de l'ultimatum priverait de toute portée la démarche du Gouvernement austro-hongrois auprés des Puissances et se trouverait en contradiction avec les bases mêmes des relations internationales."

Communiqué à Londres, Rome, Paris, Belgrade.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE convey the following message to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

" The communication made by the Austro Hungarian Government to the Powers the day after the presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade affords to the Powers a period which is quite insufficient to enable them to take any steps which might help to smooth away the difficulties that have arisen.

" In order to prevent the consequences, incalculable and equally fatal to all the Powers, which may result from the course of action followed by the Austro-Hungarian Government, it seems to us to be above all essential that the period allowed for the Servian reply should be extended. Austria-Hungary, having declared herself to be disposed to inform the Powers of the facts elicited by the enquiry upon which the Imperial and Royal Government base their accusations, should equally allow them sufficient time to study those facts.

" In this case, if the Powers were convinced that certain of the Austrian demands were well-founded, they would be in a position to offer corresponding advice to the Servian Government.

" A refusal to prolong the term of the ultimatum would render nugatory the representations made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Powers, and would be in contradiction to the very bases of international comity."

Communicated to London, Rome, Paris and Belgrade.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 5.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Representatives at London, Berlin, Rome and Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Me réfère à mon télégramme à Koudachew d'aujourd'hui ; nous espérons que le Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité partagera notre point de vue et prescrira d'urgence à son Représentant à Vienne de se prononcer dans même sens.

Communiqué à Belgrade.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

With reference to my telegram of to-day to Kudachef* we trust that the Government to which you are accredited will share the Russian point of view and will at once instruct their Representative at Vienna to hold similar language

Communicated to Belgrade.

* Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna

No. 6.

Telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Servia to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Belgrade, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

Le Gouvernment austro-hongrois a remis hier soir au Gouvernement serbe une note concernant l'attentat de Sarajevo. Consciente de ses devoirs internationaux, la Serbie dès les premiers jours de l'horrible crime a déclaré qu'elle le condamnait et qu'elle était prête à ouvrir une enquête sur son territoire si la complicité de certains de ses sujets était prouvée au cours du procès instruit par les autorités austro-hongroises. Cependant, les demandes contenues dans la note austro-hongroise sont inutilement humiliantes pour la Serbie et incompatibles avec sa dignité comme État indépendant. Ainsi on nous demande sur un ton péremptoire une déclaration du Gouvernement dans l' "Officiel," et un ordre du Souverain à l'armée, où nous réprimerions l'esprit hostile contre l'Autriche en nous faisant à nous-mêmes des reproches d'une faiblesse criminelle envers nos menées perfides. On nous impose ensuite l'admission des fonctionnaires austro-hongrois en Serbie pour participer avec les nôtres à l'instruction et pour surveiller l'exécution des autres conditions indiquées dans la note. Nous avons reçu un délai de quarante-huit heures pour accepter le tout, faute de quoi la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie quittera Belgrade. Nous sommes prêts à accepter les conditions austro-hongroises qui sont compatibles avec la situation d'un État indépendant, ainsi que celles dont l'acceptation nous sera

The Austro-Hungarian Government yesterday evening presented to the Servian Government a note respecting the outrage at Serajevo. Servia, aware of her international obligations, has declared, ever since the horrible crime was committed, that she condemned it, and that she was ready to open an enquiry in Servia if the complicity of certain of her subjects were proved at the trial instituted by the Austro-Hungarian authorities. The demands contained in the Austro-Hungarian note are, however, unnecessarily humiliating for Servia, and incompatible with her dignity as an independent State. For instance, we are peremptorily called upon to insert a declaration by the Government in the "Official Journal," and for an order from the Sovereign to the army, in which we are to check the spirit of hostility towards Austria and to blame ourselves for criminal weakness as regards our treacherous intrigues. We are further required to admit Austro-Hungarian officials into Servia to take part with our officials at the trial and to superintend the carrying out of the other conditions laid down in the note. We are required to accept these demands in their entirety within forty-eight hours, failing which the Austro-Hungarian Legation will leave Belgrade. We are prepared to accept those of the Austro-Hungarian conditions which are compatible with the position of an inde-

conseillée par votre Majesté; toutes les personnes dont la participation à l'attentat sera démontrée seront sévèrement punis par nous. Certaines parmi ces demandes ne pourraient être exécutées sans des changements de notre législation, ce qui exige du temps. On nous a donné un délai trop court. Nous pouvons être attaqués après l'expiration du délai par l'armée austro-hongroise qui se concentre sur notre frontière. Il nous est impossible de nous défendre et nous supplions votre Majesté de nous donner son aide le plus tôt possible. La bienveillance précieuse de votre Majesté qui s'est manifestée tant de fois à notre égard nous fait espérer fermement que cette fois encore notre appel sera entendu par son généreux cœur slave.

En ces moments difficiles j'interprète les sentiments du peuple serbe, qui supplie votre Majesté de vouloir bien s'intéresser au sort du Royaume de Serbie.

(Signé) ALEXANDRE.

pendent State, as well as those to which your Majesty may advise us to agree, and all those persons whose complicity in the crime may be proved will be severely punished by us. Certain of the demands could not be carried out without changes in our legislation, which would need time. We have been allowed too short a time limit. We may be attacked at the expiration of the time limit by the Austro-Hungarian army which is concentrating upon our frontier. We are unable to defend ourselves and we beg your Majesty to come to our aid as soon as possible. The much appreciated good will which your Majesty has so often shown towards us inspires us with the firm belief that once again our appeal to your noble Slav heart will not pass unheeded.

At this critical moment I echo the feelings of the Servian people in praying your Majesty to be pleased to interest yourself in the fate of the Kingdom of Servia.

No. 7.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Tous les journaux du matin, même ceux, rares, qui reconnaissent l'impossibilité pour la Serbie d'accepter les conditions posées, accueillent avec une grande sympathie le ton énergique adopté par l'Autriche. L'officieux "Local-Anzeiger" est particulièrement agressif; il qualifie de superflus les recours éventuels de la Serbie à Saint-Pétersbourg, à Paris, à Athènes et à Bucarest, et termine en disant que le peuple allemand respirera librement quand il aura appris que la situation dans la péninsule balkanique va enfin s'éclaircir.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

ALL the morning papers, even those few which recognise the impossibility of Servia's accepting the prescribed conditions, warmly welcome the strong line adopted by Austria. The semi-official "Lokal-Anzeiger" is particularly violent; it describes as fruitless any possible appeals that Servia may make to St Petersburg, Paris, Athens, or Bucharest, and concludes by saying that the German people will breathe freely when they learn that the situation in the Balkan peninsula is to be cleared up at last.

No. 8.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LA copie de la note officiellement remise à Belgrade a été communiquée par

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

A COPY of the note officially presented at Belgrade has been communicated to

l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche au Gouvernement français. Plus tard l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne a visité le Ministre et lui a lu une communication reproduisant les arguments autrichiens et indiquant qu'en cas de refus de la part de la Serbie, l'Autriche serait obligée de recourir à une pression et, en cas de besoin, à des mesures militaires; la communication se terminait par la remarque qu'à l'avis de l'Allemagne cette question devrait être résolue directement entre l'Autriche et la Serbie et qu'il était de l'intérêt des Puissances de circonscrire l'affaire en l'abandonnant aux parties intéressées. Le gérant du Département politique, qui assistait à l'entretien, demanda à l'Ambassadeur s'il fallait considérer l'action autrichienne comme un ultimatum—en d'autres termes, si, dans le cas où la Serbie ne se soumettrait pas entièrement aux demandes autrichiennes, les hostilités étaient inévitables. L'Ambassadeur évita une réponse directe en alléguant l'absence d'instructions.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

the French Government by the Austrian Ambassador. The German Ambassador later visited the Minister and read to him a communication containing the Austrian arguments, and indicating that in the event of a refusal on the part of Servia, Austria would be obliged to resort to pressure and, in case of need, to military measures. The communication ended with the observation that, in the opinion of Germany, this question ought to be settled between Austria and Servia direct, and that it was to the interest of the Powers to localise the affair by leaving it to the interested parties. The Acting Head of the Political Department, who was present at the interview, asked the Ambassador whether the Austrian action should be considered as an ultimatum—in other words, whether, in the event of Servia not submitting entirely to the Austrian demands, hostilities were inevitable. The Ambassador avoided a direct reply, alleging that he had no instructions.

No. 9.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Belgrade, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

PACHITCH est rentré à Belgrade. Il a l'intention de donner dans le délai fixé, c'est-à-dire demain samedi à 6 heures du soir, une réponse à l'Autriche indiquant les points acceptables et inacceptables. On adressera aujourd'hui même aux Puissances la prière de défendre l'indépendance de la Serbie. Ensuite, ajouta Pachitch, si la guerre est inévitable—nous ferons la guerre.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PASHITCH has returned to Belgrade. He intends to give an answer to Austria within the prescribed time limit—that is to say, to-morrow, Saturday, at 6 P.M.—showing the points which are acceptable or unacceptable. To-day an appeal will be addressed to the Powers to defend the independence of Servia. Then, added Pashitch, if war is inevitable, we will make war.

No. 10.

Announcement by the Russian Government.

St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

LES derniers événements et l'envoi par l'Autriche-Hongrie d'un ultimatum à la Serbie préoccupent le Gouvernement Impérial au plus haut degré. Le Gouvernement suit attentivement l'évolution du conflit serbo-autrichien qu ne peut pas laisser la Russie indifférente.

RECENT events and the despatch of an ultimatum to Servia by Austria-Hungary are causing the Russian Government the greatest anxiety. The Government are closely following the course of the dispute between the two countries to which Russia cannot remain indifferent.

No. 11.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Comte Berchtold se trouve à Ischl. Vu l'impossibilité d'y arriver à temps, je lui ai télégraphié notre proposition de prolonger le délai de l'ultimatum et l'ai répétée verbalement au Baron Macchio. Ce dernier m'a promis de la communiquer à temps au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, mais a ajouté qu'il pouvait prédire avec assurance un refus catégorique.

(Signé) KOUDACHEW

(Telegram.)

COUNT BERCHTOLD is at Ischl. In view of the impossibility of arriving there in time, I have telegraphed to him our proposal to extend the time limit of the ultimatum, and I have repeated this proposal verbally to Baron Macchio. The latter promised to communicate it in time to the Minister for Foreign Affairs but added that he had no hesitation in predicting a categorical refusal.

No. 12.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

SUITE à mon télégramme d'aujourd'hui. Viens de recevoir de Macchio la réponse négative du Gouvernement austro-hongrois à notre proposition de prolonger le délai de la note.

(Signé) KOUDACHEW.

(Telegram.)

IN continuation of my telegram of to-day I have just heard from Macchio that the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse our proposal to extend the time limit of the note.

No. 13.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Delayed in transmission, received July 14 (27), 1914.)

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

JE transmets la réponse que le Président du Conseil des Ministres serbe a remis au Ministre austro-hongrois à Belgrade aujourd'hui avant l'expiration du délai de l'ultimatum.

(Telegram.)

Following is the reply which the President of the Servian Cabinet to-day handed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade before the expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum.

[Here follows the text of the Servian reply, for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)" [Cd. 7467] No. 39.]

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

No. 14.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu votre télégramme du 11 (24) juillet. Ai communiqué son contenu au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères. Il me dit que le Gouvernement anglais l'a également prié de conseiller à Vienne la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum; il a communiqué cette démarche télégraphiquement à Vienne, il va en faire autant pour notre démarche, mais il craint qu'à la suite de l'absence de Berchtold, parti pour Ischl, et vu le manque de temps, ses télégrammes ne restent sans résultats; il a, en outre, des doutes sur l'opportunité pour l'Autriche de céder au dernier moment, et il se demande si cela ne pouvait pas augmenter l'assurance de la Serbie. J'ai répondu qu'une grande Puissance comme l'Autriche pourrait céder sans porter atteinte à son prestige et ai fait valoir tous les arguments conformes, cependant je n'ai pu obtenir des promesses plus précises. Même lorsque je laissais entendre qu'il fallait agir à Vienne pour éviter la possibilité de conséquences redoutables, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères répondait chaque fois négativement.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of the 11th (24th) July and have communicated its contents to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He tells me that the British Government have likewise urged him to advise Vienna to extend the time limit of the ultimatum. He has informed Vienna telegraphically of this step, and he will do the same as regards Russia's action, but he fears that in the absence of Berchtold, who has left for Ischl, and in view of the lack of time, his telegrams may have no result. Moreover, he has doubts as to the wisdom of Austria yielding at the last moment, and he is inclined to think that such a step on her part might increase the assurance of Servia. I replied that a great Power such as Austria could give way without impairing her prestige, and I adduced every other similar argument, but failed, nevertheless, to obtain any more definite promise. Even when I gave him to understand that action must be taken at Vienna if the possibility of terrible consequences was to be avoided, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered each time in the negative.

No. 15.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu le télégramme du 11 (24) juillet concernant la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum autrichien et ai fait la communication prescrite. Le Représentant de France à Vienne a été muni d'instructions conformes.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of the 11th (24th) July respecting the extension of the time limit of the Austrian ultimatum, and I have made the communication in accordance with your instructions. The French Representative at Vienna has been furnished with similar instructions.

No. 16.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme).

REÇU télégramme du 11 juillet. Grey a prescrit à l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Vienne d'appuyer notre démarche concernant la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum. Il m'a dit en même temps que l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche était venu le voir et avait expliqué qu'on ne devrait pas attribuer à la note autrichienne le caractère d'un ultimatum ; il faudrait la considérer comme une démarche qui, en cas d'absence de réponse, ou en cas de réponse insuffisante au terme fixé, aurait comme suite la rupture des relations diplomatiques et le départ immédiat de Belgrade du Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie, sans entraîner cependant le commencement immédiat des hostilités. Grey a ajouté qu'à la suite de cette explication il a indiqué à l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Vienne que dans le cas où il serait trop tard pour soulever la question de la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum, celle de l'arrêt des hostilités pourrait peutêtre servir de base à la discussion.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of the 11th July. Grey has instructed the British Ambassador at Vienna to support our action for the extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. At the same time he explained to me that the Austrian Ambassador had come to see him, and had explained that the Austrian note should not be regarded as an ultimatum. It should be regarded as a step, which, in the event of no reply, or in the event of an unsatisfactory reply within the time fixed, would be followed by a rupture of diplomatic relations and the immediate departure of the Austro-Hungarian Minister from Belgrade ; without, however, entailing the immediate opening of hostilities. Grey added that as a result of this explanation he had told the British Ambassador at Vienna that, should it be too late to raise the question of extending the time limit of the ultimatum, the question of preventiug hostilities might perhaps serve as a basis for discussion.

No. 17.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

DANS le cas dune nouvelle aggravation de la situation, pouvant provoquer de la part des Grandes Puissances des actions conformes, nous comptons que l'Angleterre ne tardera pas de se ranger nettement du côté de la Russie et de la France, en vue de maintenir l'équilibre européen, en faveur duquel elle est intervenue constamment dans le passé, et qui serait sans aucun doute compromis dans le cas du triomphe de l'Autriche.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

IN the event of any change for the worse in the situation which might lead to joint action by the Great Powers, we count upon it that England will at once side definitely with Russia and France, in order to maintain the European balance of power, for which she has constantly intervened in the past, and which would certainly be compromised in the event of the triumph of Austria.

No. 18.

Note verbale handed to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

IL nous revient de source autoritative que la nouvelle répandue par quelques journaux d'après laquelle la démarche du Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade aurait été faite à l'instigation de l'Allemagne est absolument fausse. Le Gouvernement allemand n'a pas eu connaissance du texte de la note autrichienne avant qu'elle ait été remise, et n'a exercé aucune influence sur son contenu. C'est à tort qu'on attribue à l'Allemagne une attitude comminatoire.

L'Allemagne appuie naturellement comme allié de l'Autriche les revendications à son avis légitimes du Cabinet de Vienne contre la Serbie.

Avant tout elle désire, comme elle l'a déjà déclaré dès le commencement du différend austro-serbe, que ce conflit reste localisé.

WE learn from an authoritative source that the news spread by certain newspapers, to the effect that the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government at Belgrade was instigated by Germany, is absolutely false. The German Government had no knowledge of the text of the Austrian note before it was presented, and exercised no influence upon its contents. A threatening attitude is wrongly attributed to Germany.

Germany, as the ally of Austria, naturally supports the claims made by the Vienna Cabinet against Servia, which she considers justified.

Above all Germany wishes, as she has already declared from the very beginning of the Austro-Servian dispute, that this conflict should be localised.

No. 19.

Russian Chargé d'Affairs at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affaires.

Paris, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

ME réfère à mon télégramme du 11 (24) juillet.

Aujourd'hui un journal du matin a publié, sous une forme pas entièrement exacte, les déclarations d'hier de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, en les faisant suivre de commentaires qui attribuent à cette démarche le caractère d'une menace. L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, très impressionné par ces divulgations, a visité aujourd'hui le Gérant du Département politique pour lui dire que ses paroles n'avaient nullement eu le caractère de menace qu'on leur attribue. Il a déclaré que l'Autriche avait présenté sa note à la Serbie sans entente précise avec Berlin, mais que cependant l'Allemagne approuvait le point de vue de l'Autriche, et que certainement "la flèche une fois partie" (ce sont là ses propres paroles), l'Allemagne ne pouvait se laisser guider que par ses devoirs d'alliée.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE refer to my telegram of the 11th (24th) July.

A morning paper has to-day published, in a not altogether correct form, the declarations made yesterday by the German Ambassador, and has added comments in which it characterises these utterances as being in the nature of threats. The German Ambassador, who is much upset by these disclosures, to-day visited the Acting Head of the Political Department, and explained to him that his words in no wise bore the threatening character attributed to them. He stated that Austria had presented her note to Servia without any definite understanding with Berlin, but that Germany nevertheless approved of the Austrian point of view, and that undoubtedly "the bolt once fired" (these were his own words), Germany could only be guided by her duties as an ally.

No. 20.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY m'a dit que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne lui a déclaré que le Gouvernement allemand n'avait pas été informé du texte de la note autrichienne, mais qu'il soutenait entièrement la démarche autrichienne L'Ambassadeur a demandé en même temps si l'Angleterre pouvait consentir à agir à Saint-Pétersbourgh dans un esprit de conciliation. Grey a répondu que cela était complètement impossible. Le Ministre a ajouté que tant que les complications n'existaient qu'entre l'Autriche et la Serbie, les intérêts anglais n'étaient engagés qu'indirectement, mais qu'il devait prévoir que la mobilisation autrichienne aurait comme suite la mobilisation de la Russie et que dès ce moment on se trouverait en présence d'une situation à laquelle seraient intéressées toutes les Puissances L'Angleterre se réservait pour ce cas une complète liberté d'action.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

GREY has told me that the German Ambassador has declared to him that the German Government were not informed of the text of the Austrian note, but that they entirely supported Austria's action. The Ambassador at the same time asked if Great Britain could see her way to bring conciliatory pressure to bear at St. Petersburg. Grey replied that this was quite impossible. He added that, as long as complications existed between Austria and Servia alone, British interests were only indirectly affected; but he had to look ahead to the fact that Austrian mobilisation would lead to Russian mobilisation, and that from that moment a situation would exist in which the interests of all the Powers would be involved. In that event Great Britain reserved to herself full liberty of action.

No. 21.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

MALGRÉ le caractère extrêmement conciliant de la réponse serbe à l'ultimatum, le Ministre d'Autriche vient d'informer, à 6 heures et demie du soir, le Gouvernement serbe par note, que n'ayant pas reçu au délai fixé une réponse satisfaisante il quitte Belgrade avec tout le personnel de la légation. La Skoupchtina est convoquée à Nich pour le 14 (27) juillet. Le Gouvernement serbe et le Corps diplomatique partent ce soir pour la même ville.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Telegram.)

IN spite of the extremely conciliatory nature of the Servian reply to the ultimatum, the Austrian Minister has just informed the Servian Government, in a note handed in at 6-30 P.M. this evening, that, not having received a satisfactory answer within the time limit fixed, he was leaving Belgrade with the entire staff of the legation. The Skupchtina is convoked for the 14th (27th) July at Nish. The Servian Government and the Diplomatic Body are leaving this evening for that town.

No. 22.

Russian Ambassador at London to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY a dit à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne qu'à son avis la mobilisation autrichienne devait entraîner la mobilisation de la Russie, qu'alors surgirait le danger aigu d'une guerre générale et qu'il ne voyait qu'un seul moyen pour une solution pacifique : qu'en présence des mobilisations autrichienne et russe, l'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie et l'Angleterre s'abstiennent d'une mobilisation immédiate et proposent tout d'abord leurs bons offices. Grey m'a dit que ce plan nécessitait avant tout l'agrément de l'Allemagne et l'engagement de cette Puissance de ne pas mobiliser. En conséquence il a adressé tout d'abord à Berlin une question à ce sujet.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

GREY has told the German Ambassador that in his opinion Austrian mobilisation must lead to Russian mobilisation, that grave danger of a general war will thereupon arise, and that he sees only one means of reaching a peaceful settlement, namely, that, in view of the Austrian and Russian mobilisations, Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britian should abstain from immediate mobilisation, and should at once offer their good offices. Grey told me that the first essential of this plan was the consent of Germany and her promise not to mobilise. He has therefore, as a irst step, made an enquiry on this point at Berlin.

No. 23.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ITALIE pourrait jouer un rôle de tout premier ordre en faveur du maintien de la paix, en exerçant l'influence nécessaire sur l'Autriche et en adoptant une attitude nettement défavorable au conflit, car ce dernier ne saurait être localisé. Il est désirable que vous exprimiez la conviction qu'il est impossible pour la Russie de ne pas venir en aide à la Serbie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

ITALY might play a part of the first importance in favour of preserving peace, by bringing the necessary influence to bear upon Austria, and by adopting a definitely unfavourable attitude towards the dispute on the ground that it could not be localised. You should express your conviction that Russia cannot possibly avoid coming to the help of Servia.

No 24.

Acting Russian Consul at Prague to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Prague, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LA mobilisation a été décrétée.

(Signé) KAZANSKY.

(Telegram.)

MOBILISATION has been ordered.

No. 25.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Vienna.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI eu aujourd'hui un long entretien sur un ton amical avec l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie. Après avoir examiné avec lui les dix demandes adressées à la Serbie, j'ai fait observer qu'à part la forme peu habile sous laquelle elles sont présentées, quelques-unes parmi elles sont absolument inexécutables, même dans le cas où le Gouvernement serbe déclarerait les vouloir accepter. Ainsi, par exemple, les points 1 et 2 ne pourraient être exécutés sans un remaniement des lois Serbes sur la presse et sur les associations, pour lequel le consentement de la Skoupchtina pourrait être difficilement obtenu ; quant à l'exécution des points 4 et 5, elle pourrait produire des conséquences fort dangereuses et même faire naître le danger d'actes de terrorisme dirigés contre les membres de la Maison Royale et contre Pachitch, ce qui ne saurait entrer dans less vues de l'Autriche. En ce qui regarde les autres points, il me semble qu'avec certains changements dans les détails, il ne serait pas difficile de trouver un terrain d'entente si les accusations y contenues étaient confirmées par des preuves suffisantes.

Dans l'intérêt de la conservation de la paix, qui, aux dires de Szapary, est précieuse à l'Autriche au même degré qu'à toutes les Puissances, il serait nécessaire de mettre au plus tôt possible une fin à la situation tendue du moment. Dans ce but il me semblerait très désirable que l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie fût autorisé d'entrer avec moi dans un échange de vues privé aux fins d'un remaniement en commun de quelques articles de la note autrichienne du 10 (23) juillet. Ce procédé permettrait peut-être de trouver une formule qui fût acceptable pour la Serbie, tout en donnant satisfaction à l'Autriche quant au fond de ses demandes. Veuillez avoir une explication prudente et amicale dans le sens de ce télégramme avec le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Allemagne, en France, en Angleterre et en Italie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAD a long and friendly conversation to-day with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. After discussing the ten demands addressed to Servia, I drew his attention to the fact that, quite apart from the clumsy form in which they were presented, some of them were quite impracticable, even if the Servian Government agreed to accept them. Thus, for example, points 1 and 2 could not be carried out without recasting the Servian press law and associations law, and to that it might be difficult to obtain the consent of the Skupchtina. As for enforcing points 4 and 5, this might lead to most dangerous consequences, and even to the risk of acts of terrorism directed against the Royal Family and against Pashitch, which clearly could not be the intention of Austria. With regard to the other points it seemed to me that, with certain changes of detail, it would not be difficult to find a basis of mutual agreement, if the accusations contained in them were confirmed by sufficient proof.

In the interest of the maintenance of peace, which, according to the statements of Szapary, is as much desired by Austria as by all the Powers, it was necessary to end the tension of the present moment as soon as possible. With this object in view it seemed to me most desirable that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador should be authorised to enter into a private exchange of views in order to redraft certain articles of the Austrian note of the 10th (23rd) July in consultation with me. This method of procedure would perhaps enable us to find a formula which would prove acceptable to Servia, while giving satisfaction to Austria in respect of the chief of her demands. Please convey the substance of this telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in a judicious and friendly manner.

Communicated to Russian Ambassadors in Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy.

No. 26.

Russin Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ communiquer le contenu de mon télégramme à Vienne d'aujourd'hui au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères allemand et lui exprimer l'espoir que de son côté il trouvera possible de conseiller à Vienne d'aller audevant de notre proposition.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the contents of my telegram to Vienna of to-day to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and express to him the hope that he, on his part, will be able to advise Vienna to meet Russia's proposal in a friendly spirit.

No. 27.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Directeur du Département politique m'informe que, lors de la communication qu'il a faite à l'Ambassedeur d'Autriche du contenu de la réponse serbe à l'ultimatum, l'Ambassadeur n'a pas caché son étonnement de ce qu'elle n'ait pas donné satisfaction à Giesl. L'attitude conciliante de la Serbie doit, selon l'avis du Directeur du Département politique, produire la meilleure impression en Europe.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

THE Director of the Political Department informs me that, upon his informing the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador of the contents of the Servian reply to the ultimatum, the Ambassador did not conceal his surprise that it had failed to satisfy Giesl. In the opinion of the Director of the Political Department, Servia's conciliatory attitude should produce the best impression in Europe.

No. 28.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne a de nouveau rendu visite au Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et lui a fait les déclarations suivantes :

" L'Autriche a déclaré à la Russie qu'elle ne recherche pas des acquisitions territoriales et qu'elle ne menace pas

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador again visted the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day, and made to him the following declarations :—

" Austria has declared to Russia that she does not desire territorial acquisitions, and that she harbours no designs against

l'intégrité de la Serbie. Son but unique est d'assurer sa propre tranquillité. Par conséquent il dépend de la Russie d'éviter la guerre. L'Allemagne se sent solidaire avec la France dans le désir ardent de conserver la paix et espère fermement que la France usera de son influence à Pétersbourg dans un sens modérateur."

Le Ministre fit observer que l'Allemagne pourrait de son côté entreprendre des démarches analogues à Vienne, surtout en présence de l'esprit de conciliation dont a fait preuve la Serbie. L'Ambassadeur répondit que cela n'était pas possible, vu la résolution prise de ne pas s'immiscer dans le conflit austro-serbe. Alors de Ministre demanda, si les quatre Puissances —l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne l'Italie et la France—ne pouvaient pas entreprendre des démarches à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne, puisque l'affaire se réduisait en somme à un conflit entre la Russie et l'Autriche. L'Ambassadeur allégua l'absence d'instructions. Finalement le Ministre refusa d'adhérer à la proposition allemande.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

the integrity of Servia. Her sole object is to secure her own peace and quiet, and consequently it rests with Russia to prevent war. Germany is at one with France in her ardent desire to preserve peace, and she sincerely hopes that France will exercise a moderating influence at St. Petersburg.

The Minister pointed out that Germany on her part might well act on similar lines at Vienna, especially in view of the conciliatory spirit displayed by Servia. The Ambassador replied that such a course was not possible, owing to the decision not to intervene in the Austro-Servian dispute. The Minister then asked whether the four Powers—Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and France—could not make representations at St. Petersburg and Vienna, for that the matter amounted, in effect, to a dispute between Austria and Russia. The Ambassador alleged that he had no instructions. Finally, the Minister refused to agree to the German proposal.

No. 29.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Directeur du Département politique a déclaré qu'à son avis personnel, les démarches successives allemandes à Paris ont pour but d'intimider la France et d'amener son intervention à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

The Director of the Political Department has expressed the personal opinion that the series of representations made by Germany at Paris aim at intimidating France and at securing her intervention at St. Petersburg.

No. 30.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

APRÈS la réception à Berlin de la nouvelle de la mobilisation de l'armée autrichienne contre la Serbie une grande

(Telegram.)

ON the news reaching Berlin that the Austrian army had mobilised against Servia, a large crowd, in which the papers

foule, composée, aux dires des journaux, en partie d'éléments autrichiens, se livra à une série de bruyantes manifestations en faveur de l'Autriche. A une heure avancée de la soirée les manifestants se massèrent à plusieurs reprises devant le palais de l'Ambassade Impériale en poussant des cris hostiles à la Russie; la police était presque absente et ne prenait aucune mesure.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

report the presence of an Austrian element, gave vent to a series of noisy demonstrations in favour of Austria. Late in the evening the crowd several times collected before the Imperial Russian Embassy and some anti-Russian shouting occurred. Hardly any police were present and no precautions were taken.

No. 31.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu votre télégramme du 13 (26) juillet. Prie me télépraphier si, à votre avis, vos pourparlers directs avec le Cabinet de Vienne s'accordent avec le projet de Grey concernant la médiation des quatre Gouvernements. Ayant appris de l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Saint-Pétersbourg que vous étiez disposé à accepter cette combinaison, Grey a décidé de la transformer en une proposition officielle qu'il a faite hier soir à Berlin, à Paris et à Rome.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of the 13th (26th) July. Please inform me by telegraph whether you consider that your direct discussions with the Vienna Cabinet harmonise with Grey's scheme for mediation by the four Governments. Having heard from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that you would be prepared to accept such a combination, Grey decided to turn it into an official proposal, which he communicated yesterday to Berlin, Paris, and Rome.

No. 32.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Paris and London.

St. Petersburg, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre est venu s'informer si nous jugeons utile que l'Angleterre prenne l'initiative de convoquer à Londres une conférence des représentants de l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie, pour étudier une issue à la situation actuelle.

J'ai répondu à l'Ambassadeur que j'ai entamé des pourparlers avec l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie, en conditions que j'espère favorables. Pourtant je

(Telegram.)

THE British Ambassador has enquired whether we think it desirable that Great Britain should take the initiative in summoning a conference in London of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy to examine the possibility of finding a way out of the present situation.

I replied to the Ambassador that I had begun conversations with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador under conditions

n'ai pas encore reçu de réponse à la proposition que j'ai faite d'une revision de la note entre les deux Cabinets.

Si des explications directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne se trouvaient irréalisables, je suis prêt à accepter la proposition anglaise ou toute autre de nature à résoudre favorablement le conflit.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

which, I hoped, might be favourable. I had not, however, received as yet any reply to my proposal for the revision of the note by the two Cabinets

If direct explanations with the Vienna Cabinet proved impossible, I was ready to fall in with the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind likely to lead to a favourable settlement of the dispute.

No. 33.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI pris connaissance de la réponse transmise par le Gouvernement serbe au Baron Giesl. Elle dépasse toutes nos prévisions par sa modération et son désir de donner la plus complète satisfaction à l'Autriche. Nous ne voyons pas quelles pourraient être encore les demandes de l'Autriche, à moins que le Cabinet de Vienne ne cherche un prétexte pour une guerre avec la Serbie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE taken note of the reply returned by the Servian Government to Baron Giesl. It exceeds all our expectations in its moderation, and in its desire to afford the fullest satisfaction to Austria. We do not see what further demands could be made by Austria, unless the Vienna Cabinet is seeking for a pretext for war with Servia.

No. 34.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne a conféré aujourd'hui de nouveau longuement sur la situation avec le Directeur du Département politique. L'Ambassadeur a beaucoup insisté sur l'exclusion de toute possibilité d'une médiation ou d'une conférence.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador discussed the situation again to-day at great length with the Director of the Political Department. The Ambassador laid great stress on the utter impossibility of any mediation or conference.

No. 35.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI conféré avec le Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, en présence de

(Telegram.)

I DISCUSSED the situation with the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the

Berthelot, immédiatement après mon retour à Paris. Tous lex deux m'ont confirmé les détails concernant les démarches de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne que Sevastopoulo vous a communiqués dans ses télégrammes. Ce matin le Baron de Schoen a confirmé par écrit sa déclaration d'hier, savoir :

1. L'Autriche a déclaré à la Russie qu'elle ne recherche pas d'acquisitions et n'attente pas à l'intégrité de la Serbie. Son unique but est d'assurer sa propre tranquillité.

2. Par conséquent il dépend de la Russie d'éviter la guerre.

3. L'Allemagne et la France, complètement solidaires dans l'ardent désir de ne pas rompre la paix, doivent agir sur la Russie dans un sens modérateur.

Le Baron de Schoen a spécialement souligné l'expression de la solidarité entre l'Allemagne et la France. D'après la conviction du Ministre de la Justice, les démarches susdites de l'Allemagne ont pour but évident de désunir la Russie et la France, d'entraîner le Gouvernement français dans la voie des représentations à Saint-Pétersbourg et de compromettre ainsi notre allié à nos yeux ; enfin, en cas de guerre, d'en rejeter la responsabilité non sur l'Allemagne, qui emploie soi-disant tous ses efforts pour le maintien de la paix, mais sur la Russie et la France.

(Signé) ISVOLSKY.

presence of Berthelot, directly after my return to Paris. They both confirmed the information respecting the action taken by the German Ambassador, which Sevastopoulo has already telegraphed to you. This morning Baron von Schoen confirmed his declaration of yesterday in writing, *i e.* :

1. That Austria has declared to Russia that she seeks no territorial acquisitions and that she harbours no designs against the integrity of Servia. Her sole object is to secure her own peace and quiet.

2. That consequently it rests with Russia to avoid war.

3. That Germany and France, entirely at one in their ardent desire to preserve peace, should exercise their moderating influence upon Russia.

Baron von Schoen laid special emphasis on the expression of solidarity of Germany and France. The Minister of Justice is convinced that these steps on the part of Germany are taken with the evident object of alienating Russia and France, of inducing the French Government to make representations at St. Petersburg, and of thus compromising our ally in our eyes ; and finally, in the event of war, of throwing the responsibility not on Germany, who is ostensibly making every effort to maintain peace, but on Russia and France.

No. 36.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Il ressort de vos télégrammes du 13 (26) juillet que vous ne connaissiez pas encore la réponse du Gouvernement serbe. Le télégramme par lequel cette nouvelle m'a été communiqué de Belgrade a été également en route pendant vingt heures. Le télégramme du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères français expédié avant-hier, au triple tarif, à 11 heures du matin, et contenant l'ordre d'appuyer notre démarche, n'est parvenu à sa destination qu'à 6 heures. Il n'y a aucun doute que ce télégramme n'ait été retenu intentionnellement par le télégraphe autrichien.

(Signé) ISVOLSKY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

It is clear from your telegrams of the 13th (26) July that you were not then aware of the reply of the Servian Government. The telegram from Belgrade informing me of it also took twenty hours to reach us. The telegram from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent the day before yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the special urgent rate, which contained instructions to support our representations, only reached its destination at 6 o'clock. There is no doubt that this telegram was intentionally delayed by the Austrian telegraph office.

No. 37.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation)

(Télégramme.)

D'ORDRE de son Gouvernement, l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche a communiqué au Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères que la réponse de la Serbie a été jugée insuffisante à Vienne et que demain, mardi, l'Autriche procéderait à des "actions énergiques" dont le but serait de forcer la Serbie de lui donner les garanties nécessaires. Le Ministre ayant demandé en quoi consisterait ces actions, l'Ambassadeur répondit qu'il n'avait pas de renseignements exacts à ce sujet, mais qu'il pouvait s'agir d'un passage de la frontière serbe, d'un ultimatum et même d'une déclaration de guerre.

(Signé) ISVOLSKY.

(Telegram.)

ON the instructions of his Government the Austrian Ambassador has informed the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that Servia's answer has not been considered satisfactory in Vienna, and that to-morrow, Tuesday, Austria will proceed to take "energetic action" with the object of forcing Servia to give the necessary guarantees. The Minister having asked what form such action would take, the Ambassador replied that he had, no exact information of the subject, but it might mean either the crossing of the Servian frontier, or an ultimatum or even a declaration of war.

No. 38.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'AI prié le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères d'appuyer à Vienne votre proposition tendant à autoriser Szapary d'élaborer, par la voie d'un échange de vues privé avec vous, une rédaction des demandes austro-hongroises acceptable pour les deux parties. Jagow a répondu qu'il était au courant de cette proposition et qu'il partageait l'avis de Pourtalès que, puisque Szapary avait commencé cette conversation, il pourrait aussi bien la continuer. il télégraphiera dans ce sens à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Vienne. Je l'ai prié de conseiller d'une façon plus pressante à Vienne de s'engager dans cette voie de conciliation ; Jagow a répondu qu'il ne pouvait pas conseiller à l'Autriche de céder.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

(Telegram.)

I BEGGED the Minister for Foreign Affairs to support your proposal in Vienna that Szapary should be authorised to draw up, by means of a private exchange of views with you, a wording of the Austro-Hungarian demands which would be acceptable to both parties. Jagow answered that he was aware of this proposal and that he agreed with Pourtalès that as Szapary had begun this conversation, he might as well go on with it. He will telegraph in this sense to the German Ambassador at Vienna. I begged him to press Vienna with greater insistence to adopt this conciliatory line ; Jagow answered that he could not advise Austria to give way.

No. 39.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI, avant ma visite au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères ce dernier

(Telegram.)

BEFORE my visit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day his Excellency

avait reçu celle de l'Ambassadeur de France, qui avait tenté de lui faire accepter la proposition anglaise relative à une action en faveur de la paix, action qui serait exercée simultanément à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne par l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, l'Italie et la France. Cambon a proposé que ces Puissances donnent à Vienne un conseil dans les termes suivants : " S'abstenir de tout acte qui pourrait aggraver la situation de l'heure actuelle. " En adoptant cette formule voilée on éviterait de mentionner la nècessité de s'abstenir d'une invasion de la Serbie. Jagow a opposé à cette proposition un refus catégorique, et cela malgré les instances de l'Ambassadeur, qui a fait valoir, comme un bon côté de la proposition, le groupement mixte des Puissances grâce auquel on évitait l'opposition de l'Alliance à l'Entente, ce dont s'était si souvent plaint Jagow lui-même.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

had received the French Ambassador, who endeavoured to induce him to accept the British proposal for action in favour of peace, such action to be taken simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Vienna by Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and France. Cambon suggested that these Powers should give their advice to Vienna in the following terms : " To abstain from all action which might aggravate the existing situation." By adopting this vague formula all mention of the necessity of refraining from invading Servia might be avoided. Jagow refused point blank to accept this suggestion in spite of the entreaties of the Ambassador, who emphasised, as a good feature of the suggestion, the mixed grouping of the Powers, thanks to which the oppositon between the Alliance and the Entente—a matter of which Jagow himself had often complained—was avoided.

No. 40.

Telegram from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Servia, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

VOTRE Altesse Royale en s'adressant à moi dans un moment particulièrement difficile ne s'est pas trompée sur les sentiments qui m'animent à son égard et sur ma sympathie cordiale pour le peuple serbe.

Ma plus sérieuse attention est attirée par la situation actuelle et mon Gouvernement s'applique de toutes ses forces à aplanir les présentes difficultés. Je ne doute point que votre Altesse et le Gouvernement Royal ne veuillent faciliter cette tâche en ne négligeant rien pour arriver à une solution qui permette deprévenir les horreurs d'une nouvelle guerre tout en sauvegardant la dignité de la Serbie.

Tant qu'il y a le moindre espoir d'éviter une effusion de sang, tous nos efforts doivent tendre vers ce but. Si, malgré notre plus sincère désir, nous ne réussissons pas, votre Altesse peut être assurée qu'en aucun cas la Russie ne se désintéressera du sort de la Serbie.

(Signé) NICOLAS.

WHEN your Royal Highness applied to me at a time of especial stress, you were not mistaken in the sentiments which I entertain for you, or in my cordial sympathy with the Servian people.

The existing situation is engaging my most serious attention, and my Government are using their utmost endeavour to smooth away the present difficulties. I have no doubt that Your Highness and the Royal Servian Government wish to render that task easy by neglecting no step which might lead to a settlement, and thus both prevent the horrors of a new war and safeguard the dignity of Servia.

So long as the slightest hope exists of avoiding bloodshed, all our efforts must be directed to that end ; but if in spite of our earnest wish we are not successful, Your Highness may rest assured that Russia will in no case disinterest herself in the fate of Servia.

No. 41.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères est absent. Pendant un entretien prolongé, que j'ai eu aujourd'hui avec Macchio, j'ai, en termes tout à fait amicaux, attiré son attention sur l'impression défavorable qu'a produite en Russie la présentation par l'Autriche à la Serbie de demandes absolument inacceptables pour chaque État indépendant, bien que petit. J'ai ajouté que ce procédé, qui pourrait amener des complications les moins désirables, a provoqué en Russie une profonde surprise et une réprobation générale. Il faut supposer que l'Autriche, sous l'influence des assurances du Représentant allemand à Vienne, lequel pendant toute cette crise a joué un rôle d'instigateur, a compté sur la probabilité de la localisation de son conflit avec la Serbie et sur la possibilitié de porter à cette dernière impunément un coup grave. La déclaration du Gouvernement Impérial concernant l'impossibilité pour la Russie de rester indifférente en présence d'un tel procédé a provoqué ici une grande impression.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs is away. During a long conversation which I had with Macchio to-day I drew his attention, in a perfectly friendly way, to the unfavourable impression produced in Russia by the presentation of demands by Austria to Servia, which it was quite impossible for any independent State, however small, to accept. I added that this method of procedure might lead to the most undesirable complications, and that it had aroused profound surprise and general condemnation in Russia. We can only suppose that Austria, influenced by the assurances given by the German Representative at Vienna, who has egged her on throughout this crisis, has counted on the probable localisation of the dispute with Servia, and on the possibility of inflicting with impunity a serious blow upon that country. The declaration by the Russian Government that Russia could not possibly remain indifferent in the face of such conduct has caused a great sensation here.

No. 42.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY vient de répondre à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, qui était venu le questionner sur la possibilité d'une action à Saint-Pétersbourg, que cette action devrait se produire à Vienne et que le Cabinet de Berlin serait le mieux qualifié pour l'exercer. Grey a fait observer en même temps que la réponse serbe à la note autrichienne dépassait par sa modération et son esprit de conciliation tout ce à quoi on pouvait s'attendre. Grey a ajouté qu'il en concluait que la Russie avait conseillé à Belgrade de donner une réponse modérée et qu'il pensait que la réponse serbe pouvait servir de base à une solution pacifique et acceptable de la question.

(Telegram.)

GREY has just informed the German Ambassador, who came to question him as to the possibility of taking action at St. Petersburg, that such action ought rather to be taken at Vienna, and that the Berlin Cabinet were the best qualified to do so. Grey also pointed out that the Servian reply to the Austrian note had exceeded anything that could have been expected in moderation and in its spirit of conciliation. Grey added that he had therefore come to the conclusion that Russia must have advised Belgrade to return a moderate reply, and that he thought the Servian reply could form the basis of a peaceful and acceptable solution of the question.

Si ces conditions, a continué Grey, si l'Autriche malgré cette réponse commençait les hostilités, elle prouverait son intention d'anéantir la Serbie. La question placée sur ce terrain produirait une situation qui pourrait amener une guerre dans laquelle seraient impliquées toutes les Puissances.

Grey a enfin déclaré que le Gouvernement anglais était bien sincèrement disposé à collaborer avec le Gouvernement allemand tant qu'il s'agirait de la conservation de la paix; mais que pour le cas contraire l'Angleterre se réservait une pleine liberté d'action

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

In these circumstances, continued Grey, if Austria were to begin hostilities in spite of that reply, she would prove her intention of crushing Servia. Looked at in this light, the question might give rise to a situation which might lead to a war in which all the Powers would be involved.

Grey finally declared that the British Government were sincerely anxious to act with the German Government as long as the preservation of peace was in question; but, in the contrary event, Great Britain reserved to herself full liberty of action.

No. 43.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Télégramme)

Mes entretiens avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne confirment mon impression que l'Allemagne est plutôt favorable à l'intransigeance de l'Autriche.

Le Cabinet de Berlin, qui aurait pu arrêter tout le développement de la crise, paraît n'exercer aucune action sur son alliée.

L'Ambassadeur trouve insuffisante la réponse de la Serbie.

Cette attitude allemande est tout particulièrement alarmante.

Il me semble que mieux que toute autre Puissance l'Angleterre serait en mesure de tenter encore d'agir à Berlin pour engager le Gouvernement allemand à l'action nécessaire C'est à Berlin qu'indubitablement se trouve la clef de la situation.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

My interviews with the German Ambassador confirm my impression that Germany is, if anything, in favour of the uncompromising attitude adopted by Austria.

The Berlin Cabinet, who could have prevented the whole of this crisis developing, appear to be exerting no influence on their ally.

The Ambassador considers that the Servian reply is insufficient.

This attitude on the part of the German Government is most alarming.

It seems to me that Great Britain is in a better position than any other Power to make another attempt at Berlin to induce the German Government to take the necessary action. There is no doubt that the key of the situation is to be found at Berlin.

No. 44.

Russian Consul General at Fiume to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Fiume, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

L'état de siège a été proclamé en Slavonie, en Croatie et à Fiume et en même temps les réservistes de toutes les catégories ont été mobilisés.

(Signé) SALVIATI.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

State of siege has been proclaimed in Slavonia, in Croatia, and at Fiume, and the reservists of all classes have also been called up.

No. 45.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme)

J'AI entretenu aujourd'hui le Comte Berchtold dans le sens des instructions de votre Excellence. Je lui fis observer, en termes les plus amicaux, combien il était désirable de trouver une solution qui, en consolidant les bons rapports entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie donnerait à la Monarchie austro-hongroise des garanties sérieuses pour ses rapports futurs avec la Serbie.

J'attirais l'attention du Comte Berchtold sur tous les dangers pour la paix de l'Europe qu'entraînerait un conflit armé entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Serbie.

Le Comte Berchtold me répondit qu'il se rendait parfaitement compte du sérieux de la situation et des advantages d'une franche explication avec le Cabinet de Saint-Pétersbourg. Il me dit que d'un autre côté le Gouvernement austro-hongrois, qui ne s'était décidé que très mal volontiers aux mesures énergiques qu'il avait prises contre la Serbie, ne pouvait plus ni reculer, ni entrer en discussion aucune des termes de la note austro-hongroise

Le Comte Berchtold ajouta que la crise était devenue si aiguë, et que l'excitation de l'opinion publique avait atteint tel degré, que le Gonernement, le voulait-il, ne pouvait plus y consentir, d'autant moins, me dit-il, que la réponse même de la Serbie donne la preuve du manque de sincérité de ses promesses pour l'avenir.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

(Telegram.)

I SPOKE to Count Berchtold to-day in the sense of your Excellency's instructions. I pointed out to him in the most friendly manner, how desirable it was to find a solution which, while consolidating good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, would give to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy genuine gurantees for its future relations with Servia.

I drew Count Berchtold's attention to all the dangers to the peace of Europe which an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia would involve.

Count Berchtold replied that he was well aware of the gravity of the situation and of the advantages of a frank explanation with the St. Petersburg Cabinet. He told me that, on the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian Government, who had only decided much against their will on the energetic measures which they had taken against Servia, could no longer recede, nor enter into any discussion of the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note.

Count Berchtold added that the crisis had become so acute, and that public opinion had been incited to such a pitch, that the Government, even if they wished it, could no longer consent to such a course. This was all the more impossible, he said, inasmuch as the Servian reply itself furnished proof of the insincerity of Servia's promises for the future.

No. 46.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Bureau Wolff n'a pas publié le texte de la note responsive serbe qui lui avait été communiqué. Jusqu'à ce moment cette note n'a paru *in extenso* dans aucun des journaux locaux, qui selon toute évidence ne veulent pas lui

(Telegram.)

THE Wolff Bureau has not published the text of the Servian reply, although it was communicated to them. Up to the present this note has not appeared *in extenso* in any of the local papers which, to all appearances, do not wish to

donner place dans leurs colonnes, se rendant compte de l'effet calmant que cette publication produirait sur les lecteurs allemands.

publish it in their columns, being well aware of the calming effect which it would have on German readers.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

No. 47.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE décret sur la mobilisation générale a été signé.

(Telegram.)

THE order for general mobilisation has been signed.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

No. 48.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

EN présence des hostilités entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Serbie il est nécessaire que l'Angleterre entreprenne d'urgence une action médiatrice et que l'action militaire de l'Autriche contre la Serbie soit immédiatement suspendue. Autrement la médiation ne servira que prétexte pour tirer en longueur la solution de la question et donnera entre temps à l'Autriche la possibilité d'écraser complètement la Serbie et d'occuper une situation dominante dans les Balkans.

Communiqué à Paris, Berlin, Vienne et Rome.

(Telegram.)

IN face of the hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia, it is necessary that Great Britain should take instant mediatory action, and that the military measures undertaken by Austria against Servia should be immediately suspended. Otherwise mediation will only serve as an excuse to make the question drag on, and will meanwhile make it possible for Austria to crush Servia completely and to acquire a dominant position in the Balkans.

Sent to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

No. 49.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne m'informe, au nom du Chancelier, que l'Allemagne n'a pas cesse d'exercer à Vienne une influence modératrice et qu'elle continuera cette action même après la

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador informs me, in the name of the Chancellor, that Germany has not ceased to exercise a moderating influence at Vienna, and that she will continue to do so even after

déclaration de guerre. Jusqu'à ce matin il n'y avait aucune nouvelle que les armées autrichiennes aient franchi la frontière serbe. J'ai prié l'Ambassadeur de transmettre au Chancelier mes remercîments pour la teneur amicale de cette communication Je l'ai informé des mesures militaires prises par la Russie, dont aucune, lui disje, n'était dirigée contre l'Allemagne ; j'ajoutais qu'elles ne prejugaient pas non plus des mesures agressives contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, ces mesures s'expliquant par la mobilisation de la plus grande partie de l'armée austro-hongroise.

L'Ambassadeur se prononçant en faveur d'explications directes entre le Cabinet de Vienne et nous, je répondis que j'y étais tout disposé, pour peu que les conseils du Cabinet de Berlin dont il parlait trouvent écho à Vienne.

En même temps je signalais que nous étions tout disposés à accepter le projet d'une conférence des quatre Puissances, un projet auquel, paraissait-il, l'Allemagne ne sympathisait pas entièrement.

Je dis que, dans mon opinion, le meilleur moyen pour mettre à profit tous les moyens propres à produire une solution pacifique consisterait en une action parallèle des pourparlers d'une conférence à quatre de l'Allemagne, de la France, de l'Angleterre et de l'Italie et d'un contact direct entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie, à l'instar à peu près de ce qui avait eu lieu aux moments les plus critiques de la crise de l'an dernier.

Je dis à l'Ambassadeur qu'après les concessions faites par la Serbie, un terrain de compromis pour les questions restées ouvertes ne serait pas très difficile à trouver, à condition toutefois de quelque bonne volonté de la part de l'Autriche et à condition que toutes les Puissances usent de toute leur influence dans un sens de conciliation

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Angleterre, en France, en Autriche-Hongrie et en Italie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

the declaration of war. Up to this morning there had been no news that the Austrian army had crossed the Servian frontier. I begged the Ambassador to express my thanks to the Chancellor for the friendly tenor of this communication. I informed him of the military measures taken by Russia, none of which, I told him, were directed against Germany ; I added that neither should they be taken as aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary, their explanation being the mobilisation of the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The Ambassador said that he was in favour of direct explanations between the Austrian Government and Russia, and I replied that I, too, was quite willing, provided that the advice of the German Government, to which he had referred, found an echo at Vienna.

I pointed out at the same time that we were quite ready to accept the proposal for a conference of the four Powers, a proposal with which, apparently, Germany was not in entire sympathy

I told him that, in my opinion, the best manner of turning to account all methods suitable for finding a peaceful solution would be to arrange for parallel discussions to be carried on as to a conference of the four Powers—Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy—and by a direct exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and Russia on much the same lines as occurred during the most critical moments of last year's crisis.

I told the Ambassador that, after the concessions which had been made by Servia, it should not be very difficult to find a compromise to settle the other questions which remained outstanding, provided that Austria showed some good will and that all the powers used their entire influence in the direction of conciliation.

Communicated to Russian Ambassadors in England, France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

No. 51.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at London and Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Lors de mon entretien avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, dont traite mon

(Telegram.)

At the time of my interview with the German Ambassador, recorded in my

télégramme précédent, je n'avais pas encore reçu le télégramme du 15 (28) juillet de M. Schébéko.

Le contenu de ce télégramme constitue un refus du Cabinet de Vienne de procéder à un échange d'idées direct avec le Gouvernement Impérial.

Dès lors, il ne nous rests plus qu'à nous en remettre entièrement au Gouvernement britannique pour l'initiative des démarches q'uil jugera utile de provoquer.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

preceding telegram, I had not yet received M. Schebeko's* telegram of the 15th (28th) July.

The contents of this telegram amount to a refusal on the part of the Vienna Cabinet to agree to a direct exchange of views with the Russian Government.

Hence nothing remains for us to do but to rely entirely on the British Government to take the initiative in any steps which they may consider advisable.

Communicated to Vienna, Rome, and Berlin.

* Russian Ambassador at Vienna.

No. 51.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

SUR ma question s'il avait une réponse de Vienne relativement à votre proposition de pourparlers privés à Saint-Pétersbourg, le Secrétaire d'État a répondu négativement.

Il déclare qu'il lui est fort difficile d'agir sur Vienne surtout ouvertement. Parlant à Cambon, il a même ajouté qu'en cas d'une pression trop évidente l'Autriche se hâterait de mettre l'Allemagne en présence d'un fait accompli.

Le Secrétaire d'État dit qu'il a reçu aujourd'hui un télégramme de Pourtalès d'où il constate que plus que les premiers jours vous êtes disposé à trouver un compromis acceptable pour tous J'ai répliqué que probablement vous avez été dès le commencement en faveur d'un compromis, bien entendu à la condition qu'il soit acceptable non seulement pour l'Autriche mais également pour nous. Il m'a dit ensuite qu'il paraissait que nous avions commencé à mobiliser sur la frontière autrichienne et qu'il craignait que ceci rendrait plus difficile pour l'Autriche la possibilité de s'entendre avec nous, d'autant plus que l'Autriche ne mobilisait que contre la Serbie et ne faisait pas de préparatifs sur notre frontière. J'ai répondu que, d'après les renseignements dont je disposais, l'Autriche mobilisait également sur notre frontière et que par conséquent nous devions prendre

(Telegram)

On my enquiry whether he had received from Vienna a reply respecting your proposal for private discussions at St. Petersburg, the Secretary of State answered in the negative.

He declares that it is very difficult for him to produce any effect at Vienna, especially openly He even added, in speaking to Cambon, that were pressure brought to bear too obviously, Austria would hasten to face Germany with a *fait accompli*.

The Secretary of State tells me that he received a telegram to-day from Pourtalès, stating that you seemed more inclined than you previously were to find a compromise acceptable to all parties I replied that presumably you had been in favour of a compromise from the outset, provided always that it were acceptable, not only to Austria, but equally to Russia. He then said that it appeared that Russia had begun to mobilise on the Austrian frontier, and that he feared that this would make it more difficult for Austria to come to an understanding with us, all the more so as Austria was mobilising against Servia alone, and was making no preparations upon our frontier. I replied that, according to the information in my possession, Austria was mobilising upon the Russian frontier also, and that consequently we had to take similar steps. I added that whatever measures we might, perhaps,

des mesures analogues. J'ai ajouté que les mesures que nous avons peut-être prises de notre côté n'étaient nullement dirigées contre l'Allemagne.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

have taken on our side were in no wise directed against Germany.

No. 52.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Servia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nish, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI le Ministre de Bulgarie, au nom de son Gouvernement, a déclaré à Pachitch que la Bulgarie observerait la neutralité.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Bulgarian Minister to-day declared to Pashitch, in the name of his Government, that Bulgaria would remain neutral.

No. 53.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

A L'OCCASION de l'arrivée du Président de la République française, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères avait préparé un court exposé de la situation politique actuelle, à peu près dans les termes suivants: L'Autriche, craignant la décomposition intérieure, s'est emparée du prétexte de l'assassinat de l'Archiduc pour essayer d'obtenir des garanties qui pourront revêtir la forme de l'occupation des communications militaires serbes ou même du territoire serbe. L'Allemagne soutient l'Autriche. Le maintien de la paix dépend de la seule Russie, parce qu'il s'agit d'une affaire qui doit être "localisée" entre l'Autriche et la Serbie, c'est-à-dire de la punition de la politique précédente de la Serbie et des garanties pour l'avenir. De ceci l'Allemagne conclut qu'il faut exercer une action modératrice à Pétersbourg. Ce sophisme a été réfuté à Paris comme à Londres. A Paris, le Baron de Schoen a en vain tâché d'entraîner la France à une action solidaire avec l'Allemagne sur la Russie en faveur du maintien de la paix. Les mêmes tentatives ont été faites à Londres. Dans les deux capitales il a été répondu que l'action devrait être exercée à Vienne, car les demandes excessives de l'Autriche, son refus de discuter les rares réserves de la Serbie, et la déclaration de guerre menacent de provoquer la guerre

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

FOR the information of the President of the French Republic on his return, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had prepared a short summary of the present political situation, approximately in the following terms: Austria, fearing internal disintegration, seized upon the assassination of the Archduke as an excuse for an attempt to obtain guarantees, which may assume the form of an occupation of Servian military lines or even Servian territory. Germany is supporting Austria. The preservation of peace depends upon Russia alone, for the question at issue must be "localised" between Austria and Servia; that question is the punishment of Servia for her previous policy and the obtaining of guarantees for the future. Germany concludes from this that a moderating influence should be exerted at St. Petersburg. This sophism has been refuted both in Paris and in London. In Paris, Baron von Schoen vainly endeavoured to induce France to adopt joint action with Germany towards Russia for the preservation of peace. The same attempts were made in London. In both capitals the answer was given that any action taken should be at Vienna, as it was Austria's inordinate demands, her refusal to discuss Servia's few reservations, and her declaration of war, that threatened

générale. La France et l'Angleterre ne peuvent exercer une action modératrice sur la Russie, laquelle jusqu'ici a fait preuve de la plus grande modération, surtout en conseillant à la Serbie d'accepter ce qui était possible de la note autrichienne. Aujourd'hui l'Allemagne paraît renoncer à l'idée d'une action sur la Russie seule et incline vers une action médiatrice à Pétersbourg et à Vienne, mais en même temps l'Allemagne comme l'Autriche tâchent de faire traîner l'affaire. L'Allemagne s'oppose à la conférence sans indiquer aucune autre manière d'agir pratique. L'Autriche mène des pourparlers manifestement dilatoires à Pétersbourg. En même temps elle prend des mesures actives, et si ces mesures sont tolérées, ses prétentions augmenteront proportionnellement. Il est très désirable que la Russie prête tout son appui au projet de médiation que présentera Sir E. Grey. Dans le cas contraire, l'Autriche, sous prétexte de "garantie," pourra, en fait, changer le statut territorial de l'Europe orientale.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

to provoke a general war. France and England are unable to bring any moderating pressure to bear upon Russia, as, so far, that Power has shown the greatest moderation, more particularly in her advice to Servia to accept as much as was possible of the Austrian note. Apparently Germany has now given up the idea of pressure upon Russia only, and inclines towards mediatory action both at St. Petersburg and at Vienna, but at the same time both Germany and Austria are endeavouring to cause the question to drag on. Germany is opposing the conference without suggesting any other practical course of action. Austria is continuing discussions at St. Petersburg, which are manifestly of a procrastinating nature. At the same time she is taking active steps, and if these steps are tolerated, her claims will increase proportionately. It is highly desirable that Russia should lend all her support to the proposal for mediation which will be made by Sir E. Grey. In the contrary event, Austria, on the plea of "guarantees," will be able, in effect, to alter the territorial status of eastern Europe.

No. 54.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI communiqué le contenu de vos télégrammes du 15 (28) juillet à Grey. Il a déclaré aujourd'hui à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne que les pourparlers directs entre la Russie et l'Autriche avaient échoué, et que les correspondants des journaux mandaient de Saint-Pétersbourg que la Russie mobilisait contre l'Autriche à la suite de la mobilisation de cette dernière. Grey dit qu'en principe le Gouvernement allemand s'est déclaré en faveur de la médiation, mais qu'il rencontre des difficultés quant à la forme. Grey a insisté pour que le Gouvernement allemand indiquât la forme laquelle à l'avis de l'Allemagne pourrait permettre aux quatre Puissances d'exercer leur médiation pour éviter la guerre; vu le consentement de la France, de l'Italie et de l'Angleterre la médiation pourrait avoir lieu seulement dans le cas où l'Allemagne consentirait à se ranger du côte de la paix.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated the contents of your telegrams of the 15th (28th) July to Grey. He informed the German Ambassador to-day that the direct discussions between Russia and Austria had been fruitless, and that press correspondents were reporting from St. Petersburg that Russia was mobilising against Austria in consequence of the latter's mobilisation. Grey said that, in principle, the German Government had declared themselves in favour of mediation, but that he was experencing difficulties with regard to the form it should take. Grey has urged that the German Government should indicate the form which, in their opinion, would enable the four Powers to have recourse to mediation to prevent war; France, Italy, and Great Britain having consented, mediation could only come into play if Germany consented to range herself on the side of peace.

No. 55.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VIVIANI vient de me confirmer l'entière résolution du Gouvernement français d'agir d'accord avec nous. Cette résolution est soutenue par les cercles les plus étendus et par les partis y compris les radicauxsocialistes, qui viennent de lui présenter une déclaration exprimant la confiance absolue et les dispositions patriotiques du groupe Dès son arrivée à Paris Viviani a télégraphié d'urgence à Londres que, vu la cessation des pourparlers directs entre Pétersbourg et Vienne, il était nécessaire que le Cabinet de Londres renouvelât le plus tôt possible, sous telle ou autre forme, sa proposition concernant la médiation des Puissances. Avant moi Viviani a reçu aujourd'hui l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, qui lui a renouvelé l'assurance des tendances pacifiques de l'Allemagne. Viviani ayant fait observer que si l'Allemagne désirait la paix elle devrait se hâter d'adhérer à la proposition de médiation anglaise, le Baron Schoen a répondu que les mots "conférence" ou "arbitrage" effrayaient l'Autriche. Viviani a répliqué qu'il ne s'agissait pas de mots, et qu'il serait facile de trouver une autre forme de médiation. D'après l'avis du Baron de Schoen, pour le succès des négociations entre les Puissances il serait nécessaire de savoir ce que l'Autriche compterait demander à la Serbie. Viviani a répondu que le Cabinet de Berlin pourrait bien facilement s'en enquérir auprès de l'Autriche, mais qu'en attendant la note responsive serbe pourrait servir de base à la discussion ; il a ajouté que la France désirait sincèrement la paix, mais qu'elle était en même temps résolue d'agir en pleine harmonie avec ses alliés et amis, et que lui, le Baron de Schoen, avait pu se convaincre que cette résolution rencontrait la plus vive approbation du pays.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

(Telegram.)

VIVIANI has just confirmed to me the French Government's firm determination to act in concert with Russia This determination is upheld by all classes of society and by the political parties, including the Radical Socialists who have just addressed a resolution to the Government expressing the absolute confidence and the patriotic sentiments of their party. Since his return to Paris, Viviani has telegraphed an urgent message to London that, direct discussions between St. Petersburg and Vienna having ended, the London Cabinet should again put forward their proposal for mediation by the Powers as soon as possible under one form or another. Before seeing me to-day Viviani saw the German Ambassador, and the latter again assured him of the peaceful intentions of Germany. Viviani having pointed out that if Germany wished for peace she should hasten to give her support to the British proposal for mediation, Baron von Schoen replied that the words "conference" or "arbitration" alarmed Austria. Viviani retorted that it was not a question of words, and that it would be easy to find some other form for mediation. In the opinion of Baron van Schoen, it was necessary for the success of the negotiations between the Powers to know what Austria intended to demand from Servia. Viviani answered that the Berlin Cabinet could quite easily make this enquiry of Austria, but that, meanwhile, the Servian reply might well form the basis of discussion ; he added that France sincerely desired peace, but that she was determined at the same time to act in complete harmony with her allies and friends, and that he, Baron von Schoen, might have convinced himself that this determination met with the warmest approval of the country.

No. 56.

Telegram from His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Servia to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

(Translation.)

PROFONDÉMENT touché par le télégramme que votre Majesté a bien voulu

DEEPLY touched by the telegram which Your Majesty was pleased to address to

m'adresser hier, je m'empresse de la remercier de tout mon cœur. Je prie votre Majesté d'être persuadée que la cordiale sympathie dont votre Majesté est animée envers mon pays nous est particulièrement précieuse, et remplit notre âme de l'espoir que l'avenir de la Serbie est assuré, étant devenu l'objet de la haute sollicitude de votre Majesté. Ces moments pénibles ne peuvent que raffermir les liens de l'attachement profond qui unissent la Serbie à la sainte Russie slave, et les sentiments de reconnaissance éternelle pour l'aide et la protection de votre Majesté seront conservés pieusement dans l'âme de tous les Serbes.

(Signé) ALEXANDRE.

me yesterday, I hasten to thank you with all my heart. Your Majesty may rest assured that the cordial sympathy which Your Majesty feels towards my country is especially valued by us, and fills our hearts with the belief that the future of Servia is secure now that it is the object of Your Majesty's gracious solicitude. These painful moments cannot but strengthen the bonds of deep attachment which bind Servia to Holy Slav Russia, and the sentiments of everlasting gratitude which we feel for the help and protection afforded to us by Your Majesty will ever be cherished in the hearts of all the Serbs.

No. 57.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires in Servia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nish, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI communiqué à Pachitch le texte du télégramme responsif de Sa Majesté l'Empereur au Prince Alexandre. Pachitch, après l'avoir lu, se signa et dit : " Seigneur ! Le Tsar est grand et clément ! " Ensuite il m'embrassa, ne pouvant contenir l'émotion qui l'avait gagné. L'héritier est attendu à Nich dans la nuit

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated to Pashitch the text of the telegraphic reply returned by His Majesty the Emperor to Prince Alexander. On reading it Pashitch crossed himself and exclaimed : " The Czar is great and merciful ! " He then embraced me and was overcome with emotion. The heir-apparent is expected at Nish late to-night.

No. 58.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne m'a communiqué la résolution prise par son Gouvernement de mobiliser, si la Russie ne cessait pas ses préparatifs militaires. Or, nous n'avons commencé ces derniers qu'à la suite de la mobilisation à laquelle avait déjà procédé l'Autriche et vu l'absence évidente chez cette dernière du désir d'accepter un mode quelconque d'une solution pacifique de son conflit avec la Serbie.

Puisque nous ne pouvons pas accéder au désir de l'Allemagne, il ne nous reste que d'accélerer nos propres armements et de compter avec l'inévitabilité probable de

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador to-day informed me of the decision of his Government to mobilise, if Russia did not stop her military preparations. Now, in point of fact, we only began these preparations in consequence of the mobilisation already undertaken by Austria, and owing to her evident unwillingness to accept any means of arriving at a peaceful settlement of her dispute with Servia.

As we cannot comply with the wishes of Germany, we have no alternative but to hasten on our own military preparations and to assume that war is probably inevit-

la guerre. Veuillez en avertir le Gouvernement français et lui exprimer en même temps notre sincère reconnaissance pour la déclaration que l'Ambassadeur de France m'a faite en son nom en disant que nous pouvons compter entièrement sur l'appui de notre alliée la France. Dans les circonstances actuelles cette déclaration nous est particulièrement précieuse.

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Angleterre, Autriche-Hongrie, Italie, Allemagne.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

able. Please inform the French Government of this, and add that we are sincerely grateful to them for the declaration which the French Ambassador made to me on their behalf, to the effect that we could count fully upon the assistance of our ally, France. In the existing circumstances, that declaration is especially valuable to us.

Communicated to the Russian Ambassadors in Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Germany.

No. 59.

Russian Charge d' Affaires in Servia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Nish, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE Prince-Régent a publié hier un manifeste signé par tous les Ministres à l'occasion de la déclaration de la guerre par l'Autriche à la Serbie. Le manifeste se termine par les paroles suivantes : "Défendez de toutes vos forces vos foyers et la Serbie." Lors de l'ouverture solennelle de la Skoupchtina, le Régent lut en son nom le discours du trône, au début duquel il indiqua que le lieu de la convocation démontrait l'importance des événements actuels. Suit l'exposé des faits des derniers jours—l'ultimatum autrichien, la réponse serbe, les efforts du Gouvernement Royal de faire tout ce qui était compatible avec la dignité de l'État pour éviter la guerre et enfin l'agression armée du voisin plus puissant contre la Serbie, aux côtés de laquelle se tient le Monténégro. En passant à l'examen de l'attitude des Puissances en présence du conflit, le Prince insista tout d'abord sur les sentiments dont est animée la Russie et sur la toute gracieuse communication de Sa Majesté l'Empereur disant que la Russie en aucun cas n'abandonnera la Serbie. A chaque mention du nom de Sa Majesté Impériale et de la Russie un "jivio" formidable et fébrile secouait la salle des séances. Les marques de sympathie de la part de la France et de l'Angleterre furent aussi relevées séparément et provoquèrent des "jivio" d'approbation de la part des députés. Le discours du trône se termine par la déclaration d'ouverture de la Skoupchtina et par l'expression due vœu [illegible] toutes les mesures soient prises pour [illegible] tâche du Gouvernment.

PROFONT
gramme que STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Prince Regent yesterday published a manifesto, signed by all the Servian Ministers, on the declaration of war by Austria against Servia. The manifesto ends with the following words: "Defend your homes and Servia with all your might." At the solemn opening of the Skupchtina the Regent read the speech from the Throne, in his own name. At the beginning of his speech he pointed out that the place of their convocation showed the importance of present events. He followed this with a summary of recent events—the Austrian ultimatum, the Servian reply, the efforts of the Servian Government to do their utmost to avoid war that was compatible with the dignity of the State, and, finally, the armed aggression of their most powerful neighbour against Servia, at whose side stood Montenegro. Passing in review the attitude of the Powers towards the dispute, the Prince emphasised in the first place the sentiments which animated Russia, and the gracious communication from His Majesty the Emperor that Russia would in no case abandon Servia. At each mention of His Majesty the Czar and of Russia the hall resounded with loud bursts of wild cheering. The sympathy shown by France and England was also touched upon in turn, and called forth approving plaudits from the members. The speech from the throne ended by declaring the Skupchtina open, and by expressing the hope that every thing possible would be done to lighten the task before the Government.

No. 60.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne, qui vient de me quitter' m'a démandé si nous ne pouvions pas nous contenter de la promesse que l'Autriche pourrait donner—de ne pas porter atteinte à l'intégrité du Royaume de Serbie—et indiquer à quelles conditions nous pourrions encore consentir à suspendre nos armements; je lui ai dicté, pour être transmise d'urgence à Berlin, la déclaration suivante: " Si l'Autriche, reconnaissant que la question austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question européenne. se déclare prête à éliminer de son ultimatum les points qui portent atteinte aux droits souverains de la Serbie, la Russie s'engage à cesser ses préparatifs militaires."

Veuillez télégraphier d'urgence quelle sera l'attitude du Gouvernement allemand en présence de cette nouvelle preuve de notre désir de faire le possible pour la solution pacifique de la question, car nous ne pouvons pas admettre que de semblables pourparlers ne servent qu'à fair gagner du temps à l'Allemagne et à l'Autriche pour leurs préparatifs militaires.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador, who has just left me, has asked whether Russia would not be satisfied with the promise which Austria might give—that she would not violate the integrity of the Kingdom of Servia—and whether we could not indicate upon what conditions we would agree to suspend our military preparations. I dictated to him the following declaration to be forwarded to Berlin for immediate action: " If Austria, recognising that the Austro-Servian question has become a question of European interest declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum such points as violate the sovereign rigLts of Servia, Russa undertakes to stop her military preparations."

Please inform me at once by telegraph what attitude the German Government will adopt in face of this fresh proof of our desire to do the utmost possible for a peaceful settlement of the question, for we cannot allow such discussions to continue solely in order that Germany and Austria may gain time for their military preparations.

No. 61.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'APPRENDS que le décret de mobilisation de l'armée et de la flotte allemandes vient d'être promulgué.

(Signé) SWERBÉEW.

(Telegram.)

I LEARN that the order for the mobilisation of the German army and navy has just been issued.

No. 62.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères vient de me téléphoner pour communiquer

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has just telephoned that the news of the mobili-

que la nouvelle lancée tout à l'heure de la mobilisation de l'armée et de la flotte allemandes est fausse; que les feuillets des journaux étaient imprimés d'avance en prévision de toutes éventualités, et mis en vente à l'heure de l'après-midi, mais que maintenant ils sont confisqués.

(Signé) SWERBÉEW.

sation of the German army and fleet, which has just been announced, is false; that the news sheets had been printed in advance so as to be ready for all eventualities, and that they were put on sale in the afternoon, but that they have now been confiscated.

No 63.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu votre télégramme du 16 (29) juillet et ai transmis le texte de votre proposition au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, que je viens de voir; il m'a dit qu'il avait reçu un télégramme identique de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Saint-Pétersbourg et m'a déclaré ensuite qu'il trouvait notre proposition inacceptable pour l'Autriche.

(Signé) SWERBÉEW.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of 16th (29th) July, and have communicated the text of your proposal to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I have just seen. He told me that he had received an identic telegram from the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and he then declared that he considered it impossible for Austria to accept our proposal.

No. 64.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI communiqué le contenu de vos télégrammes des 16 (29) et 17 (30) juillet à Grey, lequel considère la situation comme très sérieuse, mais désire continuer les pourparlers. J'ai fait observe à Grey que depuis que vous lui aviez fait la proposition d'accepter tout ce qu'il proposerait en faveur du maintien de la paix, pourvu que l'Autriche ne pût profiter de ces atermoiements pour écraser la Serbie, la situation dans laquelle vous vous trouviez s'était apparemment modifiée. A cette époque nos rapports avec l'Allemagne n'étaient pas compromis. Après la déclaration de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Saint-Pétersbourg concernant la mobilisation allemande, ces rapports avaient changé et sa demande avait reçu de votre part la seule réponse que pouvait donner une Grande Puissance. Lorsque l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne était revenu auprès de vous et s'était enquis de vos conditions, vous les

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated the substance of your telegrams of the 16th (29th) and 17th (30th) July to Grey, who looks upon the situation as most serious, but wishes to continue the discussions. I pointed out to Grey that—since you agreed with him to accept whatever proposal he might make in order to preserve peace, provided that Austria did not profit by any ensuing delays to crush Servia—the situation in which you were placed had apparently been modified. At that time our relations with Germany had not been compromised. After the declaration made by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg regarding German mobilisation, those relations had changed, and you had returned the only reply to his request that was possible from a Great Power. When the German Ambassador again visited you, and enquired what your conditions were you had formulated them in altogether

aviez formulées dans des circonstances tout à fait spéciales. J'ai en même temps de nouveau insisté auprès de Grey sur la nécessité de prendre en considération la situation nouvelle créée par la faute de l'Allemagne à la suite de l'action de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne. Grey a répondu qu'il le comprenait et qu'il tiendrait compte de ces arguments.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

special circumstances. I also again emphasized to Grey the necessity of taking into consideration the new situation brought about by the fault of Germany in consequence of the German Ambassador's action. Grey replied that he fully understood this, and that he would remember these arguments.

No. 65.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne a demandé à Grey pour quelle raison l'Angleterre prenait des mesures militaires sur terre et sur mer. Grey a répondu que ces mesures n'avaient pas un caractère agressif, mais que la situation était telle que chaque Puissance devait se préparer.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador has asked Grey why Great Britain was taking military measures both on land and sea. Grey replied that these measures had no aggressive character, but that the situation was such that each Power must be ready.

No. 66.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

MALGRÉ la mobilisation générale, je continue à échanger des vues avec le Comte Berchtold et ses collaborateurs. Tous insistent sur l'absence chez l'Autriche d'intentions agressives quelconques contre la Russie et de visées de conquête à l'égard de la Serbie, mais tous insistent également sur la nécessité pour l'Autriche de poursuivre jusqu'au bout l'action commencée et de donner à la Serbie une leçon sérieuse qui pourrait constituer une certaine garantie pour l'avenir.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

IN spite of the general mobilisation, my exchange of views with Count Berchtold and his colleagues continues. They all dwell upon the absence on Austria's part of any hostile intentions whatsoever against Russia, and of any designs of conquest at the expense of Servia, but they are all equally insistent that Austria is bound to carry through the action which she has begun and to give Servia a serious lesson, which would constitute a sure guarantee for the future.

No. 67.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

ME réfère á mon télégramme du 17 (30) juillet. D'ordre de son Gouverne-

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PLEASE refer to my telegram of 17 (18) July. The British Ambassador, on the

ment, l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre m'a transmis le désir du Cabinet de Londres d'introduire quelques modifications dans la formule qui j'ai proposée hier à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne. J'ai répondu que j'acceptais la proposition anglaise. Ci-dessous je vous transmets la formule modifiée en conséquence :

"Si l'Autriche consent à arrêter la marche de ses armées sur le territoire serbe et si, reconnaissant que le conflit austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question d'intérêt européen, elle admet que les Grandes Puissances examinent la satisfaction que la Serbie pourrait accorder au Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie sans laisser porter atteinte à ses droits d'État souverain et à son indépendance,—la Russie s'engage à conserver son attitude expectante."

(Signé) SAZONOW.

instructions of his Government, has informed me of the wish of the London Cabinet to make certain modifications in the formula which I suggested yesterday to the German Ambassador. I replied that I accepted the British suggestion. I accordingly send you the text of the modified formula which is as follows:—

"If Austria will agree to check the advance of her troops on Servian territory; if, recognising that the dispute between Austria and Servia has become a question of European interest, she will allow the Great Powers to look into the matter and decide what satisfaction Servia could afford to the Austro-Hungarian Government without impairing her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia will undertake to maintain her waiting attitude."

No. 68.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères vient de me dire que nos pourparlers, qui étaient déjà difficiles à la suite de la mobilisation contre l'Autriche, le deviennent encore davantage en présence des graves mesures militaires que nous prenons contre l'Allemagne; des nouvelles y relatives sont, d'après lui, reçues ici de tous les côtés et devront provoquer inévitablement des mesures analogues de la part de l'Allemagne. A cela j'ai répondu que, d'après des renseignements sûrs dont je disposais et qui étaient confirmés par tous nos compatriotes arrivant à Berlin, la prise contre nous des mesures susdites se poursuivait également en Allemagne avec grande activité. Malgré cela, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères affirme qu'ici on n'a fait que rappeler les officiers de leurs congés et les troupes des champs de manoeuvres.

(Signé) SWERBÉEW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has just told me that our discussions, which were already difficult enough on account of the mobilisation against Austria, were becoming even more so in view of the serious military measures that we were taking against Germany. He said that information on this subject was reaching Berlin from all sides, and this must inevitably provoke similar measures on the part of Germany. To this I replied that, according to sure information in my possession, which was confirmed by all our compatriots arriving from Berlin, Germany also was very actively engaged in taking military measures against Russia. In spite of this, the Minister for Foreign Affairs asserts that the only step taken in Germany has been the recall of officers from leave and of the troops from manœuvres.

No. 69.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI prié l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre de transmettre à Grey l'expression de ma plus

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE requested the British Ambassador to express to Grey my deep gratitude

sincère reconnaissance pour le ton amical et ferme dont il a usé pendant les pourparlers avec l'Allemagne et l'Autriche, grâce à quoi l'espoir de trouver une issue pacifique de la situation actuelle n'est pas encore perdu.

Je l'ai aussi prié de dire au Ministre anglais que je pensais que ce n'était qu'à Londres que les pourparlers auraient encore quelques chances d'un succès quelconque, en facilitant à l'Autriche la nécessité d'un compromis.

Communiqué à l'Ambassadeur en France.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

for the firm and friendly tone which he has adopted in the discussions with Germany and Austria, thanks to which the hope of finding a peaceful issue to the present situation need not yet be abandoned.

I also requested him to inform the British Minister that in my opinion it was only in London that the discussions might still have some faint chance of success and of rendering the necessary compromise easier for Austria.

Communicated to Russian Ambassador in France.

No. 70.

Secret Telegram to Russian Representatives abroad.

July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

A MINUIT l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne m'a déclaré, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, que si dans les douze heures, c'est-à-dire à midi, samedi, nous ne commencions pas la démobilisation, non seulement à l'égard de l'Allemagne, mais aussi à l'égard de l'Autriche, le Gouvernement allemand serait forcé de donner l'ordre de mobilisation. A ma question si c'était la guerre, l'Ambassadeur a répondu par la négative, mais en ajoutant que nous étions fort près d'elle.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

AT midnight the German Ambassador announced to me, on the instruction of his Government, that if within 12 hours, that is by midnight on Saturday, we had not begun to demobilise, not only against Germany, but also against Austria, the German Government would be compelled to give the order for mobilisation. To my enquiry whether this meant war, the Ambassador replied in the negative, but added that we were very near it.

No. 71.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

GREY m'a dit qu'il a télégraphié à Berlin qu'à son avis la dernière formule acceptée par le Gouvernement russe constitue la base de négociations qui présente le plus de chances pour une solution pacifique du conflit. Il a exprimé en même temps l'espoir qu'aucune Grande Puissance ne commencerait les hostilités avant l'examen de cette formule.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

GREY tells me that he has telegraphed to Berlin that in his opinion the last formula accepted by the Russian Government offers the best prospect as a basis of negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. At the same time he expressed the hope that no Great Power would open hostilities before this formula had been considered.

No. 72.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme)

LE Gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne a posé aux Gouvernements français et allemand la question s'ils respecteraient la neutralité de la Belgique.

La France a répondu dans l'affirmative, tandis que le Gouvernement allemand a déclaré ne pouvoir répondre à cette question catégoriquement

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF

(Telegram.)

THE British Government has enquired of the French and German Governments whether they will respect the neutrality of Belgium.

France answered in the affirmative, but the German Government stated that they could not give any definite answer to the question

No 73.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914

(Translation.)

Télégramme)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Autriche a visité hier Viviani et lui a déclaré que l'Autriche non seulement n'avait pas le dessein de porter atteinte à l'intégrité territoriale de la Serbie, mais était prête à discuter avec les autres Puissances le fond de son conflit avec a Serbie. Le Gouvernement français est très préoccupé par les préparatifs militaires extraordinaires de l'Allemagne sur la frontière française, car il est convaincu que sous le voile du "Kriegszustand" se produit une véritable mobilisation.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY

(Telegram)

THE Austrian Ambassador yesterday visited Viviani and declared to him that Austria, far from harbouring any designs against the integrity of Servia, was in fact ready to discuss the grounds of her grievances against Servia with the other Powers. The French Government are much exercised at Germany's extraordinary military activity on the French frontier, for they are convinced that, under the guise of "Kriegszustand," mobilisation is in reality being carried out.

No. 74

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme)

A LA réception ici du télégramme de l'Ambassadeur de France à Saint-Pétersbourg contenant la communication que vous a faite l'Ambassadeur allemand concernant la résolution de l'Allemagne de décreter aujourd'hui la mobilisation générale, le Président de la République a signé le décret de mobilisation. Dans les rues on procède à l'affichage des listes d'appel des réservistes. L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne vient de rendre visite à Viviani, mais ne lui a fait aucune nouvelle

(Telegram)

ON the receipt in Paris of the telegram from the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, reporting the communication made to you by the German Ambassador respecting Germany's decision to order general mobilisation to-day, the President of the French Republic signed the order for mobilisation. Lists of the reservists recalled to the colours are being posted up in the streets. The German Ambassador has just visited Viviani, but told him nothing fresh, alleging the impossibility

communication, en alléguant l'impossibilité de déchiffrer les télégrammes qu'il a reçus. Viviani l'a informé de la signature du décret de mobilisation en réponse à la mobilisation allemande et lui a fait part de son étonnement de ce que l'Allemagne eût pris une telle mesure à un moment où se poursuivait encore un échange de vues amical entre la Russie, l'Autriche et les Puissances; il a ajouté que la mobilisation ne préjugeait pas nécessairement la guerre et que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne pourrait rester à Paris comme l'Ambassadeur de Russie est resté à Vienne et celui d'Autriche à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

of decyphering the telegrams he has received. Viviani informed him of the signature of the order for mobilisation issued in reply to that of Germany, and expressed to him his amazement that Germany should have taken such a step at a moment when a friendly exchange of views was still in progress between Russia, Austria, and the Powers. He added that mobilisation did not necessarily entail war, and that the German Ambassador might stay in Paris as the Russian Ambassador had remained in Vienna and the Austrian Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

No. 75.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

JE tiens du Président que pendant les dernières journées l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche a assuré avec force le Président du Conseil des Ministres et lui-même, que l'Autriche nous aurait déclaré être prête à respecter non seulement l'intégrité territoriale de la Serbie, mais aussi ses droits souverains, mais que nous aurions intentionnellement fait le silence sur cette déclaration. J'ai opposé un démenti catégorique à cela.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

(Telegram.)

I HEAR from the President that during the last few days the Austrian Ambassador emphatically assured both the President of the Council of Ministers and him that Austria had declared to Russia that she was ready to respect both the territorial integrity of Servia and also her sovereign rights, but that Russia had intentionally received this declaration in silence. I contradicted this flatly.

No. 76.

Note presented by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg on July 19 (*August* 1) *at* 7-10 P.M.

(Translation.)

LE Gouvernement Impérial s'est efforcé dès les débuts de la crise de la mener à une solution pacifique. Se rendant à un désir qui lui en avait été exprimé par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne d'accord avec l'Angleterre s'était appliqué à accomplir un rôle médiateur auprès des Cabinets de Vienne et de Saint-Pétersbourg, lorsque la Russie, sans en attendre le résultat, procéda à la mobilisation de la totalité de ses forces de terre et de mer. A la suite de

THE Imperial German Government have used every effort since the beginning of the crisis to bring about a peaceful settlement. In compliance with a wish expressed to him by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the German Emperor had undertaken, in concert with Great Britain, the part of mediator between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg; but Russia, without waiting for any result, proceeded to a general mobilisation of her forces both on land and sea. In conse-

cette mesure menaçante ne motivée par aucun présage militaire de la part de l'Allemagne, l'Empire allemand s'est trouvé vis-à-vis d'un danger grave et imminent. Si le Gouvernement Impérial eût manqué de parer à ce péril, il aurait compromis la sécurité et l'existence même de l'Allemagne. Par conséquent le Gouvernement allemand se vit forcé de s'adresser au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies en insistant sur la cessation desdits actes militaires. La Russie ayant refusé de faire droit à (n'ayant pas cru devoir répondre à*) cette demande et ayant manifesté par ce refus (cette attitude*) que son action était dirigée contre l'Allemagne, j'ai l'honneur, d'ordre de mon Gouvernement, de faire savoir à votre Excellence ce qui suit :

Sa Uajesté l'Empereur, mon auguste Souverain, au nom de l'Empire, relevant le défi, se considère en état de guerre avec la Russie.

(Signé) F. POURTALÈS.

* Les mots placés entre parenthèses se trouvent dans l'original. Il faut supposer que deux variantes avaient été préparées d'avance et que par erreur elles ont été insérées toutes les deux dans la note.

quence of this threatening step, which was not justified by any military proceedings on the part of Germany, the German Empire was faced by a grave and imminent danger. If the German Government had failed to guard against this peril, they would have compromised the safety and the very existence of Germany. The German Government were, therefore, obliged to make representations to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and to insist upon a cessation of the aforesaid military acts. Russia having refused to comply with (not having considered it necessary to answer*) this demand, and having shown by this refusal (this attitude*) that her action was directed against Germany, I have the honour, on the instructions of my Government, to inform your Excellency as follows :—

His Majesty the Emperor, my august Sovereign, in the name of the German Empire, accepts the challenge, and considers himself at war with Russia.

* The words in brackets occur in the original. It must be supposed that two variations had been prepared in advance, and that, by mistake, they were both inserted in the note.

No. 77.

Announcement by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting Recent Events

July 20 (August 2), 1914.

Un exposé défigurant les événements des derniers jours ayant paru dans la presse étrangère, le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères croit de son devoir de publier l'aperçu suivant des pourparlers diplomatiques pendant le temps susvisé :

Le 10 (23) juillet, année courante, leMinistre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade présenta au Ministre Président serbe une note où le Gouvernement serbe était accusé d'avoir favorisé le mouvement pan-serbe qui avait abouti à l'assassinat de l'heritier du trône austro-hongrois. En conséquence l'Autriche-Hongrie demandait au Gouvernement serbe non seulement de condamner sous une forme solennelle la susdite propagande, mais aussi de prendre, sous le contrôle de l'Autriche-Hongrie, une série de mesures tendant à la découverte du complot. à la punition des sujets serbes y ayant participé et à la prévention

(Translation.)

A garbled version of the events of the last few days having appeared in the foreign press, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs considers it his duty to publish the following brief account of the diplomatic discussions during the period under review :—

On the 10th (23rd) July, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade presented a note to the Prime Minister of Servia, in which the Servian Government were accused of having fostered the pan-Serb movement, which had led to the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Austria-Hungary, therefore, demanded of the Servian Government, not only the condemnation in the most formal manner of the above-mentioned propaganda, but also the adoption, under Austrian supervision, of a series of measures for the discovery of the plot, for the punishment of any Servian

dans l'avenir de tout attentat sur le sol du Royaume. Un délai de quarante-huit heures fut fixé au Gouvernement serbe pour la réponse à la susdite note.

Le Gouvernement Impérial, auquel l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie à Saint-Pétersbourg avait communiqué le texte de la note dix-sept heures après sa remise à Belgrade, ayant pris connaissance des demandes y contenues, dut s'apercevoir que quelques-unes parmi elles étaient inexécutables quant au fond, tandis que d'autres étaient présentées sous une forme incompatible avec la dignité d'un État indépendant. Trouvant inadmissibles la diminution de la dignité de la Serbie contenue dans ces demandes, ainsi que la tendance de l'Autriche-Hongrie d'assurer sa prépondérance dans les Balkans démontrée par ces mêmes exigences, le Gouvernement russe fit observer dans la forme la plus amicale à l'Autriche-Hongrie qu'il serait désirable de soumettre à un nouvel examen les points contenus dans la note austro-hongroise. Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois ne crut possible de consentir à une discussion de la note. L'action modératrice des autres Puissances à Vienne ne fut non plus couronnée de succès.

Malgré que la Serbie eût reprouvé le crime et se fût montrée prête à donner satisfaction à l'Autriche dans une mesure qui dépassa les prévisions non seulement de la Russie, mais aussi des autres Puissances, le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade jugea la réponse serbe insuffisante et quitta cette ville

Reconnaissant le caractère exagéré des demandes présentées par l'Autriche, la Russie avait déclaré encore auparavant qu'il lui serait impossible de rester indifférente, sans se refuser toutefois à employer tous ses efforts pour trouver une issue pacifique qui fût acceptable pour l'Autriche et menageât son amour-propre de Grande Puissance. En même temps la Russie établit fermement qu'elle admettait une solution pacifique de la question seulement dans une mesure qui n'impliquerait pas la diminution de la dignité de la Serbie comme État indépendant. Malheureusement tous les efforts déployés par le Gouvernement Impérial dans cette direction restèrent sans effet. Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois, après s'être dérobé à toute intervention conciliatrice des Puissances dans son conflit avec la Serbie, procéda à la mobilisation, déclara

subjects who had taken part in it and for the prevention of any future attempts at assassination upon Austrian soil. A time limit of forty-eight hours was given to the Servian Government within which to reply to this note.

The Russian Government, to whom the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had communicated the text of the note seventeen hours after its presentation at Belgrade, having taken note of the demands contained therein, could not but perceive that some of these demands were impossible of execution as regards their substance, whilst others were presented in a form which was incompatible with the dignity of an independent State. Russia considered that the humiliation of Servia, involved in these demands, and equally the evident intention of Austria-Hungary to secure her own hegemony in the Balkans, which underlay her conditions, were inadmissible. The Russian Government, therefore, pointed out to Austria-Hungary in the most friendly manner that it would be desirable to re-examine the points contained in the Austro-Hungarian note. The Austro-Hungarian Government did not see their way to agree to a discussion of the note. The moderating influence of the four Powers at Vienna was equally unsuccessful.

Despite the fact that Servia had reprobated the crime, and had shown herself ready to give Austria satisfaction to an extent beyond the expectations, not only of Russia, but also of the other Powers—despite these facts, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade considered the Servian reply insufficient and left the town.

Recognising the exaggerated nature of the demands made by Austria, Russia had previously declared that she could not remain indifferent, while not desisting from doing her utmost to find a peaceful issue which might prove acceptable to Austria, and spare the latter's self-respect as a Great Power. At the same time Russia let it be clearly understood that she could accept a peaceful settlement of the question only so far as it involved no humiliation of Servia as an independent State. Unhappily all the efforts of the Russian Government to this end were fruitless. The Austro-Hungarian Government, which had shunned any attempt at conciliatory intervention by the Powers in the Austrian dispute with Servia, proceeded to mobilise and declared war officially against Servia, and the following day Belgrade was bombarded.

officiellement la guerre à la Serbie, et le jour suivant Belgrade fut bombardée. Le manifeste qui a accompagné la déclaration de guerre accuse ouvertement la Serbie d'avoir préparé et exécuté le crime de Seraïewo. Une pareille accusation d'un crime de droit commun lancée contre tout un peuple et tout un État attira à la Serbie par son inanité évidente les larges sympathies des cercles de la société européenne.

A la suite de cette manière d'agir du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, malgré la déclaration de la Russie qu'elle ne pourrait rester indifférente au sort de la Serbie, le Gouvernement Imperial jugea nécessaire d'ordonner la mobilisation des circonscriptions militaires de Kiew, d'Odessa, de Moscou et de Kazan. Une telle décision s'imposait parce que depuis la date de la remise de la note austro-hongroise au Gouvernement serbe et les premières démarches de la Russie cinq jours s'étaient écoulés, et cependant le Cabinet de Vienne n'avait fait aucun pas pour aller au-devant de nos efforts pacifiques ; au contraire, la mobilisation de la moitié de l'armée austro-hongroise avait été décrétée.

Le Gouvernement allemand fut mis au courant des mesures prises par la Russie ; il lui fut en même temps expliqué qu'elles n'etaient que la conséquence des armements autrichiens et nullement dirigées contre l'Allemagne. En même temps, le Gouvernement Impériel déclara que la Russie était prête à continuer les pourparlers en vue d'une solution pacifique du conflit, soit par la voie de négociations directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne, soit, en suivant la proposition de la Grande-Bretagne, par la voie d'une conférence des quatre Grandes Puissances non intéressées directement, voire, l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie.

Cependant cette tentative de la Russie échoua également. L'Autriche-Hongrie déclina un échange de vues ultérieur avec nous, et le Cabinet de Vienne se déroba à la participation à la conférence des Puissances projetée.

Néanmoins, la Russie ne discontinua pas ses efforts en faveur de la paix. Répondant à la question de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, à quelles conditions nous consentirions encore à suspendre nos armements, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères déclara que ces conditions seraient la reconnaissance par l'Autriche-Hongrie que la question austro-serbe avait

The manifesto which accompanied the declaration of war openly accuses Servia of having prepared and carried out the crime of Serajevo. Such an accusation of a crime at common law, launched against a whole people and a whole State, aroused, by its evident inanity, widespread sympathy for Servia throughout all classes of European society.

In consequence of this behaviour of the Austro-Hungarian Government, in spite of Russia's declaration that she could not remain indifferent to the fate of Servia, the Russian Government considered it necessary to order mobilisation in the military districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow, and Kazan. This decision was rendered necessary by the fact that since the date when the Austro-Hungarian note was communicated to the Servian Government, and since the first steps taken by Russia, five days had elapsed, and yet the Vienna Cabinet had not taken one step to meet Russia half-way in her efforts towards peace Indeed, quite the contrary ; for the mobilisation of half of the Austro-Hungarian army had been ordered.

The German Government were kept informed of the steps taken by Russia. At the same time it was explained to them that these steps were only the result of the Austrian preparations, and that they were not in any way aimed at Germany. Simultaneously, the Russian Government declared that Russia was ready to continue discussions with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute, either in the form of direct negotiations with Vienna or, as suggested by Great Britain, in the form of a conference of the four Great Powers not directly interested, that is to say, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

This attempt on the part of Russia was, however, equally unsuccessful. Austria-Hungary declined a further exchange of views with Russia, and the Vienna Cabinet was unwilling to join the proposed conference of the Powers.

Nevertheless Russia did not abandon her efforts for peace. When questioned by the German Ambassador as to the conditions on which we would still agree to suspend our preparations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that these conditions were Austria's recognition that the Austro-Serbian question had assumed a European character, and a declaration

revêtu le caractère d'une question européenne, et la déclaration de cette même Puissance qu'elle consentait à ne pas insister sur des demandes incompatibles avec les droits souverains de la Serbie.

La proposition de la Russie fut jugée par l'Allemagne inacceptable pour l'Autriche-Hongrie. Simultanément on reçut à Saint-Pétersbourg la nouvelle de la proclamation de la mobilisation générale par l'Autriche-Hongrie.

En même temps les hostilités continuaient sur le territoire serbe et Belgrade fut bombardée derechef.

L'insuccès de nos propositions pacifiques nous obligea d'élargir les mesures de précaution militaires.

Le Cabinet de Berlin nous ayant adressé une question à ce sujet, il lui fut répondu que la Russie était forcée de commencer ses armements pour se prémunir contre toutes éventualités.

Tout en prenant cette mesure de précaution, la Russie n'en discontinuait pas moins de rechercher de toutes ses forces une issue de cette situation et déclara être prête à accepter tout moyen de solution du conflit qui comporterait l'observation des conditions posées par nous.

Malgré cette communication conciliante, le Gouvernement allemand, le 18 (31) juillet, adressa au Gouvernement russe la demande d'avoir à suspendre ses mesures militaires à midi du 19 juillet (1er août), en menaçant, dans le cas contraire, de procéder à une mobilisation générale.

Le lendemain, 19 juillet (1er août), l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne transmit au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères au nom de son Gouvernement, la déclaration de guerre.

by her that she agreed not to insist upon such of her demands as were incompatible with the sovereign rights of Servia.

Germany considered this Russian proposal unacceptable to Austria-Hungary. At that very moment news of the proclamation of general mobilisation by Austria-Hungary reached St. Petersburg.

All this time hostilities were continuing on Servian territory, and Belgrade was bombarded afresh.

The failure of our proposals for peace compelled us to extend the scope of our precautionary military measures.

The Berlin Cabinet questioned us on this, and we replied that Russia was compelled to begin preparations so as to be ready for every emergency.

But while taking this precautionary step, Russia did not on that account abandon her strenuous efforts to find some solution of the situation, and she announced that she was ready to accept any proposed settlement of the problem that might be put forward, provided it complied with the conditions laid down by her.

In spite of this conciliatory communication, the German Government on the 18th (31st) July demanded of the Russian Government that they should suspend their military measures by midday on the 19th July (1st August), and threatened, should they fail to comply, to proceed to general mobilisation.

On the following day, the 19th July (1st August), the German Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, forwarded a declaration of war to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 78.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Representatives Abroad.

St. Petersburg, July 20 (August 2), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

IL est absolument clair que l'Allemagne s'efforce dès à présent de rejeter sur nous la responsabilité de la rupture. Notre mobilisation a été provoquée par l'énorme responsabilité que nous aurions assumée, si nous n'avions pas pris toutes les mesures

(Telegram.)

IT is quite evident that Germany is now doing her utmost to foist upon us the responsibility for the rupture We were forced to mobilise by the immense responsibility which would have fallen upon our shoulders if we had not taken

de précaution à un moment où l'Autriche, se bornant à des pourparlers d'un caractère dilatoire, bombardait Belgrade et procédait à une mobilisation générale.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur s'était engagé vis-à-vis de l'Empereur d'Allemagne par sa parole à n'entreprendre aucun acte agressif tant que dureraient les pourparles avec l'Autriche. Après une telle garantie et après toutes les preuves de l'amour de la Russie pour la paix, l'Allemagne ne pouvait ni avait le droit de douter de nôtre déclaration que nous accepterions avec joie toute issue pacifique compatible avec la dignité et l'indépendance de la Serbie Une autre issue, tout en étant complètement incompatible avec notre propre dignité, aurait certainement ébranié l'équilibre européen, en assurant l'hégémonie de l'Allemagne. Ce caractère européen, voire mondial, du conflit est infiniment plus important que le prétexte qui l'a créé. Par sa décision de nous déclarer la guerre à un moment où se poursuivaient les négociations entre les Puissances, l'Allemagne a assumé une lourde responsabilité.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

all possible precautionary measures at a time when Austria, while confining herself to discussions of a dilatory nature was bombarding Belgrade and was undertaking general mobilisation

The Emperor of Russia had promised the German Emperor that he would take no aggressive action as long as the discussions with Austria continued. With such a guarantee, and after so many proofs of Russia's desire for peace, Germany neither could, nor had the right to, doubt our declaration that we would joyfully accept any peaceful settlement compatible with the dignity and independence of Servia. Any other solution, besides being entirely incompatible with our own dignity, would assuredly have upset the European balance of power by securing the hegemony of Germany. The European—nay, the world-wide—character of this dispute is infinitely more important than the pretext from which it springs. By her decision to declare war upon us, at a moment when negotiations were in progress between the Powers, Germany has assumed a heavy responsibility.

No. 79.

Note presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs on July 24 (*August* 6) 1914, *at* 6 P M.

(Translation.)

D'ORDRE de son Gouvernement, le soussigné Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie a l'honneur de notifier à son Excellence M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangéres de Russie ce qui suit :

"Vu l'attitude menaçante prise par la Russie dans le conflit entre la Monarchie austro-hongroise et la Serbie et en présence du faît qu'en suite de ce conflit la Russie d'après une communication du Cabinet de Berlin a cru devoir ouvrir les hostilités contre l'Allemagne et que celle-ci se trouve par conséquent en état de guerre avec ladite Puissance, l'Autriche-Hongrie se considère également en état de guerre avec la Russie à partir du présent moment."

(Signé) SZAPARY.

ON the instructions of his Government the undersigned, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has the honour to inform his Excellency the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs as follows:—

"In view of the threatening attitude adopted by Russia in the conflict between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Servia; and of the fact that, according to a communication from the Berlin Cabinet, Russia has seen fit, as a result of that conflict, to open hostilities against Germany; and whereas Germany is consequently at war with Russia; Austria-Hungary therefore considers herself also at war with Russia from the present moment."

Delhi, the 15th December 1914.

No. 754-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, Sehore, Agar, and Guna, the Indore Residency Bazars, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, as applied to the said areas, in favour of subjects of the Ottoman Empire, shall cease to apply to such subjects.

No. 758-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by clause 5 of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1877-I., dated the 1st June 1894, in favour of subjects of the Ottoman Empire, shall cease to apply to such subjects.

The 16th December 1914.

No. 792-D.—The services of the officer named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major W. Lethbridge, I.M.S.—

Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

No. 797-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. T. R. Lucas, Deputy Collector, Sambalpur to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, and to declare that he shall exercise the powers conferred on such Superintendents by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3431-I, dated the 5th September 1892.

No. 800-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Regulation for the better administration of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, 1895, as follows :—

After section 101 (*i*) (*f*) (*f*), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*f*) (*f*) (*f*) the control of places licensed for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs."

The 17th December 1914.

No. 814-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, C.I.E., of the Political Department is posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, with effect from the 14th December 1914.

No. 818-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Civil appellate powers vested in the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1494-I., dated the 14th May 1885 may be exercised by such other officer as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may appoint for the purpose.

The 18th December 1914

No. 839-D.—The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major H. A. K. Gough—Political Department of the Government of India.

No. 843-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties as Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 14th December 1914.

Simla, the 14th December 1914.

No. 2740-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Chia Wen-yen as Consul for China at Rangoon.

No. 2743-G. The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. S. Walker as acting Vice-Consul for Chile at Rangoon.

No. 2746-G.—Mr. E. Bertram Higgs, Secretariat Superintendent, officiating 2nd grade is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st December 1914.

The following acting arrangements are made during Mr. Higgs' absence :—

Mr. C. O'H. Teeling, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade;

Mr J. W. S. Inglis, Secretariat Assistant, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 3051-Est. A.—Major F. A. Smith, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the appointment of Agency Surgeon, Southern States of Central India, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th November 1914, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 16th December 1914.

No. 645.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the existing note to paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution no. 6-370-380 (Eccl.), dated Simla, the 9th November 1876, which was published as Appendix A to the Department of Education Notification no. 212, dated the 10th May 1913 :—

Note —The term "decent order" means that Government will provide for the purchase and planting of trees and shrubs and their up-keep including reasonable expenditure on watering (including, when necessary, the employment of bullocks and attendants), and necessary implements. The outlay on operations having for their object the ornamentation or embellishment of cemeteries or the maintenance of a high standard of gardening, *e.g.*, the provision of annual flowering plants, should be met otherwise than from State Funds.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION.

The 18th December 1914.

No. 1963.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section VII of the Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta (Act II of 1857), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointments of Sir H. L. Stephen, Kt, Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. C. Russell, M.A., as Fellows of the Calcutta University.

No. 1965.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. K. S. Caldwell, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 16th December 1914.

No. 232.—The services of Major C. L. Peart, I.A., Secretary to the Board of Examiners Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 2178.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Trivellore in the Trivellore taluk of the Chingleput District, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tai New Moon and Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanur, Sevvapet Road, Trivellore, Kadambattur, Manur and Tiruvelangadu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 8th to the 21st January 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Tai New Moon and Brahmotsavam festival at Trivellore.

No. 2183.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gwyther, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 15th December 1914.

No. 141-C.—Dr. G. H. K. Macalister has been appointed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, as Pathologist, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd October 1914.

No. 142-C.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department No. 715, dated the 31st March 1914 Mr. A. W. Shilston, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, as Assistant Bacteriologist, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th March 1914.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 2926.—Mr. R. V. Norris has been appointed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, as Physiological Chemist, with effect from the 27th November 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

No. 126-Accts.—Camp.—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made in the place of officers who have proceeded on Field Service :—

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
Captain W. V. Richards .	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 6th November 1914.
Major H. F. Shairp . .	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 19th November 1914.
Captain E. S. J. Anderson	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto.	
Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class, sub. *pro tem.*	

No. 2746-G.—Mr. E. Bertram Higgs, Secretariat Superintendent, officiating 2nd grade is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st December 1914.

The following acting arrangements are made during Mr. Higgs' absence :—

Mr. C. O'H. Teeling, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade;

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

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The 17th December 1914.

No. 2926.—Mr. R. V. Norris has been appointed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, as Physiological Chemist, with effect from the 27th November 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

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Major H. F. Shairp . .	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	From 19th November 1914.
Captain E. S. J. Anderson	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto.	
Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class, sub. *pro tem.*	

No. 127-Accts.—Camp.—Mr. T. W. Rice, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 18th September 1914, *vice* Mr. W. G. Wells, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, who has proceeded on Field Service.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 1614-F.E.—Mr. J. C. Bell, Deputy Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, was placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, in addition to his own duties, from the 5th to the 17th October 1914.

No. 1615-F.E.—In Notification No. 1568-F.E., dated the 4th December 1914, published on page 1980 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 5th December 1914, against the names of Messrs. P. T. R. Kellner and R. Srinivasa Ayyar *for* "General List" *read* "Public Works List."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 1938-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications for the grant of licences of the nature mentioned in items 8 and 9 of Schedule II appended to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, to possess gunpowder, other explosives or detonators required *bona fide* for blasting purposes.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

No. 11590—120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1915, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R a.	
	ANIMALS, LIVING.			
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.			
2	COFFEE	cwt	42 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	82 0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	23 0	,,
	,, (kágazi) Persian	,,	75 0	,,
	,, (kágazi) European	,,	45 0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	28 0	,,
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	75 0	,,
	,, other	,,	75 0	,,
	,, kernel (khopra)	cwt	24 0	,,
	Currants	,,	25 0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	7 12	,,
	,, wet ,, baskets and bundles	,,	5 8	,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crates	,,	8 0	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	9 0	,,
	Garlic	,,	5 0	,,
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	40 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Raisins, black	...	,,	,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	,,	,,
	,, Munakka ,, ,,	cwt	12 0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	,,	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AËRATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	,,	,,
	Beef and Pork	...	,,	,,
	Bêche de mer	...	,,	,,
	Butter	lb	1 4	,,
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt	10 0	,,
	Cheese	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	China preserves in syrup	cwt (nett)	24 0	,,
	,, ,, dry, candied	lb	0 5	,,
	Cocum	cwt	4 8	,,
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	70 0	,,
	Margarine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Pork hams	...	,,	,,
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozillo	...	...	,,
	Vinegar, in casks	...	*ad valorem*	Two and one-half per cent.
	,, not in casks— Persian	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Indian	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	...	,,	,,
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa	cwt	14 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Straits and Dutch East Indies	,,	9 0	,,
	,, whole, from Ceylon	,,	11 0	,,
	,, raw, split (sun dried) from Ceylon	,,	21 0	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Chillies, dry	cwt	12 0	,,
	Cloves	,,	42 0	,,
	,, stems and heads	,,	10 0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	18 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R a.	
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—*contd.*			
7	SPICES—*contd.*			
	Ginger, dry	cwt	15 0	Five per cent.
	Mace	lb	1 8	„
	Nutmegs	„	0 5	„
	„ in shell	„	0 3	„
	Pepper, black	cwt	32 0	„
	„ white	„	58 0	„
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	„
8	SUGAR, crystallised, beet	cwt	9 12	„
	„ „ and soft, refined in China	„	11 0	„
	„ „ „ „ from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above	„	9 8	„
	„ „ „ „ from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard	„	8 4	„
	„ „ „ „ from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under	„	9 8	„
	„ „ „ „ from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over.	„	8 12	„
	Molasses from Java	„	2 8	„
	„ „ other countries	„	2 8	„
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	„
9	TEA, black	lb	0 10	„
	„ green	„	0 9	„
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt	2 6	„
	Alum	„	5 12	„
	Arsenic China mansil)	„	16 0	„
	„ other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Copperas, green	...	„	Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	„	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt	31 0	„
	Soda ash	„	3 12	„
	Soda bicarbonate	„	5 0	„
	Sulphate of copper	„	19 0	„
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	„	6 0	„
	„ „ roll	„	5 4	„
	„ „ rough	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape-sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, and mineral superphosphates, which are free	...	„	„
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	...	„	„
	„ Socotra	...	„	„
	Aloe-wood	...	„	„
	Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt	115 0	Five per cent.
	„ coarse (hingra)	„	30 0	„
	Atáry, Persian	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 6	„
	Brimstone (amalsára)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Calumba root	cwt	7 0	„
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb	1 4	„
	Camphor, in powder	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Cassia lignea	cwt	20 0	„
	China root (chobchini), rough	„	9 0	„
	„ „ „ scraped	„	17 0	„
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Cubebs	cwt	85 0	
	Galangal, China	„	9 0	„
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem*	
	Peppermint, crystals	...	„	

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R a.	
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*contd.*			
11	**DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—*contd.***			
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt	140 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)	cwt	33 0	„
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	„
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb	1 8	„
	„ „ „ 50 „	„	1 14	„
	„ „ „ 60 „	„	2 4	„
	„ „ „ 70 „	„	2 9	„
	„ „ „ 80 „	„	2 14	„
	„ „ „ 100 „	„	3 4	„
	„ „ moist, 10 „	„	0 7	„
	„ „ „ 16 „	„	0 8	„
	„ „ „ 20 „	„	0 9	„
	Aniline „ „ indigo blue	„	0 8	„
	„ „ dry	„	1 4	„
	„ salts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Avar bark	cwt	3 12	„
	Buzgand (gulpista)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Cochineal	lb	1 0	„
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ Persian	cwt	31 0	
	Madder or manjit	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Orchilla weed	...	„	„
	Sappan wood and root	...	„	„
	Turmeric	...	„	„
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	„	„
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. *Exceptions which are free:* (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins warping, forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks over and under, reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or millowner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill.]	...	„	„
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*		R a.	
14	MACHINERY—*contd.*			
	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note. Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem*	5 per cent
	„ „ „ China	...	„	„
	„ patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates	cwt	54 0	„
	„ patent or yellow metal rod	„	35 0	„
	„ sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ wire	...	„	„
	„ all other sorts	...	„	„
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	„	„
	„ braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt	62 0	„
	„ nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ old	cwt	45 0	„
	„ pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	„	58 0	„
	„ China, white, copperware	lb	2 2	„
	„ foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	1 14	„
	„ foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	„	2 0	„
	„ wire, including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	„	„
	German silver	...	„	„
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	„ leaf	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	„	1 per cent.
	„ Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions	...	„	„
	„ angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	110 0	„
	„ angle, T and hoop, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	130 0	„
	„ „ Swedish and similar qualities, nail-rod, round-rod and square, under half an inch in diameter	„	100 0	„
	„ „ other kinds	„	110 0	„
	„ „ „ „ nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	„	115 0	„
	„ „ „ if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	ams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	„	„
	annel, including channel for carriages	...	„	„
	ate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	...	„	„
	rs, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	„	„
	ate, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton	120 0	„
	eets, other kinds, up to ⅛ inch thick	„	125 0	„
	eets other than corrugated, plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated, chequered, or planished	...	*ad valorem*	
	eets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	190 0	
	op	„	140 0	
	ils, rose, wire, and flat headed	cwt	10 0	
	„ other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	
	ts and bolts, also hook-bolts and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	„	„
		cwt	2 8	„
		...	*ad valorem*	„
	es and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	„	„
	s, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R a.	
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Iron, rice-bowls	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16, namely:—			
	Iron cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	„ „ or drums, not tinned of two gallons capacity	„	0 2	„
	„ drums, of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) With faucet caps	drum	1 0	„
	(*b*) Ordinary	„	0 8	„
	„ all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Lametta	...	„	„
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests which are free)	...	„	„
	Quicksilver	lb	1 8	„
	Shot, bird	cwt	22 0	„
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	blooms	...	„	„
	angle, T	ton	110 0	„
	„ „ and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	bars other than cast steel	ton	1 0 0	„
	„ Swedish and similar qualities	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nail-rod, round-rod and square, under ½ inch in diameter	ton	115 0	„
	bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished	...	*ad valorem*	„
	channel, including channel for carriages	...	„	„
	plates above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton	120 0	„
	sheets up to ⅛ inch thick	„	125 0	„
	sheets other than corrugated, plates, or strips, if galvanised tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	190 0	„
	„ hoop	„	140 0	„
	„ nails	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	„	„
	„ old	cwt	2 8	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel	...	„	„
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	„	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like	...	„	„
	„ rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16, namely:—			
	Steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	„ „ or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	„	0 2	„
	„ drums of four gallons capacity:—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	„
	(*b*) ordinary	„	0 8	„
	„ all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Tin, block	cwt	130 0	„
	„ foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	„	„
	„ „ tiles or slabs, soft	cwt	25 0	„
	„ „ „ hard	„	20 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OILS.		R a.	
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna and six pies.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose . .	...	"	"
	Cocoanut oil	cwt	32 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	"
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes for which see No. 45), and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	"	"
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and 2. memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	"	"
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves . .	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fireclay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	"	"
24	CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	"
24*a*	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.			
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32).	...	"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof .	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre . . .	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	...	"
	" sewing and darning thread	...	...	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described .	...	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R a.	
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*			
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free.
	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral		*ad valorem*	Five per cent
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free		„	„
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder			
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread			
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels			
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal			
	Cutch and gambier (natural)	cwt	20 0	
	Gamboge	lb	1 12	
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	30 0	
	Arabic	„	16 0	
	Bdellium	...	*ad valorem*	
	Benjamin, ras	cwt	34 0	
	„ cowrie	„	80 0	
	Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	„	23 0	
	Olibanum or frankincense			Free.
	Persian (false)	cwt	12 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh		30 0	
	Rosin		10 0	
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem*	
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	„	
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	„	
40	HORN	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bonâ fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty :—			

Bags for bagpipes.	Key pads for reed instruments.
Cardholders.	Ligatures for reed instruments.
Carriages (brown or black).	Mouthpieces and caps therefor.
Cases for reeds and mouthpieces.	Mutes for brass instruments.
Cases (leather or wooden).	Pipe tassels for bagpipes.
Chanters, pipe, and practice.	Reeds.
Cleaners for brass and reed instruments.	Ribbons for bagpipes.
Cord for bagpipes.	Ropes for drums.
Crooks.	Sanks and slides for brass instruments.
Drones for bagpipes.	Silver buckles for drums.
Drum heads.	Silver buttons for drums.
Drum sticks.	Springs.
Drum flesh hoops.	Spares.
Fingertops.	Taps for brass instruments.
Green broadcloth for drums.	Valve corks.
Green silk ribbon for drums.	Valve tops and needles.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		R n.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt	300 0	Five per cent.
	„ tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb and over	„	800 0	„
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb	„	700 0	„
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	„	150 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb	„	175 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3lb and under 4lb	„	150 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3lb	„	120 0	„
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem*	„
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain, other than	tola	1 2	„
	„ embossed or chased, European	„	1 6	„
	All other sorts except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	„
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	„	„
46	MALT	...	„	„
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
48	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	„
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red dry	cwt	20 0	
	„ white, dry	„	22 0	
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	„	4 8	
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	
	„ patent driers	...	„	
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 0	
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*	
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	110 0	
	Zinc, white, dry		*ad valorem*	
	All other sorts, including glue and putty			
51	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post which are free			
	PAPER, articles made of paper and papier-mâché			
	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	60 0	
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	„	20 0	
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	„	15 0	
	Rose-flowers, dried	„	25 0	
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	2 8	
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		₹ a.	
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			Five
	Bitumen	...	*ad valorem*	per cent.
	Dammer	...	"	"
	Pitch, American and European	...	"	"
	" coal	...	"	"
	Tar, American and European	...	"	"
	" coal	...	"	"
	" mineral	...	"	"
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	"
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	"
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper	...	...	"
58	RAGS	...	...	"
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	"
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein.	...	...	
61	SEEDS, except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free— All sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	"	"
	" white, live	...	"	"
	" " dead	...	"	"
	Cowras	...	"	"
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	4 0	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	"
	" Maldive	"	7 0	"
	" Sankhli	"	140 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	105 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb	13 0	"
	" nakh	"	5 8	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	"
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*concld.*		£ a.	
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb.	6 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Piece-goods	...	"	"
	Sewing thread, China	...	"	"
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	lb.	5 0	"
	" from Indo-China and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled	"	5 2	"
	Mathow	"	3 8	"
	Panjam	"	2 8	"
	Persian	"	4 8	"
	Siam	"	3 6	"
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion	"	3 8	"
	" " other kinds including re-reeled	"	6 4	"
	" other kinds of China, including re-reeled	"	7 4	"
	Waste and Kachra	"	*ad valorem*	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	"	"
65	SOAP	...	"	"
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	"	"
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	"	"
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise described	...	"	"
73	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	"	"
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sun-shades of all kinds	...	"	"
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing-rods and lines	...	"	"
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood, not otherwise described	...	"	"
77	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule	...	"	"

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

No. 14719-2.—Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in Class II of the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate in Class I with effect from the 7th December 1914.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 19th December 1914.

No. 11686-27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 55 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the Act, the "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather" shewn in the schedule appended to the Notification issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1355, dated the 14th March 1889, as subsequently amended by the Notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3774-27, dated the 15th May 1914, shall be further modified as follows :—

For—

"(1) Sind	1st January to 15th May	Fair.
	16th May to 31st August	Foul.
	1st September to 31st December	Fair.
Bombay and Malabar (as far South as Karwar).	1st January to 31st May	Fair.
	1st June to 31st August	Foul.
	1st September to 31st December	Fair."

Read—

"(1) Sind, Bombay and Konkan.	1st January to 25th May	Fair.
	26th May to 31st August	Foul.
	1st September to 31st December	Fair."

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th December 1914.

No. 11711-236.—Mr. W. P. Henderson, Superintendent, Agra office, is appointed temporarily to the first division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Bombay office, with effect from the 7th November 1914, *vice* Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent, Bombay office, transferred to the Engineering Branch.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1123.—With reference to Army Department Notifications Nos. 74 and 1101, dated the 23rd January and 11th December 1914, respectively, the following appointments in the grades of Superintendent in the Army Department are sanctioned, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th December 1914 :—

Mr. P. P. Hypher, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Biswas, B.A., officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade, appointed sub. *pro tempore* in that grade, and

Mr. J. E. G. Kirk, Secretariat Assistant, to be officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1124.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 5th December 1914:—

The Lancashire Fusiliers.

Colour-Serjeant Edmund Lomax.
Serjeant John Stanley Williamson.
Serjeant Nelson Petty.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Colour-Serjeant Wallace Alfred Buckworth, from The Worcestershire Regiment.
Serjeant Charles Palmer, from The Worcestershire Regiment.

The Worcestershire Regiment.

Serjeant William Jones, from The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

The Border Regiment.

Serjeant-Major Felix Keenan.
Quartermaster-Serjeant William George Bartholomew.
Colour-Serjeant William Clague.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Colour-Serjeant Norman Dewhurst, from The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Serjeant Herbert Headen, from The Worcestershire Regiment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 1125.—The undermentioned Indian Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons:—

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1413, Shiam Singh
„ 1414, Sewa Singh
} ,—with effect from the 1st October 1914.

1415, Ganda Ram
1416, Fazl Hasan
1417, Ujágar Singh
1418, Búta Mal
1419, Ahmad Husain
1420, Muhammad-din
, —with effect from the 30th October 1914

Madras Establishment.

No. 1452, P. P. Kuppa,—with effect from the 5th October 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1126.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th December 1914:—

To be 2nd Lieutenants.

Harold Smallwood
John William Hardin Bradshaw
Robert Phillip Hawkins
Kenneth Cyril Duff
John Fraser Follitt
Clarence Henry Quentin McConnell
Alick Maitland Mawley
Vivian Norman ffolliott Powell
Thomas Reginald Livesey
Patrick Gerald Fitzroy Prunty
} ,—Cavalry Branch.

Douglas Aylward
Rowley Stuart Thomson
Robert Lyons Cuscaden
Evelyn Digby Donne Jarrad
Cyril Elphinstone St. John Radcliffe
Henry Neville Irwin
Douglas Hodson Barnes
Douglas Lillington Jenkins
Arthur William Thomas
Herbert Money Gordon
Arthur Henry Boyl Walling
Ernest Montague Hughman
Robert Norman Dymoke Broad
Charles Henry Shanan
John Marcus Matthews
Hugh Robert Munro Macmillan
Harold Anthony Dubois
Edward Melville Walker
Ferdinand Hastings Faithful
Harold Claude Wiggins
Cedric William Ashburton Dunning } , Infantry Branch.
Alexis George Ashburton Dunning
Reginald Maurice Scarle Barton
Arthur Richard Waddams
Thomas Oates Halliday Bates
Henry Lawrence Hill
Lancelot Dover Wilson
Charles Alexander Muirhead
Walter Thomas Pigot
Charles Philip Cornish
Leonard Fenton Duncan
Lorenzo Moore Stewart
Edward Power Johnson
Saden Williams Biden
Terence Conrad Thorn
James Grant Duncan
Allan Beacon Aitken
Wilfred Percival Rogers
Howard Low Kerr
George Martin Reginald—Vaughan-Sheehan

No. 1127.—In Army Department Notification No. 968, dated 30th October 1914, opposite the name of Leonce Armand Rayneau, *for* "Infantry Branch" *read* "Cavalry Branch".

No. 1128.—The appointment of Michel Cuthbert Tayler as 2nd Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers notified in Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated the 4th December 1914, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1129.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 14th November 1914, pages 9361, 9362 and 9363.

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War Office,
14th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants).

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ashby, C.M.G., retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major J. Deane, retired pay. Dated 2nd November 1914.

Colonel E. R. J. Presgrave, C.B., D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army, in succession to Major E. W. K. Money, retired pay. Dated 4th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Allen, retired pay, Indian Army, in succession to Major A. F. Evans-Lombe, retired pay. Dated 4th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major R. S. Hunter-Blair, Reserve of Officers. Dated 4th November 1914.

Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Captain A. J. P. Annesley. Dated 4th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Eyre, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Bonomi, retired pay. Dated 4th November 1914.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Colonel H. M. Johnston, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain Charles L. Tireman, Unattached List, Territorial Force, late Lieutenant Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 15th November 1914.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Honorary Captain W. F. Driesen, retired pay, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 1st November 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 16th November 1914, pages 9377, 9381 and 9388.

War Office,
16th November 1914

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

12th Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). The undermentioned Lieutenants, Indian Army, to be temporary Captains. Dated 5th October, 1914:—

Colin McD. Allardice.
Lawrence J. Torrie.
George F. H. Faithfull.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains:-

Arthur Grayhurst Hewat, late Second Lieutenant, Indian Army (Unattached List), to be temporary Lieutenant. Dated 3rd November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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INFANTRY.

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1st Battalion, The Cambridgeshire Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Auberon Arthur Howell (late Indian Army) to be Major (temporary). Dated 1st November 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated 17th November 1914, pages 9401, 9408 and 9414.

War Office,
17th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staffs.

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The name of Brevet Colonel J. E. Mein, retired pay, Indian Army, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 13th November 1914.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Brevet Colonel S. D. Gordon, Indian Army. Dated 9th October 1914.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Manchester Regiment. Brevet Colonel Edward A. Kettlewell, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the 4th City Battalion. Dated 11th November 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

INFANTRY.

18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles); Lieutenant-Colonel John W. B. Merewether, Indian Army, to be Major (temporary). Dated 30th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 18th November 1914, pages 9497, 9500, 9501, 9509 and 9510.

War Office,
18th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. F. Basevi, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), Indian Army, *vice* Major D. M. Watt, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Indian Army. Dated 12th November 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest L. Wright, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th September 1914.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lieutenant.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter F. C. C. Plowden, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major E. S. Gillman, retired pay. Dated 9th November 1914.

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Assistant Provost Marshal—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Major John C. D. Pinney, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 26th October 1914.

Service Battalions.

The following is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette, dated 5th October 1914:—

Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers to command Battalions of the New Army, and those not above the rank of Major to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels:—

The Northumberland Fusiliers:—

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Brevet-Colonel Willoughby B Mullins, Indian Army, 12th Battalion Dated 20th September 1914.

Colonel William Prior, Indian Army, 13th Battalion. Dated 18th September 1914.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Colonel Mark A. Kerr, C.B., Indian Army, 13th Battalion. Dated 1st October 1914.

The Norfolk Regiment, Colonel Mansel T. Shewen, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 18th September 1914.

The Suffolk Regiment, Colonel Charles E. De L. Solbé, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 23rd September 1914.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Major Francis W. Evatt, Indian Army, 11th Battalion. Dated 20th September 1914.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Colonel Leslie C. Fryer, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Colonel Harold R. Mead, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 2nd October 1914.

The Cheshire Regiment, Colonel Francis V. Whittall, Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

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The South Wales Borderers:—

Brevet-Colonel Frank H. Hancock, Indian Army, 7th Battalion. Dated 25th September 4.

Brevet-Colonel David S. Lewis, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 23rd September 1914.

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The Gloucestershire Regiment :—

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Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Pritchard, Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Colonel Robert M. Rainey-Robinson, C.B., Indian Army, 11th Battalion. Dated 17th September 1914.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Brevet-Colonel John S. Melville, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 24th September 1914.

Major Alexander C. Gabbett, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 24th September 1914.

The Duke of Wellington's (*West Riding Regiment*), Colonel George R. Crawford, C. B., Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

The Border Regiment, Colonel Herbert R. Brander, C.B., Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 21st September 1914.

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The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. G. Rainsford, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 30th September 1914.

The Hampshire Regiment, Brevet-Colonel Percy G. Walker, Indian Army, 12th Battalion. Dated 23rd September 1914.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (*South Lancashire Regiment*), Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur G. B. Lang, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 18th September 1914.

The Welsh Regiment, Brevet-Colonel Edward L. Holloway, Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 22nd September 1914.

The Sherwood Foresters (*Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment*), Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Hawks, Indian Army, 11th Battalion. Dated 20th September 1914.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment :—

Brevet-Colonel William A. B. Dennys, Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 22nd September 1914.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (*Royal Berkshire Regiment*) :—

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Colonel William C. Walton, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 21st September 1914.

The Queen's Own (*Royal West Kent Regiment*), Lieutenant-Colonel Eden Vansittart, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 14th September 1914.

The King's Own (*Yorkshire Light Infantry*), Lieutenant-Colonel Guy L. Holland, M.V.O., Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 27th September 1914.

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The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert J. Jones, D.S.O., Indian Army, 18th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick G. Bradley, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 23rd September 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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INFANTRY.

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4th (Ross-Highland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).

Captain Bannatyne Macleod (late Captain, Madras Railway Volunteers) to be Major. Dated 19th November 1914.

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants (temporary). Dated 19th November 1914.

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Private William Stewart, Surma Valley Light Horse (temporary.)

"London Gazette," dated the 19th November 1914, pages 9514 and 9525.

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War Office,
19th November, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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Brigade Commander—

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Colonel Michael J. Tighe, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, and to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) C. T. McM. Kavanagh, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. Dated 12th September, 1914.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of 5th November, 1914 :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain).

Aubrey St. J. Cooke, D.S.O., late Captain, Indian Army, and to be temporary Captain. Dated 5th August, 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

Scottish Horse. Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wintour, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 18th November, 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated 20th November 1914, pages 9540, 9541, 9544, 9549 and 9550.

War Office,
20th November, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals.

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Captain Neil C. Bannatyne, 128th Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 22nd October, 1914.

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Camp Commandant—
(Graded for purposes of pay as an Assistant Adjutant-General).
Colonel W. E. A. Blakeney, Indian Army. Dated 5th October, 1914.

MEMORANDA.

Major Charles E. D. Davidson-Houston, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 3rd November, 1914.

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War Office,
20th November, 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

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Dorset (Queen's) Own. Brevet Colonel Francis Charles Grant (late Indian Army) to be Major (temporary). Dated 12th October 1914.

6th (Rifle) Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment); Edward Lawrence (late Lieutenant-Colonel, Allahabad Rifle Volunteers) to be Captain. Dated 13th November, 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1130.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

Gordon Stewart Floyd Routh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force) } ,—16th December
Charles Edmund Hunter Wintle, 96th Berar Infantry } 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Basil Sydney Atkins, 11th Rajputs,—13th December 1914.
Horace Armstrong Goldsmith, 95th Russell's Infantry, 20th December 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1131.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Michael Galvin, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*,

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred Greenwood, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Samuel George Wood, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain E. A. Bedell, superannuated; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

No. 1132.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Henry Leonard Osborne Fleming having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 7th December 1914.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1133.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, Gauri Shankar (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 726, 1st Class, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Makkhan Singh (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar;

vice 1st Class, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, *Rai Bahadur* Suhail Singh, superannuated; with effect from the 16th August 1914.

(E) Passed in English.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 1134.—3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, No. 359, Balwantras Dalsukhram Vyas, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 14th September 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(*Late*) *Bengal-Punjab List.*

No. 1135.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Newton to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Thomas Whittaker to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Sydney Stock to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Neale to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain George Taylor, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years; with effect from the 1st September 1914.

No. 1136.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward John Ryan to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick McArdle to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) William John Lyttle to be absorbed in the rank of Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

Sub-Conductor Arthur Edward Tyler to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant John Ward, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward Alfred Browne, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years; with effect from the 6th December 1914.

(*Late*) *Bombay List.*

No. 1137.—Sub-Conductor John West to be Conductor, and Staff-Serjeant Charles Howard, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List, *vice* Jack Seymour Cooke, deceased; with effect from the 10th October 1914.

(*Army Department Notification No. 950, dated the 23rd October 1914, is hereby cancelled.*)

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1138.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Badal Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 89th Punjabis, with effect from the 15th July 1914.

No. 1139.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Salutri Shamsud Din, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

No. 1140.—The following promotions are made :—

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot Dafadar Ramji Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Subh Ram seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Surayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kirpa Ram transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th October 1914.

Dafadar Aslam Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ali Sher seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

1st Brahmans.

Subadar Piyare Lal Tewari to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Bale Tewari to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Sita Ram Misri to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramdhar Dube transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 10th October 1914.

Jemadar Prithipal Pande to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Shiubhajan Dube to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Jalpaparshad Misir seconded; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Colour Havildar Kedarnath Dube to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ramesar Pathak seconded; with effect from the 3rd November 1914.

37th Dogras.

Subadar Bhag Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Janka to be Subadar and Havildar Moti Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishan Chand transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Jemadar Udho to be Subadar and Havildar Musaddi to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Lakha seconded; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Havildar Kahan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Rai Singh seconded; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

46th Punjabis.

Havildar Juma Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhangi Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

80th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar-Major Muhammad Yusuf to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Dastagir deceased; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Akbar Singh seconded; with effect from the 6th November 1914.

Colour-Havildar Bhima Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hira Rawat seconded; with effect from the 19th November 1914.

1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Shibcharan Burathoki, Jit Sing Gurung and Wazir Gurung to be Subadars, Colour-Havildar Lachman Gurung, Havildars Kesbir Gurung, Chandrabir Thapa and Chirrabir Thapa to be Jemadars to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th September 1914.

Havildar-Major Budhibal Thapa to be Subadar and Havildars Puran Ale, Danbir Gharti and Dhanu Gurung to be Jemadars to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Padam Sing Thapa and Kishenbahadur Khattri to be Subadars, Colour Havildars Kharak Sing Khattri and Ganeshbahadur Khattri, Havildar-Majors Champa Sing Thapa and Himlal Karki and Colour-Havildar Naur Panre to be Jemadars to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th September 1914.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1141.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

No. 4050 Naik Gul Muhammad, 29th Punjabis, for the conspicuous resourcefulness and pluck displayed by him during the action at Tsavo River, British East Africa, on 6th September 1914, in bringing up reinforcements, in the course of which he was twice severely wounded.

No. 1142.—His Excellency in Council is also pleased to notify that had Subadar Sher Baz, 29th Punjabis, survived, the distinction of the 2nd Class of the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit would have been conferred upon him for his conspicuous courage and gallantry during the action at Tsavo River, British East Africa, in attempting, though wounded himself, to drag under cover Naik Gul Muhammad of the same regiment who was severely wounded. During this brave attempt to save a comrade, Subadar Sher Baz lost his own life. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

RETENTIONS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 1143.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward Alfred Browne, is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 6th December 1914 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

No. 1144.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain George Taylor is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 1st September 1914 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 1145.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Denis Rennick, Barrack Department, is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 24th November 1914 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1146.—Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey Arbuthnot Jones, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 29th July 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

No. 1147.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers, with honorary rank, are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Charles Borromeo Monisse (Madras Establishment), 30th July 1914.

Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Edwin Augustus Bedell (Bengal Establishment), 12th August 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1148.—James Macdonald Dunnett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1149.—Major George Richard Webb, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Philip Lechmere Stallard to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1150.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies :—

Norman Boyd Kinnear
Frederick George Bruce Hawkins
Thomas Newton Begbie
Evelyn James Bunbury
—Dated the 10th November 1914.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1151.—William Vernon to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th November 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1152.—Captain Rocksborough Remington Smith resigns his commission. Dated the 16th November 1914.

Lieutenant Algernon Edward Mann resigns his commission. Dated the 12th November 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1153.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies :—

Cyril James Watson Harris,—Dated the 9th November 1914.

Francis Guy Travers
Walter MacGregor Petrie
—Dated the 13th November 1914.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1154.—Alexander Ireland Hodgson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd November 1914.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1155.—Captain Neil Boyd Macmillan resigns his commission. Dated the 1st November 1914.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1156.—With reference to Army Department Notifications Nos. 685 and 686, dated the 21st December 1906, it is notified that the following Detention Barracks have been temporarily closed, with effect from the dates specified :—

Peshawar Detention Barrack, 28th November 1914.
Dagshai Detention Barrack, 26th November 1914.
Thayetmyo Detention Barrack, 30th November 1914.
Hyderabad (Sind) Detention Barrack, 28th November 1914.
Trimulgherry Detention Barrack, 28th November 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 94.—The following appointment is made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 28th March 1914.

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Alfred Haldane Hicks.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th December 1914.

No. 345.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, was placed on special duty in the office of the Traffic Manager, from the 22nd September to the 14th October 1914.

No. 346.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 345, dated the 14th December 1914, Mr. N. C. Haldar, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, in class I from the 22nd September 1914 and until further orders.

Railway Board's Notification No. 286, dated the 27th October 1914, is cancelled.

No. 347.—Mr. W. P. Freeman, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, held charge of the current duties of the Deputy Traffic Manager, Claims, in addition to his own duties, from the 10th August to the 15th September 1914.

No. 348.—The undermentioned reversions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Craster, Colonel S. L. .	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	6th November 1914.
Gales, R. R. . . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto.
Dove Wilson, C. D. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.
Smyth, Major W. C., R. E. .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary Supy.*	Superintending Engineer, rd class, *Supy.*	Ditto.
Pakenham Walsh, A. R. .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto

No. 349.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and are posted to the North Western Railway :—

Mr. Ian Stuart Cameron.

Mr. Harold Hinton Cooper.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 350.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Marwar Durbar of a line of Railway on the metre gauge, from Marwar junction to Sanderao, a distance of about 71 miles.

2. The railway will be known as the Marwar-Sanderao railway.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 351.—The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are confirmed in their appointments and promoted to class III, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Name.	Date.
Mr. H. G. Carpenter	3rd October 1914.
Mr. R. P. Jones	24th October 1914.

No. 352.—The following officiating promotions are ordered *vice* Mr. A. G. Saldanha, Superintendent, 2nd grade, granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days with effect from the 4th January 1915 :

	From	To
Mr. Balak Nath . . .	Superintendent, 3rd grade . .	Superintendent, 2nd grade.
Mr. H. J. Stanley Fleming	Secretarial Assistant, 3rd grade	Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 353.—Mr. V. O. Raynor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment, from the 30th October to the 15th November 1914.

No. 354.—Mr. J. Izat, Executive Engineer, Superintendent of Works, Sara Serajgunge Railway, is placed on special duty in the office of the Railway Board until further orders.

No. 355.—With reference to Notification No. 354, dated 17th December 1914, Mr. E. S. Christie, Executive Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge, is appointed Superintendent of Works, Sara Serajgunge Railway.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 17th December 1914, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. No depressions appeared over the Indian area during the course of the week, and only scattered falls of rain, associated with persistent high temperature, were recorded in the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and northeast India.

In northwest India dry weather with low temperature held throughout, and on several nights Simla and Murree were appreciably warmer than some of the plains stations in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. At Lyallpur a reading of 27° was recorded on the morning of the 15th.

At the end of the week a slight disturbance was advancing into northwest India from the west.

2. *Burma.*—Rain fell at Victoria Point on the 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th.

Northeast India, including Orissa —A few light falls of rain occurred in Bengal on the 11th, and in Chota Nagpur on the 13th and 14th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Sporadic showers occurred in the Central Provinces, but elsewhere there was no rain.

Northwest India.—The week was rainless.

The Peninsula —Rain fell in almost all parts of the division with the exception of the Madras Coast North; it was widespread only on the west coast.

3. The only important daily amounts were :—

December 10th—Tinnevelly 1·00″.
„ 11th—Belgaum 1·60″ and Raichur 1·25″.
„ 12th—Jagdalpur 0·90″.
„ 13th—Parbhani 1·56″.
„ 14th—Pamban 1·43″ and Negapatam 1·27″.
„ 16th—Nagpur 1·58″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Chota Nagpur, Berar, the Central Provinces and the whole of the Peninsula excluding Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North; it was within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands and Madras Southeast; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except the following where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of year: Bengal, Bihar, Sind, Gujarat and Central India West.

The seasonal rainfall from the 4th December up to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Berar, the Central Provinces and the whole of the Peninsula with the exception of the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North; it is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India East and the Madras Coast North.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 17th December 1914.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 17th			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3			6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·5	1·4	+0·1	4·9	3·2	+1·7	+53	+89
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	0·2	—0·1	—50	0
Upper Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·4	0·1	+0·3	+300	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Punjab, East and North	0	0·2	—0·2	0·4	0·3	+0·1	+33	+300
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·1	+0·3	+300	0
Kashmir	0	0·5	—0·5	1·6	0·6	+1·0	+167	+1,500
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	0·1	+0·7	+700	0
Baluchistan	0	0·2	—0·2	0·6	0·5	+0·1	+20	+100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1		0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Berar	0·4	0·2	+0·2	0·4	0·3	+0·1	+33	—100
Central Provinces, West	0·6	0·2	+0·4	0·6	0·2	+0·4	+200	0
Central Provinces, East	0·5	0·1	+0·4	0·5	0·1	+0·4	+400	0
Konkan	0·5	0	+0·5	1·1	0	+1·1	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0·8	0·1	+0·7	0·8	0·2	+0·6	+300	—100
Hyderabad, North	0·5	0	+0·5	0·5	0·1	+0·4	+400	—100
Hyderabad, South	0·4	0	+0·4	0·4	0	+0·4	0	0
Mysore	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	0
Malabar	0·6	0·3	+0·3	2·6	0·6	+2·0	+333	+567
Madras, South-East	0·8	0·9	—0·1	4·1	2·0	+2·1	+105	+200
Madras Deccan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·2	0	0	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·3	—0·3	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 17th December 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 12th December 1914.

Burma.—Light rain fell in three districts. Reaping of winter rice is becoming general. Prospects are fair in Upper Burma. The cultivation of spring rice and miscellaneous and island crops and harvesting of cotton and groundnuts are proceeding normally. Standing crops are generally satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is stationary but continues much above normal. The market for white rice is inactive.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable and almost rainless. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Sowing of mustard is nearing completion. Plucking of tea continues in Darrang and Lakhimpur. Prospects of tea are good. The outturn of winter rice and cotton is fair and that of sugarcane is good. Slight damage by caterpillars to paddy crops and by locusts to mustard is reported from Sylhet and Kamrup respectively. Fodder and water are insufficient in Cachar. As compared with the previous week the price of common rice has fallen generally. Cattle disease is reported from three districts.

Bengal.—During the week no rain fell except for light and scattered showers in a few districts. Harvesting of winter rice is in rapid progress. Sowing of spring crops is approaching completion. Rain is wanted for their growth. The condition and prospects of standing crops are reported to be unfavourable owing to continued drought. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 1 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was light rain in Chota Nagpur and in the Sonthal Parganas and parts of Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Sambalpur. The weather was generally cloudy. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Rain is badly needed for the standing spring crops in several districts. The winter rice crop has been severely damaged in parts of the Sonthal Parganas, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea owing to the failure of the *Hathiya* rains. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but rain is wanted in some States.

United Provinces.—Except for slight showers in the districts of Dehra Dun and Ghazipur practically no rain has fallen throughout the provinces. More rain is needed in some places especially in the northern, central and Bundelkhand districts. Some damage to spring crops by insects is reported from three districts. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops and of poppy have been completed in most places and are nearing completion in others. Threshing of autumn crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy, picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. Germination is good. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are practically stationary with a slight rise in the spring staples in places.

Punjab.—The weather remained dry. The condition of standing autumn crops is average to good. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. The yield of cotton is generally average to good and that of other crops average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Sowing of wheat continues and is normal or above normal. Prospects of spring crops are good. *Toria* is being harvested in some districts. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is cool. Standing crops are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Harvesting of autumn crops continues with average yield. Sowing of spring crops is in progress. Sugarcane is being pressed and *gur* is being made in Peshawar. The wheat crop of certain villages in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu district has been slightly damaged by insects. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally high and are still rising in the case of gram and *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 18 and maize from 11 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Jammu Ramban and Rampur tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell in Muzaffarabad and insignificant rain fell elsewhere. Agricultural operations for spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease prevails in Uttarmachipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and getting cooler. The irrigation and sowing of spring crops, reaping of *juar* and picking of cotton and chillies are progressing. Standing crops are doing well except in parts of Kotah where wheat is suffering from want of moisture. The outturn is fair to good. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are rising slightly in Partabgarh and Bharatpur but are generally stationary elsewhere.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Sowings of spring crops have been completed in Gwalior and are in progress elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Cotton picking is in progress in Indore and the southern States. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn is estimated at 12 to 16 annas in Gwalior. Crops have been damaged in the Garrauli State of Bundelkhand for want of rain. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in some villages of the Indore State and in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand. Water and fodder are available. Prices of wheat and gram are high throughout except in Indore where they are fluctuating. Poppy sowing has been finished in Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cloudy and cool in six districts and light rain was received in others, nowhere exceeding 79 cents. Reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. The condition of spring crops is generally satisfactory. Rain is however needed especially in the northern and plateau districts where the young plants on light soils are beginning to wither for want of moisture. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States :—Harvesting of rice has been practically completed Threshing and winnowing are in progress. Spring crops are doing well but rain would be welcome. Rice fell generally and is sold cheaper by 2 seers per rupee in Sarangarh and Jashpur.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Ratnagiri, Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur and was beneficial to crops except in Belgaum. Standing crops are generally good except for slight damage by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and are withering in parts of Poona and three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Kathiawar. Sowing of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the areas affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar and parts of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen in the Karnatak, have risen in Sind and Gujarat and are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Isolated showers were received during the week. The average for the Dominions was 1 cent. Cotton is being picked. The early rice crop is being harvested. Sowing of spring crops is generally good and the crops are being weeded. Late rice lands are being prepared and sown. Cattle disease is reported in three talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. Coarse rice is sold at 10 and white *juar* at 14 seers per rupee in Hyderabad city. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Bir and Bidar.

Mysore.—Light rain fell generally during the week. The price of *ragi* has risen in Shimoga. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy, sugarcane and coffee is fair and that of cotton and gingelly is poor. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is needed in all districts except Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Light rain fell during the week. Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee and cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in South Arcot and Tinnevelly, good in North Arcot, Trichinopoly and the Southern districts except in Tinnevelly, the west coast except in Travancore and the Nilgiris, *nil* in the Circars, Kurnool, Banganapalli, Anantpur and Madras and light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered in parts of two districts, are affected by floods in parts of Tinnevelly and require rain in parts of three others. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding or concluding normally. Agricultural operations have been suspended in parts of Tinnevelly owing to floods. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, Nellore and the central districts except in Trichinopoly. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 17th December 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 12th December 1914 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City		
		Delhi-Rural area		
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	2	2
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	7	2
		Broach „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Surat District	16	8
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	4	5
	Central	Nasik District	59	45
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh District	14	2
		Poona Town	18	14
		Poona District	61	48
		Satara „	56	37
		Sholapur Town	2	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	19	15
		Dharwar „	57	38
		Hubli Town	2	2
		Bijapur District	23	13
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	1	1
		Karachi District	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	22	12
		Cutch „	1	2
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	26	22
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	66	45
		TOTAL	457	314
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	9	8
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	43	38
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	8 (a)	13 (a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	3	6
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	9	3
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	10	6
		Trichinopoly District	13 (b)	6 (c)
		Chittoor District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	95	80

(a) Four imported.

(b) Three imported. (c) Two imported.

In the return for the week ending 5th December 1914 against Hyderabad Town, *read* 29 cases, 14 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and Ports.	Plague seizures.	
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Tirhut	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	29	22
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	38	43
		Shahabad District	11	17
		Saran District	164	108
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	14	12
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	27	12
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	45	33
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	12	12
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	340	259
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	31	21
		Muzaffarnagar District	16	13
		Meerut „	46	46
		Bulandshahr „	32	17
	Agra	Aligarh District	8	5
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	2	2
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	36	36
	Allah	Farrukhabad City	4	4
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	10	10
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur „	26	17
		Allahabad „	11	9
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	26	21
		Jaunpur „	6	5
		Ghazipur „	106	107
		Ballia „	43	37
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	16	12
		Basti „	...	8
		Azamgarh „	213	136
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	16	16
		Unao „	71	57
		Rae Bareli „	...	...
		Sitapur „	19	16
		Hardoi „	8	8
		Kheri „	1	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	26	16
		Bahraich „	14	14
		Sultanpur „	7	7
		Partabgarh District	1	1
		Bara Banki „	26	24
		TOTAL	816	661

Presidency & Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	52	4
		Gurgaon „	20	2
		Rohtak „	23	1
		Karnal „	117	11
		Ambala „	19	1
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	35	3
		Jullundur City	26	1
		Jullundur District	123	6
		Ludhiana „	114	12
		Ferozepore „	4	
	Lahore	Lahore City	...	
		Lahore District	32	1
		Amritsar City	27	2
		Amritsar District	77	7
		Gurdaspur „	145	9
		Sialkot „	68	6
		Gujranwala „	190	14
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	4	...
		Gujrat „	34	1
		Jhelum „	103	7
		Rawalpindi „	200	14
		Attock „	27	1
	Multan	Montgomery District	1*	...
		Lyallpur District	94	5
		Jhang „	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Native States	Nabha State	...	...
		Patiala City	122	122
		Patiala State	140	77
		Kapurthala State		
		TOTAL	1,825	1,371
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	4	6
		Insein District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	4	4
		Pegu District	2	2
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	3	1
		Henzada „	1	1
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	1	1
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	8	8
		Magwe District	3	3
	Mandalay.	Mandalay District	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	10	10
		Meiktila „		
	Shan States	Northern Shan States		
		TOTAL	40	39
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town		
		TOTAL		
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	10	7
		Bhandara District	1	1
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	1	...
		Saugor Town	50	43
		Saugor District	4	3
		Saugor Cantonment	2	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	4	4
		Hoshangabad District	27	27
		Narsinghpur „	14	8
	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur Town	...	...
		TOTAL	113	94

* Imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 5th December 1914 :-

Rawalpindi district *read* 223 cases *for* 200 cases.

Attock „ „ 14 deaths *for* 23 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	2	1
		TOTAL	2	1
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	28	19
		Bangalore City	26	18
		Bangalore District	49	32
		Mysore City	10	7
		Mysore District	68	53
		Hassan ,,	12	...
		Kadur ,,	18	3
		Kolar ,,	27	14
		Kolar Gold Fields	21	16
		Tumkur District	24	19
		Shimoga ,,	10	3
		Chitaldroog ,,	1	...
		TOTAL	289	179
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	12	8
		Bidar ,,	151	134
		Medak ,,	5	5
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Gulbarga ,,	..	..
		Afrafilbaldah Sarf-i-Khas	..	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	168 (a)	147 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	105	88
		Gwalior	...	...
		TOTAL	105	88
Raj-putana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	8	7
		TOTAL	8	7
N.-W. F. Pro-vince.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	8	3
		TOTAL	8	3
		GRAND TOTAL	4,266	3,243

(a) From the 30th November to the 6th December 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 2951—2964.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

INSTRUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY.

RESOLUTION.

In supersession of the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 2831-2842, dated the 8th December 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions with regard to certificates of identity.

2. Every native of India who contemplates proceeding out of India to foreign countries is strongly urged before leaving to furnish himself with an authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. In the case of a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

Appeals for assistance by destitute Indians who desire repatriation and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless the parties are in a position to produce evidence of identity. The possession of a certificate of identity will be specially useful to young men of good family, as it may enable the Secretary of State to obtain for them social and other attentions.

Those who are desirous, however, of travelling in countries where a passport will be necessary are advised to furnish themselves with such a document also before leaving India, in lieu of, or in addition to, a certificate of identity. It should be remembered that no person is entitled to a passport, as of right, on the ground that he is a British subject, and the production before authorities outside India of a certificate of identity, unless supplemented by documentary evidence of respectability is not sufficient to ensure that a passport will be granted.

3. The District or Political Officer or head of the school or college should not refuse an applicant a certificate of identity even if his means do not appear to be sufficient to enable him to effect his object, but should endeavour to dissuade him from undertaking the journey, pointing out the difficulties in which the applicant would be placed were he to find himself in a foreign country without sufficient means.

4. The District or Political Officer will endorse on the certificate of identity his opinion whether the person is a British subject "by birth" or "by naturalization" (or a subject of a Native State) or not, and will, at the same time, send a copy of the certificate to the Under Secretary of State for India direct.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to take steps to secure that all reasonable facilities are given for obtaining certificates of identity, and that wide publicity is given to these orders.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy be sent to the Foreign and Political Department for information and communication to Political Officers.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Form of Certificate of Identity.

1. Name of applicant.....

2. Father's name and caste.....

3. Residence.....

4. Age of applicant.....

5. *Nationality of applicant.....

6. Social or pecuniary status of father (or guardian).....

7. Date of probable departure of applicant from India.....

8. Object of applicant's visit to England (Europe).....

Signature of District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, or head of school or college.†

Dated.....

* *i.e.*, whether a British subject by birth or by naturalization (or a subject of a Native State).

† Countersignature of the District or Political Officer should be obtained on certificates signed by heads of schools or colleges.

NOTE.—Holders of certificates of identity intending to apply subsequently in England or elsewhere for a passport to visit a foreign country are warned that no person is entitled to a passport as of right on the sole ground that he is a British subject The production of a certificate of identity therefore, will not ordinarily be sufficient to secure the grant of a passport, unless it is supplemented by documentary evidence of respectability, endorsed by a local Government or other authority competent to issue passports in India, certifying that the holder is a fit and proper person to receive a passport.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	5th December 1913.	5th December 1914.	1913.	1914.	5th December 1913.	5th December 1914.			
		Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	8,55,294	7,13,000	320	266	2,69,34,740	2,63,98,000	...	5,36,740	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	7,423	6,900	353	329	2,54,052	2,96,000	41,948	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	983	1,001	7,05,316	5,69,000	717	568	2,30,96,379	2,13,57,000	...	17,39,379	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,570	7,59,411	6,75,000	483	430	2,55,23,118	2,13,58,000	...	41,65,118	
	East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	20,42,051	19,39,000	801	761	6,93,16,295	6,82,93,000	...	10,23,295	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	18,61,760	11,82,000	734	463	5,27,54,932	4,75,81,000	...	51,73,932	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	45,811	52,000	364	413	14,88,298	19,59,000	4,70,702	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	2,519	2,600	63	65	1,08,740	98,400	...	10,340	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	26,642	18,900	469	332	11,11,671	7,36,000	...	3,75,671	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	6,84,406	6,34,000	265	245	2,47,58,281	2,46,05,000	...	1,53,281	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	14,95,846	15,20,000	373	379	5,88,11,998	5,71,10,000	...	17,01,998	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,43,004	3,83,000	277	239	1,57,69,372	1,34,86,000	...	22,83,372	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	749	2,900	23	38	(a) 42,487	1,03,000	60,513	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	9,186	6,900	287	216	3,22,822	3,19,000	...	3,822	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,37,234	1,35,000	170	159	45,72,255	45,37,000	...	35,255	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	5,47,758	5,77,000	309	316	1,90,78,457	1,85,63,000	...	5,15,457	
	Burma	306	1,552	1,552	4,60,943	3,15,000	297	203	1,53,44,919	1,48,53,000	...	4,91,919	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	23,713	17,800	191	144	9,18,892	6,71,000	...	2,47,892	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	33,349	31,500	116	110	14,68,258	12,29,000	...	2,39,258	
	Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	75,487	64,800	184	158	25,57,252	25,29,000	...	28,252	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,454	4,64,203	4,45,000	320	306	1,90,38,916	1,89,17,000	...	1,21,916	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	16,399	15,300	152	142	6,24,424	6,25,000	576	...	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,13,593	1,73,000	272	220	66,66,642	63,95,000	..	2,71,642	
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	30	2,006	1,900	62	63	87,367	80,900	...	6,467	
			[illegible]	[illegible]	1,09,14,103	94,81,500	416	360	37,06,50,567	35,20,99,300	...	1,85,51,267	

5' 6" gauge.	Jammu-Kashi Stat Secti	317	192	192	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	Jullundur Do	139	16	16	2,805	2,00	175	125	79,04[illegible]	[illegible]		
	Khanpur-Cha ...	49	99	133	8,492	9,00	86	68	1,53,823	2,77,000		...
	Ludhiana-Dh Jakhal	32	22	22	636	600	29	27	25,251	24,200		1,051
	Nagda-Ujjain	217	79	79	34,640	12,000	438	152	5,25,244	5,08,000		17,244
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	185	34	34	6,053	5,000	176	147	1,83,260	1,77,000		11,260
	Petlad-Cambay	376	334	334	25,429	81,700	375	24[illegible]	41,49,063	36,78,000		4,71,063
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	168	34	34	5,841	4,800	172	141	1,96,682	1,99,000	,318	...
	Southern Punjab	352	108	108	36,343	25,000	337	231	11,91,040	8,59,000		3,32,040
	Southern Punjab—"Lud Ex	262	425	425	18,095	99,000	278	233	36,09,879	35,24,000		85,879
	Sutlej Valley	167	155	155	23,373	21,000	151	135	9,05,3 3	8,15,000		90,323
	Tapi Valley	63	208	208	19,091	1[illegible],000	92	53	4,30,754	3,95,000		35,754
	Tarkessur	198	155	155	39,675	27,800	255	179	8,87,420	8,15,000		72,420
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	312	22	22	5,993	5,300	270	241	2,39,831	2,48,000	,169	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brai akhed Extension)	70	34	34	2,412	2,200	72	65	83,810	83,900		2,910
	Bengal and North-Western	87	89	89	7,747	6,700	87	75	2,53,931	2,73,000	,039	...
	Bengal-Dooars	166	,239	1,240	,89,44[illegible]	1,76,000	153	142	72,50,013	71,52,000		98,013
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	206	153	153	39,070	34,700	255	227	11,57,123	10,94,000		63,123
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	131	52	52	6,714	6,500	130	125	2,36,390	2,51,0[illegible]	,610	
	Cooch Behar	129	227	227	28,[illegible]81	25,700	125	113	9,93,277	10,80,000	,723	
	Dibru-Sadiya	175	33	33	6,386	5,700	193	173	1,91,102	1,85,000		
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including japu -Kalol Kadi)	303	86	8[illegible]	22,786	23,700	265	276	9,15,[illegible]43	8,88,000		
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetal ar-Ra kot)	84	184	184	15,264	13,800	83	75	5,28,489	5,50,000		
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (inclu ing Hingoli Branch)	124	211	220	[illegible]7,592	24,400	130	111	9,12,637	9,33,000		
	Jaipur	194	442	442	89,086	63,100	202	142	25,34,099	28,03,000		
	Jamnagar	82	73	73	5,864	5,000	81	68	2,00,723	1,86,000		
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	104	54	54	[illegible]5,458	4,400	101	81	1,99,988	2,02,000		
	Junagad	102	,030	1,074	,65,668	72,300	103	67	37,07,807	30,71,000		,807
	Kolhapur	105	113	114	11,739	9,200	104	81	3,92,853	3,9[illegible],000		,853
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	226	29	29	7,187	4,400	248	152	2,04,4[illegible]6	1,96,000		,436
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Mo i 2' 6" gauge)	43	100	100	5,123	3,100	51	31	1,39,422	1,35,000		,422
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaga nj	161	93	93	15,139	12,300	163	132	5,39,481	5,03,000		,481
	Rohilkund-Kumaon	179	55	55	9,670	11,000	175	200	3,34,103	3,19,000		,103
	Sangli	149	268	268	35,794	36,800	134	137	14,18,533	11,78,000		,533
	Shoranur-Cochin	153	5	5	866	500	173	100	24,043	23,700		343
	Tanjore District Board	195	65	65	11,530	10,600	177	163	4,40,447	4,39,000		1,447
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	183	103	103	14,158	13,100	137	127	6,94,817	6,66,000		28,817
		92	67	67	6,538	5,000	97	75	1,92,590	1,81,000		11,590
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi		116	116	30,821	11,700	266	101	7,49,946	7,05,000		44,946
	Bilimora-Ka a-Amba (*b*)		..	13		400	...	31	...	5,500	,00	... Opened om 23rd July 914.
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)		..	11		500	...	45	...	24,700	,00	... Opened om 15th Dece ber 1913.
	Champaner-Shivrajpur		20	20	,171	700	63	35	58,736	45,800		12,936
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)		..	27		1,100	...	41	...	31,300	,00	... Opened om 20th May 914.
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi		142	142	,612	12,700	96	88	4,21,828	4,52,000	72	...
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)		..	25		1,000	...	40	...	29,100	,00	... Opened from 5th December 1913.
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*h*)		..	82		300	...	4	...	300	,00	... Opened from 1st December 1914.
	Kosamba-Zankhvav		2	26	470	400	18	15	17,444	16,700		744
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (*f*)		..	48		3,400	...	71	...	1,58,000	,00	... (*f*) Opened from 1st December 1913
	Murtajapur-Karanja (*g*)		..	20		1,900	...	95	...	7,100	,00	... (*g*) Opened from 1st November 1914.
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj		2	28	,977	2,100	71	75	67,624	79,000	,76	...
	Rajpipla		3	37	,949	2,600	52	43	82,526	78,700		3,826
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan		5	51	,063	19,000			8,65,119	8,51,000		14,119
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Ext (*i*)		..	42		1,000			...	24,000	,00	... Opened from 6th Jun 914.
	Pipar-Bilara		2	25	412	400			18,453	16,700		1,753
	Tot		,45	7,808	,274	10,29,600			,21,79,898	4,04,79,400		,00, 8
									5	39,25,78,700		

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 52.} DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	2269—2288
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	2775—2832
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations	109—110

SUPPLEMENT No 52.

	Pages
Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1913-14	2317—2331
Home Department Resolution.—Modification of orders relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of the Secretary of State by various officers of Government	2332
Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during week ending the 19th December 1914	2333—2336
Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 19th December 1914	2337—2339
Statemento f Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	2341—2343
Tariff Valuation of Sugar	2345

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

No. 60.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 61.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Walter Maude, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Mr. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, C.S.I., resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 2016.—Mr. Abdulla Ibn Yusuf Ali is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 20th September 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th December 1914.

No. 1002-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Herbert William Pinchbeck of the Salvation Army, Ahmedabad.

The 24th December 1914.

No. 1100-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In column 1 of Schedules V and VI appended to the said rules for the words "the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras" and "the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George" the words "the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department" shall be substituted.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd December 1914.

No. 1080-C.—Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of one of the Civil Surgeoncies, Simla, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which he assumes charge and until further orders.

C. W. E. COTTON,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

POLITICAL.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 3050.—The services of the undermentioned officers, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department by the Government of Bombay, by their notifications nos. 3151-W. and 3402-W., dated the 17th and 24th November 1914, respectively, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the date on which they took over charge of their duties under that Department :—

Mr. J. C. Ker, Indian Civil Service.
" B. M. Bayly, Indian Civil Service.
" H. M. Haslehurst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency.
" J. W. Rowland, " " " " "
Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley.
Mr. W. A. Dubois, retired District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1914.

No. 679.—The services of the Revd. J. Strand Jones, B. A., Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

SANITARY.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 2206.—The services of Major S. P. James, M.D., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the afternoon of the 21st November 1914.

The 24th December 1914.

No. 2229. The services of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Browning Smith, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Sanitary Department, with effect from the 13th November 1914.

No. 2231.—Major S. R Christophers, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is appointed to be Director of that Institute, substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 1st December 1914 and until further orders.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 21st December 1914.

No. 46.—Rai Bahadur Subhrendu Mohan Goswami, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to Bihar and Orissa.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 47.—The services of Mr. L. W Lewis, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Mr. Lewis will continue to hold temporary rank in the 3rd Class of Superintending Engineers

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st December 1914.

No. 2554-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 781-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Bombay Presidency, namely :—

After entry No. 10 the following shall be inserted, namely—

"10-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) "

No. 2555-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 783-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Bombay Presidency and in the Baroda State, namely :—

After entry No 7 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"7-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884)."

No. 2556-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the first Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 262-I.B., dated the 10th February 1913, applying certain enactments to the Rajputana and Central India railway lands, namely :—

After entry No. 11 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

11-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).

No. 2557-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the first Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 517-I.B., dated the 17th March 1913, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Punjab, namely :—

After entry No. 10 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

10-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).

No. 2558-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, *viz.*:—

In the first Schedule against entry No. 26, the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), for the words "The Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad and the Hyderabad Residency Bazars" the words "All Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State" shall be substituted.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 917-D.—The following order of His Majesty in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 5th day of November 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Convention of Defensive Alliance between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan signed on June the 4th, 1878, the Annex to the said Convention signed on July the 1st, 1878, and the Agreement signed on behalf of Her Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on August the 14th, 1878, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan assigned the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England upon the terms and conditions specified in the said Convention, Annex, and Agreement:

And whereas by reason of the outbreak of war between His Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the said Convention, Annex, and Agreement have become annulled and are no longer of any force or effect:

And whereas it has, for the reasons hereinbefore appearing, seemed expedient to His Majesty that the said Island should be annexed to and should form part of His Majesty's Dominions, in order that proper provision may be made for the Government and protection of the said Island:

NOW, THEREFORE, HIS MAJESTY is pleased, by and with the advice of HIS PRIVY COUNCIL, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. From and after the date hereof the said Island shall be annexed to and form part of His Majesty's Dominions and the said Island is annexed accordingly.

2. Nothing in this Order shall affect the validity of any Instructions issued by His Majesty under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, or of any Order in Council affecting Cyprus, or of any Law or Proclamation passed or issued under any such Instructions or Order, or of any act or thing done under any such Instructions, Order, Law or Proclamation, save in so far as any provision of any such Order in Council, Law or Proclamation may be repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament which may, by reason of the annexation hereby declared, become extended to Cyprus, or to any Order or Regulation made under the authority of any such Act or having in Cyprus the force and effect of any such Act.

3. HIS MAJESTY may from time to time revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order.

4. This Order may be cited as the Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914.

AND THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LEWIS HARCOURT, ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, IS TO GIVE THE NECESSARY DIRECTIONS HEREIN ACCORDINGLY.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 21st December 1914.

No. 879-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the Railway area at Quetta specified in the Schedule hereto annexed the first twenty-one words of sub-section (*iii*) and sub-sections (*vii*) to (*x*) of section 2, sections 21 (*i*) (*c*), 24 to 31, 58, 61, 93, 94, 100, 102 (*i*) (*c*) and (*h*), 104, 110, and 112 of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, so far as they are applicable and relate to the imposition, assessment and recovery of a dog-tax.

Provided that, for the word "Committee" in sections 30 (2), 94, 102 (*i*) and 104 (*i*) the words "Political Agent" shall be substituted, the words "and the Committee" shall be deleted from section 100, and the word "Municipality" wherever it occurs in the said sections shall be read as relating to the railway area of Quetta so specified.

2. All sums received under this Law shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

The Schedule.

District.	Tahsil.	Direction.	Boundaries.
Quetta . . .	Quetta	West of the Lytton Road.	North, Municipal Boundary Pillars 28A to 1. South, Municipal Boundary Pillars 25 to 7A. East, Municipal Boundary Pillars 1 to 25. West, Municipal Boundary Pillars 7A to 28A.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 899-D.—Captain R H. Anderson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th December 1914, and during the absence on field service of Major B. W. Mainprise, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 900-D.—Major G. R. D. Churchill, 19th Punjabis, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th December 1914, and while Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), officiates as Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, or until further orders.

No. 901-D.—Captain C. A. Brown, 84th Punjabis, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry, and in addition as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 3rd December 1914, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbents of the appointments in question, or until further orders.

No. 903-D.—Captain R. C. Dickinson, 28th Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 7th December 1914, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbent of the appointment in question, or until further orders.

No. 905-D.—Major G. B. M. Sarel, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar States Imperial Service Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th December 1914, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbent of the appointment in question, or until further orders.

No. 912-D.—Captain C. I. Brierley, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class and Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Agency Surgeon, Khyber, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

The 23rd December 1914.

No. 930-D.—Major G. D. Franklin, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, was granted privilege leave for the period from the 20th July to the 25th August 1914, both days inclusive.

No. 934-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Davis Atkins, Special Magistrate, Peermade, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

No. 936-D.—Major R. Garratt, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Kurram, with effect from the 10th December 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 1650-F. E.—Mr. A. J. Currie has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 10th December 1914.

No. 1651-F. E.—The designations of the two officers of the General List of the Indian Finance Department attached to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, have been altered from "Assistant Comptroller General" to "Deputy Controller in charge of Paper Currency" and "Assistant Controller, Paper Currency".

No. 1652-F. E.—Mr. A. B. George, Accountant, 1st grade and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, has been appointed as a temporary Chief Accountant, class II, in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the 11th December 1914.

No. 1653-F. E.—Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd December 1914.

Mr. F. V. Rushforth has been posted as Assistant Accountant General in charge Paper Currency Office, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd December 1914.

The 23rd December 1914.

No. 1663-F. E.—Mr. H. P. Judge, Assistant Accountant General, Railways, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th December 1914.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1914.

No. 2024-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

November 1914. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOVR.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	61	75	12,32	13,12	34.94	34,85
Opium	17	16	1,44	1,58	2,76	2,38
Salt	47	4	3,29	3,17	5,16	5,16
Stamps	57	64	4,92	5,14	8,06	7,79
Excise	92	1,01	8,54	8,58	13,74	13,32
Provincial Rates	...	5	10	36	5	28
Customs	80	95	6,34	7,14	10,85	11,33
Assessed Taxes	27	22	1,94	1,82	2,67	2,76
Forest	28	30	1,61	1,67	3,44	3,19
Registration	5	5	51	52	78	78
Tributes from Native States	4	5	30	32	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	32	34	2,44	2,44	5,28	4,46
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	4,59	4,97	43,75	45,86	88,64	87,23
Major Irrigation Revenue	4	4	2,16	2,16	3,9.	4,09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	3	4	33	33	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	4,57	5,05	46,24	48,37	93,28	92,03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—58	—55	—3,48	—3,18	—4,99	—4,97
Opium	—1	—17	—86	—88	—99	—1,51
Famine Relief (Civil)	...	...	—31	—3	—16	—9
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,58	—3,39	—28. 4	—27.56	—49,88	—45.34
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—4,17	—4.11	—2,99	—31,65	—56,02	—51,91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—12	—15	—1,10	—1,06	—1,87	—1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—55	—51	—4,19	—3,72	—8,77	—7,85
Famine Relief (Public Works)	...	...	—54	...	—98	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—11	—11	—86	1,14	—1,47	—1,29
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—12	—5	—95	—1,01	—1,73	—1,87
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—3	—7	—25	—30	—85	—60
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—5,10	—5,00	—40,88	—38,88	—71,69	—66,23
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	—1,25	+25	—7,63	+1 40	+2,04	+2,24
Telegraph (Net)	—12	—5	—80	—67	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net)	—1,05	—4	—4,01	—29	—37	—44
Military Works (Net)	—13	—5	—84	—61	—1,29	—1,25
Military Receipts	+21	+10	+1,06	+71	+1,32	+1,20
Military issues	—2 55	—1.72	—17,11	—13,58	—21,65	—21,29
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+67	+72	+5,48	+5,67	+59,15	+8,60
Other Railways	+3,41	+4,04	+30,20	+32,43		+50,55
TOTAL	+4,08	+4.76	+35,68	+38,10	+59,15	+59,13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—52	—54	—3,71	—3,29	—38,79	—4,73
Other Railways	—2,46	—2,79	—22,77	—21,53		—32,41
TOTAL	—2,98	—3,33	—26,48	—24,82	—38,79	—37,14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—3,79	—11	—20,13	+24	—88	+1,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	...	+5,00	+2,98	+4,71	+2,85
Temporary Loan	+4,60	...	+9,10	...	...	...
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+1	+1,35	+9	+1,37	...	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	—1,50	...	...	...
Remittance through Imperial Government	—30	...	—75	...	...	+6,75
Deposits of District Funds	+1	—10	—15	+38	+18	+1,38
Loans by Government	—4	—41	—94	—60	—25	—81
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	+2	...	+11	...	+20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rl5 per £	—34	—4,04	—3,48	—25.30	—30,00	—43,58
Other Debt Heads	+7	+2,92	—89	+3,97	+1,21	+52
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London	...	...	+1,43	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+4,01	—26	+4,01	—17,09	—24,20	—32,72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—31	—32	—9,86	—7,36	—3,49	—5,52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,56	21,90	23,41	28,94	22,06	28,94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,55	21,58	13,55	21,58	18,57	23,42

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 1656-F. E.—With reference to clause (2) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 1265-F. E., dated the 2nd October 1914, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd idem, it is hereby notified for general information that—

Of the 840 chests of Bengal opium offered for sale at each of the monthly sales in May to August 1915, not more than 808 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 32 chests will be Patna opium.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 26th December 1914.

No. 15007-146.—The services of Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the 6th December 1914.

CUSTOMS.

The 26th December 1914.

No. 2106-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information : —

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 20th day of November 1914.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect :—

That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations, contained in the Proclamation dated the 16th day of November, 1914, the following article :—

Rubber, raw,

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved :

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it any concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

INSURANCE.

The 26th December 1914.

No. 14867.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the National Mutual Life Assurance Society from all the provisions of the said Act, on condition that the Society does not accept any new business in India.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

Delhi, the 26th December 1914.

No. 15014-9.—The following statement showing the receipts and charges for the year 1913-14 on account of the Madras Coast lights is published for general information.

ANNEXURE.

STATEMENT showing the receipts and charges on account of Madras Coast Lights Fund for the year 1913-14.

Opening balance.		Receipts.			Charges.					Surplus + or deficit —.		Closing balance.	
								Transfer to Capital account for major works and repairs.					
Cash.	Government securities.	Gross receipts.	Refunds.	Net receipts.	Repayment instalment of capital and interest of the debt due to the Imperial Government.	Maintenance and repair charges.	Establishment, contingencies, travelling allowance and miscellaneous.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
67,261 11 0	43,000 0 0	(a) 1,57,973 9 0	2,122 5 3	1,55,851 3 9	(b) 47,828 0 0	4,516 8 2	67,203 4 2	...	...	+7,303 7 5	+20,000 0 0	74,565 2 5	72,000 0 0

(a) Includes Rs. 944-0-9, profit on investments. Face-value of securities purchased is Rs. 29,000.

(b) Interest, Rs. 24,218-13-3 and repayment of loan, Rs. 23,609-2-9. Loan received from Imperial funds in 1904, Rs. 9,38,476. Loan outstanding on the 31st March 1914, Rs. 5,81,861-8-0.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1157.—Mr. Sarat Chandra Biswas, B.A., Superintendent, 3rd grade, (sub. *pro tempore*) is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 11 days, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1158.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Granger, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Assistant Director, Medical Services in India, *vice* Surgeon-General G. F. A. Harris, M.D, Indian Medical Service, whose tenure has expired. Dated 16th September 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1159.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of officers, subject to His Majesty's approval : —

To be Majors.

Infantry Branch.

Ernest Dawson.
Walter Ward.
William Whelan Coen. } Dated 24th December 1914.

To be Lieutenants.

Kenneth Lauchlan Mackenzie, Cavalry Branch. Dated 1st December 1914

Alan Saunders, Infantry Branch. Dated 24th December 1914.

To be 2nd-Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Evelyn Manfred Shelverton
George Tusco Vivian Peppe
Thomas Carmichael
Edward Lawrence Murphy
Basil Llewellyn
Francis Fenwick
George Archibald Roxburgh
Jeffrey Hugh Summers Allen ,—Dated 24th December 1914.

Infantry Branch.

Harvey Patrick Beatty,—Dated 5th December 1914.

Cuthbert Evans Hughes
Reginald O'Hagan
William Atkinson
Bertram Maurice Cohen Tyler
Edward Arthur Nesbitt
Eric Garden Baxter
Stanley Paterson Bond
George Phillip Horst
Augustus Mellish
Robert Bruce
Arthur Henry Fawcett
John Hugh Copeland
Bruce Eglington Seton
Guy Charles Gee Smyth
Maurice Burke
Herbert Valentine Geary ,—Dated 24th December 1914.

Infantry Branch—continued.

Herbert Manley
Walter Henry Field
Adrian Horatius Erskine Lindop
Francis James Brandon
Hubert Mears
Joseph Albert de Rosse
Harold Leefe Robinson
Gilbert Petre Cooke
Malcolm Morham
Michael Ramsay Watson
Robert Harold Stewart
Clive Payne Parkes
Ralph Lester
Reginald Ernest Haslam
Ewan Mitchell Milne
John Duncan Howe Cook
Christopher William Hayne
Neill McGurk
Alexander Slater
Edwin Horton Stonehewer
Henry Courtney Bracher
James Hughes
Joseph Cormack Blackmore
Henry Grounds Piggford

} ,—Dated 24th December 1914.

No. 1160.—In Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated 4th December 1914 :—

(i) *for* Chetwode Percy Evill *read* Chetwode Percy Evall.

(*ii*) against the name of Joseph Charles Stewart *for* Infantry Branch *read* Cavalry Branch.

No. 1161.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Duncan William Wilson, Cavalry Branch. Dated 16th August 1914.
Norman Leopold Inkson, Infantry Branch. Dated 13th September 1914.
Clifford William Ernest Arbuthnot, Infantry Branch. Dated 26th September 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1162.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

" London Gazette," dated the 23rd November 1914, pages 9663, 9668, 9676 and 9677.

War Office,
23rd November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals—

Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

(The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of 2nd November 1914.)

* * * * * *

Infantry.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

8th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Frederick G. Greenstreet, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, to be Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1914.

* * * * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Infantry.

* * * * * *

14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish); Major George Frederick Fischer Foulkes, East Coast Volunteer Rifles, Indian Army, to be Major (temporary). Dated 5th September 1914.

*

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Charles Ferguson Campbell, C.I.E., (late Indian Army) to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 12th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 21th November 1911, pages 9691, 9692, and 9697.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
24th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made at the War Office :—

General Staff Officer –

2nd Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major L. R. Vaughan, Indian Army. Dated 3rd November 1914.

Infantry.

The Durham Light Infantry, Captain Charles D. Roe, from Indian Army, to be Captain, *vice* H. W. Festing, who exchanges. Dated 25th November 1914.

Service Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Young, Indian Army, to command the 7th Battalion, *vice* Gilbert W. Johnson, resigned. Dated 16th November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

NRY.

* * * * * *

Royal 1st Devon ; the undermentioned to be Majors (temporary) :—

Brevet Colonel Garton Bouverie Unwin, D.S.O. (late Indian Army). Dated 14th October 1914.

Royal North Devon (*Hussars*) ; the undermentioned to be Majors (temporary). Dated 5th October 1914 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Kellow Chesney, retired, Indian Army.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette" dated the 25th November 1914, pages 9960, 9961 and 9962.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
25th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

8th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (*City of London Regiment*), Captain Charles A. G. Money, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 29th October 1914.

9th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain Arthur S. B. Roberts, retired pay, Indian Army, to be Adjutant. Dated 9th November 1914.

9th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Captain Hubert C. Rome, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 29th October 1914.

The Queen's Own (*Royal West Kent Regiment*), Brevet Colonel George E. Even, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army, to command the 6th Battalion, *vice* Percy M. Robinson, C.M.G. Dated 19th November 1914.

6th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (*Royal Irish Fusiliers*), Lieutenant F. G. M. Wigley, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 25th August 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 26th November 1914, pages 9969, 9972, 9980, 9983, and 9984.

Risaldar Sirdar Sant Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Ganda Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sikunder Khan to be Ressaidar and Havildar Gurbaksh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Isher Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Jemadar Kaim Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Ghulam Kadir to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

Ressaidar Hukam Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Lakhpat Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Mehtab Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Woordie-Major Feroze Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th November 1914.

35th Scinde Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Sadar Ud Din Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mall Khan, seconded; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides. (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Ressaidar Dayal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadars Gurdeo Singh and Zardad Khan to be Ressaidars and Dafadars Dhanpat Rai, Bhagwan Singh, Abdul Jabar and Mohibulla Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th November 1914.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar-Major Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th November 1914.

35th Sikhs.

Jemadar Attar Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Harnam Singh, Dyal Singh and Partab Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf to be Subadar, *vice* Nur Bakhsh, deceased; with effect from the 17th November 1914.

76th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Ghulam Muhammad, Havildar-Major Kapur Singh, Colour-Havildar Ram Sarup, and Havildars Nur Khan and Gulzara Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st October 1914

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry.)

Jemadar Fiazali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Buksh, deceased; with effect from 12th November 1914.

Jemadar Faujdar Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Wali Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Mir Muhammad, deceased; with effect from 12th November 1914.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Subadar Bajrang Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Mir Muhammad Hussain to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Shaikh Abdulla to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Dade Hayath, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadars Dan Sing Gurung, I.O.M., and Champha Sing Gurung to be Subadars, Colour-Havildar Kharakbir Gurung and Havildar Narian Sing Thapa to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

Colour-Havildars Narbahadur Thapa and Sham-Sher Sing Khawas to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th November 1914.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Partiman Rana to be Subadar, Havildar Gobindia Pun, Havildar-Major Pemnarain Thapa and Havildars Biraj Gurung and Gopal Gurung to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1914.

99th Deccan Infantry.

1167.—The promotion of Jemadar Abdul Karim Khan should have effect from 16th May 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1168.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

Subadar Sabal Singh and No. 2336 Lance Naik Net Singh, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, for their conspicuous gallantry during the action at Sahil on 17th November 1914. While under fire from an old fort and a wall perpendicular to it on the edge of a palm grove on the enemy's left flank, they charged the wall at the head of some 20 or 30 men of various units and were the first in this part of the line to enter the enemy's position.

Subsequently on the 7th December 1914 at Qurneh, Subadar Sabal Singh showed special gallantry in leading his company against the enemy's trenches under fire.

Jemadar Firoz Ali, 3rd Sappers and Miners, for the conspicuous manner in which he commanded his company during the action at Sahil on 17th November 1914, after the Company Commander and Subadar were both wounded, and with about 100 men did splendid work in spite of heavy casualties.

No. 822 Bugler Surain Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), for his conspicuous gallantry at Saihan on the 13th November 1914, in going forward in the face of heavy fire and climbing on and setting fire to a building held by the enemy.

No. 1534 Sepoy Ali Khan, Bikaner Camel Corps, Imperial Service Troops, for his conspicuous conduct and gallantry throughout the engagement at Bir-el-Nuss, Egypt, on the 26th November 1914, during which he displayed self-reliance and power of command of a very high order, and by his example encouraged his comrades, all of whom were young soldiers.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 1169.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to :—

No. 115 Sepoy Faiz Ali Khan, Bikaner Camel Corps, Imperial Service Troops.

RETENTIONS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 1170.—Commissary and Honorary Major James Muir Smith is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 15th December 1914 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras Establishment.

No. 1171.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Walter David Bartley is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1172.—Mr. William Gregory Smith, Manager, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 13th October 1914.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1173.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify (with reference to the notifications noted in the margin) that the following technical courses of study in India, shall, when undergone by officers of the Indian Medical Service be regarded, to the extent noted against each, as "study" qualifying for accelerated promotion to the rank of Major, provided that the officers pass "with proficiency" the examinations held at their conclusion :—

Military Department Notification No. 139, dated 17th February 1905.

Army Department Notification No. 282, dated 7th April 1911.

1. X-ray course, Dehra Dun—3 months.
2. Short bacteriological course at Kasauli—1 month.

3. Malarial course at the Malarial Bureau—1 month.

4. Long bacteriological course at Kasauli, according to the duration of the course 3 to 6 months.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 9th and 22nd December 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's) Punjabis). Attached to 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	Captain Hubert Charlton Rome.	18th December 1914.	France .	Killed in action.
129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	Captain Stephen Ussher .	16th December 1914.	„	Ditto.
2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment.)	Major Arthur Young .	14th December 1914.	„	Was Brigade Major, Garhwal Brigade. Died of wounds.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 95.—It is notified that in pursuance of the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to direct by Order in Council that the Indian Marine Service vessel "Comet," and the officers and men serving thereon, be placed under the command of the senior naval officer of the station where for the time being such vessel may be.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st December 1914.

No. 356.—Mr. A. J. Rayner, Probationary Assistant Electrical Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 357.—*Corrigendum.*—For the date 19th October 1914 in Railway Board's Notification No. 317, dated the 16th November 1914, read 18th October 1914.

No. 358.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1880 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 14th December 1914.

Adoption on the Arrah-Sasaram, Assam-Bengal, Barasat-Basirhat, Bukhtiarpur-Bihar, Burma, Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala, Jessore-Jhenidah Railways and on such portions of the Bengal-Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Systems, as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Agents and Managers of the railways, noted on the margin,* have applied for permission to adopt on those railways, the amendments specified in the enclosures to Railway Board's Circulars Nos. 1555 T. and 1586 T, dated respectively the 5th and 13th October 1914, and published under their Notifications Nos. 267 and 275, dated respectively the 13th and 20th October 1914, in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railw in British India, which rules and certain amendments thereto were sanctioned for adoption on the marginally† noted railways and on such portions of the Bengal-Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Systems as are situate in British territory in the following Railway Board's resolutions and notifications :—

*Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.
Assam-Bengal Railway.
Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway.
Burma Railways.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Howrah-Amta Light Railway
Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway.
Jessore-Jhenidah Light Railway.
Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

† Arrah-Sasaram, Assam-Bengal, Barasat-Basirhat, Bukhtiarpur-Bihar, Burma, Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala, Jessore-Jhenidah Railways.

Resolutions Nos. 227 R. T. and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 13th February 1911 and 25th September 1912 and Notifications Nos. 53 and 179, dated respectively the 22nd February 1911 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 76 R. T., 886 R. T., 1450 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 22nd April 1907, 22nd August 1907, 9th August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 102, 206, 240, 136, dated respectively the 1st May 1907, 27th August 1907, 13th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 1305 R. T., 1906 R. T., 1863 R T., dated respectively the 30th October 1907, 21st October 1909 and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 290, 326 and 179, dated respectively the 1st November 1907, 27th October 1909 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 599 R. T., 1265 R. T., 1550 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 10th July 1907, 23rd October 1907, 21st August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 171, 278, 264 and 136, dated respectively the 12th July 1907, 28th October 1907, 27th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolution No. 559 R. T., dated the 31st March 1913, and Notification No. 98, dated 3rd April 1913.

Resolutions Nos. 585 R. T., 977 R. T., 1452 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 9th July 19 7, 9th September 1907, 9th August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 172, 220, 243 and 136, dated respectively the 15th July 1907, 18th September 1907, 17th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. $\frac{121\ A.}{5}$ R. T., 1487 R. T., 1471 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 29th January 1907, 6th December 1907, 12th August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 20, 340, 254 and 136, dated respectively the 30th January 1907, 12th December 1907, 20th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 966 R. T., 1612 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 5th September 1907, 1st September 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 214, 277 and 136, dated respectively the 10th September 1907, 8th September 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 330 R. T., 346 R. T., 1057 R. T., 1086 R. T., 1456 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 30th May 1907, 1st June 1907, 24th September 1907, 30th September 1907, 9th August 1909 and 31st July 1912 and Notifications Nos. 135, 141, 241, 246, 244 and 136, dated respectively the 6th June 1907, 11th June 1907, 30th September 1907, 4th October 1907, 17th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on the marginally* noted Railways and on such portions of the Bengal-Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula, Jodhpur-Bikaner, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Systems as are situate in British territory.

* Arrah-Sasaram, Assam-Bengal, Barasat-Basirhat, Bukhtiarpur-Bihar, Bina, Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala, Jessore-Jhenidah Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy of the amended General Rules be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and to the officers noted on the margin, for information.

The Government of Bengal, Railway Department.
The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, Burma, Great Indian Peninsula, and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.
The Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7.
The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 359.—Rai Sahib Hari Chand, Sub-Engineer 1st grade, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, (Provincial Service), State Railways, and posted to the North Western Railway.

The 23rd December 1914.

No. 360.—Notification Nos. 215 and 216, dated the 19th August 1914, regarding the officiating appointment of Mr. H. G. N. White as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the reversion of Mr. W. R. Pearce to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent on that Railway, are hereby cancelled.

No. 361.—Mr. A. E. Pearse, Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 362.—With reference ta Railway Board's Notification No. 361, dated 23rd December 1914, Mr. H. H. Spalding, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent with temporary rank in class I, until further orders.

No. 363.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 56, dated 23rd March 1914 and No. 361, dated 23rd December 1914, Mr. W. R. Pearce, Officiating Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverts to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 364.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 362, dated 23rd December 1914, Mr. E. Hunt, District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 365.—Mr. E. A. Rebsch, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and promoted to class III, grade 4, of that Establishment with effect from the 6th October 1914.

No. 366.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Deputy Traffic Manager, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

T. RYAN,

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 52.} DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

No 14862—14866—196.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Delhi, the 21st December 1914.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1913-14.

Ordered that copies of the report be forwarded to the Home and Finance Departments, the Government of Bombay and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, for information.

Ordered also that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1913—1914.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital.*—The net outlay of the year was Rs. 3,47,351. The progressive total to the end of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,51,21,459.

The following are the details showing how the net increase was made up :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Lines	1,56,055	—	1,56,055
(ii) Buildings	8,947	—	8,947
(iii) Apparatus and Plant	119	—	119
(iv) Suspense :—			
(*a*) Stores	1,66,205	—	1,66,205
(*b*) Other Suspense	16,025	—	16,025
Total	3,47,351	—	3,47,351

(i) The following are the details of expenditure on construction of lines :—

Name of Work.	Cash.	Stores.	Total.
Persian Section.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Construction of Arabistan Telegraph Lines	42,526	1,32,193	1,74,719
2. Erection of a third wire on existing posts from Kohimalik Siah to the Indian Frontier.	87	—	87
3. Construction of Central Persia Telegraph Line	—*56,286*	—	—*56,286*
4. Adding a wire to the Central Persia line from Teheran to Ardistan.	-	18,502	18,502
Persian Gulf Section.			
5. Construction of a Telephone Line from Sabzabad to Bushire town (for Resident, Bushire).	928	1,270	2,198
6. Fitting up Telephone Offices for the Resident, Bushire.	129	215	344
7. Erection of a second wire from Panjgur to Nok-Kondi.	7,709	8,782	16,491
Total	—*4,907*	1,60,962	1,56,055

The minus figures against item 3 represent credits to the Capital Account due to an adjustment on account of three quarters rental of the Central Persia Telegraph Line for the year under review, in recoupment of the Capital outlay made on behalf of the Persian Government in accordance with Article IV of the Anglo-Persian Convention of 1901.

Works Nos. 5 and 6 were done for the Resident at Bushire and the cost thereof, debited in the first instance in the accounts of this Department, will be recovered from the Resident.

Besides the above, the Henjam-Bunder Abbas Line was maintained during the year and its cost Rs. 1,738, payable by the Persian Government, is held under advances pending recovery from that Government.

(ii) *Buildings.*—In the Gulf Section a sum of Rs. 1,961 was spent on the construction of stables, coachhouses, and syce's quarters at Karachi.

In the Persian Section the sum of Rs. 761 was expended on the construction of new buildings in the Kerman Sub-Division, Rs. 4,399 on account of a modification to the Kerman buildings, etc., Rs. 1,511 for the construction of the new Telephone Station at Kurak, and Rs. 315 on account of a new stable and yard and converting the old stable into a store room at Kamalabad.

(iii) *Apparatus and Plant.*—A sum of Rs. 119 (cash) was charged on account of the purchase of furniture and batteries for use in the Persian Section.

(iv) *Suspense.*—There was an increase of Rs. 1,82,230, in the balance, made up of Rs. 1,66,205 under Stores and Rs. 16,025 under other suspense.

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital is given in Appendix A.

2. The following tables show the difference under the principal sub-heads between the earnings and the expenditure* of the year under review and the preceding year; the details are given in Appendix B.

EARNINGS.

Head of Account.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traffic Earnings	13,15,855	12,62,402	—	53,453
Common Purse	8,23,575	8,38,305	14,730	—
Australasian Message Fund	*—1,47,703*	*—1,62,323*	—	14,620
Profit and Loss	*—446*	*—1,241*	—	795
Total Message Revenue	19,91,281	19,27,143	14,730	68,868
Miscellaneous Revenue	20,666	29,813	9,147	—
Total	20,11,947	19,66,956	23,877	68,868
Net Decrease	—	—	44,991	

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Account.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.	Decrease.
Persian Gulf Section :—	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General charges	1,26,120	1,48,093	21,973	—
Line maintenance	77,274	76,313	—	961
Signalling	2,79,073	2,73,436	—	5,637
Cable maintenance	2,00,200	1,73,246	—	26,954
Persian Section :—				
General charges	4,67,556	1,86,131	—	2,81,425
Line maintenance	1,09,572	1,19,906	10,334	—
Signalling	1,82,955	1,80,789	—	2,166
Expenditure by other Departments	4,054	3,896	—	158
Total	14,46,804	11,61,810	32,307	3,17,301
Net Decrease		—	2,84,994	

*Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (2,494*l.*), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State for India.

3. *Revenue.*—The earnings of the year were Rs. 19,66,956, or a decrease Rs. 44,991 as compared with those for 1912-13.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,61,810, or a decrease of 2,84,994 on the preceding year.

The net result is a profit of Rs. 8,05,146 as against Rs. 5,65,143, the profit for the year 1912-13.

GULF SECTION.

Expenditure.—The increase under "General Charges" is mainly due to the expenditure under general superintendence in England on account of the payment of compensation for damage done to S.S. "*Bassano*" in consequence of a collision with the Indo-European Telegraph cable steamer "*Patrick Stewart*". The decreases under "Signalling" and "Cable Maintenance" are principally due to smaller charges under "General Service Clerks" and "Repairs to Cables," respectively.

PERSIAN SECTION.

The decrease under "General Charges" is mainly due to an arrear adjustment in 1912-13 on account of three quarters rental of the Central Persia Telegraph Line for five years and nine months made in recoupment of the capital outlay on behalf of the Persian Government. The increase under "Line Maintenance" is principally due to larger expenditure on "Repairs to Lines" and "Travelling Allowances."

NET REVENUE.

4. On a total expenditure of Rs. 1,51,21,459 a net profit of Rs. 8,05,146 was earned during the year, which gives a dividend of Rs. 5·324 per cent., *vide* Appendix D. The dividends earned during the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital. Per cent.
	Rs.
1909-1910	3·939
1910-1911	4·693
1911-1912	5·896
1912-1913	3·825
1913-1914	5·324

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

5. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878.

	£	s.	d.
The Department's share of the whole Purse shows a decrease of	1,669	0	0
Which is explained as follows:—			
Increase on Indian traffic	229	0	0
Decrease on Trans-Indian traffic	1,898	0	0
	1,669	0	0

6. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Traffic.*—There was one interruption stopping traffic between Karachi and Teheran lasting for 2 days, 16 hours and 25 minutes. This was due to abnormal floods which carried away the wires of both the Central Persia line and the Mekran land line at several

points between Karachi and Bela. The Jask-Manora cable was simultaneously interrupted. Between Teheran and London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for an aggregate of 10 days 8 hours and 23 minutes.

7. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople lasting 16 days 9 hours 5 minutes. The working of this route continues to be unsatisfactory, though an improvement is apparent during the past year both in regard to the aggregate duration of interruptions (*see* following table) and the speed of transmission.

There were no interruptions to the Fao-Bushire cable during the year.

During the last five years the Turkish route west of Fao has been interrupted as follows :—

1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Days. H. M.	Days. H. M.	Days. H. M.	Days. H. M.	Days. H. M.
179 6 10	52 14 30	80 0 45	33 18 0	16 9 5

The Department was liable to the Joint Purse for 9 days' interruptions between Constantinople and Bushire at Fcs. 50 per diem.

Australasian Message Fund.

8. The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 1,467*l.* on the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C (1).

Traffic.

9. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue :—*

	For Joint Purse, etc.		Independent Revenue.	Total.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs.	Fcs.	Fcs.	Fcs.
Persian Gulf Section	1,700,214	61,556	103,056	1,864,826
Persian Section	236,720	8,287	29,956	274,963
Total Francs .	1,936,934	69,843	133,012	2,139,789

10. Appendix E gives the number of messages and words carried under the different classes :—1, State ; 2, Commercial and Private ; 3, Press, during the past five years.

11. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 9·64 words in 1913-1914 as compared with 9·38 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 9·55 words.

12. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below, and is satisfactory. The percentage of errors against words examined was as follows :—

For 1912-1913	0·205 per cent.
„ 1913-1914	0·405 „

13. *Complaints and Errors.*—The number received for investigation amounted to 455, being 27 more than the total for the year 1912-1913. Of this number, 269 were from Europe and 186 from India.

* The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

Of the above, 127 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or still being investigated by them, and of the remaining 328 this Department sponsible for 23.

Offices.

14. The number of offices open to the public on 31st March 1914, excluding those on the Teheran-Meshed (Persian Government) line, was, in the Persian Section 16, and in the Persian Gulf Section 14 including the office at Bunder Abbas.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Cables.

15. The total length of the various cables on 31st March 1914 was 1,947·310 knots, as against 1,947·085 knots in the former year, the increase being due to repairs and renewals.

Three faults occurred during the year. All were due to corrosion of guards.

The expenditure of cable for repairs and renewals amounted to 7·540 knots, the lengths recovered at sea being 4·703 knots.

Manora Cable Factory.

16. The expenditure of cable during the year and cable in stock at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Knots.
Cable in stock on 31st March 1913	69·561
Manufactured at Manora	6·710
Recovered at sea and retaped	2·626
Total	78·897
Deduct cable expended, 1913-1914	14·565
Balance, 31st March 1914	64·332

The amount of cable stripped for core was 8·075 knots.

17. The cable laid in October 1905, between Henjam and Bunder Abbas, has not yet been taken over by the Persian Government.

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

18. The cable steamer "*Patrick Stewart*" steamed 7,706 knots, and the engineering staff, either wholly or in part, was absent from headquarters on cabling work for 78 days during the year. The actual earnings of the ship were Rs. 10,847-13-8.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

19. The total lengths on the 31st March 1914 were 631·93 miles of line and 1,263·86 miles of wire, showing decreases of 2·45 miles of line and 4·90 miles of wire due to a diversion in the Gwadur Sub-Division.

KARACHI-BELA-PANJGUR-NOK KONDI LINE.

20 The total lengths on the 31st March 1914 were 485·09 miles of line and 1,099·86 miles of wire, showing an increase of ·19 miles in line and 182·29 miles in wire as compared with last year, due to small diversions and the erection of a second wire between Panjgur and Nok Kondi.

21. The total interruptions (*i.e.*, simultaneous interruptions to both wires) on the Mekran land line wires during the year amounted to 132 hours. The Baluchistan line was interrupted for 151 hours 5 minutes.

The causes of all faults are summarised as follows :—

	Mekran Coast.		Karachi-Nok-Kondi.	
	Number.	Duration Hours.	Number.	Duration Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes :—				
Corroded wires	4	117·15	...	...
Unpreventable causes :—				
Malice	1	7·45	1	1·15
Floods	4	232·00	4	170
Cyclones	4	177·00	...	...

General Remarks.

22. The districts crossed by the telegraph lines were peaceful.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN ARABISTAN.

23. In accordance with the terms of an Agreement with the Persian Government, dated the 4th January 1913, this Department undertook the reconstruction and maintenance of the Persian telegraph line commencing at Borasjoon, a station on the departmental Shiraz-Bushire line, and proceeding *viâ* Bander Rig. Bander Dilom, Behbehan, and Ram Hormuz to Ahwaz and Mohammerah From Ahwaz a branch line proceeds *viâ* Shushtar to Dizful.

The work of reconstruction was commenced on the 11th February 1914, and by the 31st March about 75 miles of the main line, with a short loop line to Bander Rig, had been completed At the end of May, when work was stopped for the season, the line had been completed as far as Ram Hormuz, a distance of about 200 miles

PERSIAN SECTION.

24. The faults from all causes, including contacts between the wires, during the past three years, have been :—

Year.	Tehran-Bushire.			Central Persia.		
	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1911-1912	1,146	437	515	252	74	118
1912-1913	2,585	913	751	136	82	186
1913-1914	675	453	259	48	43	44

The causes of the faults may be summarised as follows :—

	Tehran-Bushire Section.		Central Persia Section.	
	Number.	Duration. Hours.	Number.	Duration Hours.
Preventable causes :—				
Faulty construction	1	3	...	...
Other preventable causes	1	2	...	...
Unpreventable causes :—				
Cyclones and exceptional storms	1	9	...	...
Lightning	4	74	...	...
Trees falling	1	17	...	...
Birds and animals	4	30	...	...
Malice	101	1,230	6	134
Other unpreventable causes	2	15	...	...
Faults in offices	2	7	...	...

25. *Wilful Damage.*—1,489 acts of wilful damage were reported during ır, on the two sections, being 163 less than last year. They were distri- along the line as follows :—

Sub-section.	Locality.	No. of Miles.	No. of Acts, 1912-1913.	No. of Acts, 1913-1914.
1st . . .	Teheran to Ardistan	220	483	343
2nd . . .	Ardistan to Abadeh	197	129	137
3rd . . .	Abadeh to Shiraz	157	526	551
4th . . .	Shiraz to Bushire	156	297	278
5th . . .	Ardistan to Anar	256	55	58
6th . . .	Anar to Bam	244	107	73
7th . . .	Bam to Indian Frontier . . .	221	55	49

The amount claimed from the Persian Government for damages on the Teheran-Bushire section was Krans 29,240,* to which must be added the balance outstanding from last year, bringing the total due up to Krans 77,595·25. Of this sum, Krans 30,000 were received from the Persian Government on account, leaving a balance outstanding of Krans 47,595 25.

General Remarks.

26. The general condition of the country districts during the year, while still very unsatisfactory has, so far as the Telegraph Department is affected, certainly improved.

TEHERAN-MESHED LINE.

27. This line is the property of the Persian Government, but is maintained by the Indo-European Telegraph Department. It is 568 miles in length. It was totally interrupted for 183 hours. On the two wires between Teheran and Shahrud there were interruptions for 560 hours of one wire or the other, more than half of these were due to acts of malice.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

STORES.

28. The principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows :—

	Rs.
Stores purchased in India	2,928
London stores, including freight, landing charges, and exchange	3,80,199
Stores from other Departments	30,255

The following were the principal issues of stores, including adjustments, to the end of March 1914 :—

	Rs.
For repairs to cables	17,764
For cable steamer	13,418

The issues to repairs and renewals of land line and to offices in the Persian Gulf section amounted to Rs. 36,332, and in the Persian section to Rs. 2,994.

R. C. BARKER,
Director-in-Chief.

India Office;
19th October 1914.

* 3¼ Krans = 1 Rupee approximately.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1914.

	Debits.			Credits.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Total.			Total.				
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1913								1,47,74,198 0 0
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914 :—								
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.								
Works	20,994	0	0	20,994	0	0		
Do. (by other Departments)	...			...				
Apparatus and Plant	...			...				
Suspense Heads :—								
Stores	56,689	0	0	4,32,082	0	0		
Advances	36,795	0	0	36,795	0	0		
Sales	602	0	0	602	0	0		
Purchases	11,964	0	0	11,964	0	0		
Balance debited to capital	...			...				
TOTAL GULF SECTION	1,27,044	0	0	5,02,437	0	0		
PERSIAN SECTION.								
Works	1,44,008	0	0	1,44,008	0	0		
Apparatus and Plant	119	0	0	119	0	0		
Suspense Heads :—								
Advances	70,192	0	0	70,192	0	0		
Balance debited to capital	...			...				
TOTAL PERSIAN SECTION	2,14,319	0	0	2,14,319	0	0		
Balance debited to capital							1,87,153 0 0	
Balance debited to capital							1,60,198 0 0	3,47,351 0 0
GRAND TOTAL								1,51,21,459 0

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st March 1914.

To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.		
Traffic Earnings.		
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.	Frs.	
India	4,041,677	
England	—1,901,888	
TOTAL	2,139,789	Rs. 12,62,402
Cis-Indian Common Purse.		
Receivable from companies	3,062,038	
Payable to companies	—1,664,492	
TOTAL	1,397,546	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey	—372	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse	1,397,174	8,38,305
Australasian Message Fund.		
Drawn out of Fund	192,550	
Paid into Fund	—463,088	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund	—270,538	—1,62,323
Profit and Loss.		
Loss by exchange on remittances from Constantinople of Ottoman Traffic balance for the year 1912-13	—432	
Write off traffic outstandings, 1910-11	10	
Loss by exchange through postponed settlement of 1912-13 Persian terminal rate and traffic account until the December quarter 1913	—1,646	
TOTAL Profit and Loss	—2,068	—1,241
TOTAL	3,264,357	

Miscellaneous Receipts.

	Gulf.	Persia.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
India	13,761	13,032	
England	3,020	...	
Total	16,781	13,032	29,813
GRAND TOTAL	...		19,66,956

By Expenditure from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.				
	India.	England.	Total.	
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Charges	1,05,253	42,840	1,48,093	
Line Maintenance	76,313	...	76,313	
Cable Maintenance	1,73,246	...	1,73,246	
Signalling	2,73,436	...	2,73,436	
TOTAL	6,28,248	42,840	6,71,088	
PERSIAN SECTION.				
General Charges	1,70,439	15,692	1,86,131	
Line Maintenance	1,19,906	...	1,19,906	
Signalling	1,80,189	600	1,80,789	
TOTAL	4,70,534	16,292	4,86,826	
Indo-European Telegraph Department Total	10,98,782	59,132	11,57,914	
Jask Royalty	...	...	3,896	,8
By Balance				8,05,146
GRAND TOTAL				19,66,956

APPENDIX B (I).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Account Heads.	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous.	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909-1910	General Charges	1,89,357	145	11,878	2,790	8,034	...	...	26,591	33,438	2,72,233	...	2,72,233
	Line Maintenance	1,23,653	3	5,8 3	...	45,158	...	...	...	...	1,74,627	6,748	1,61,375
	Cable Maintenance	15,417	...	243	...	3, 52	81,654	1,06,811	...	...	2,07,777	...	2,07,777
	Signalling	3,46,714	54	46,769	...	15,875	...	...	...	10,460	4,19,872	...	4,19,872
	TOTAL	6,75,141	2 2	64,703	2,79	72,719	81,654	1,06,8 1	26,591	43,898	10,74,509	6,748	10,81,257
1910-1911	General Charges	1,92,739	453	14,912	6 ,304	5,634	...	...	39,383	38,639	2,98,064	4,054	3,02,118
	Line Maintenance	1,26,990	78	7,380	...	56,3 2	...	...	...	...	1,90,340	...	1,90,340
	Cable Maintenance	16,280	...	70	...	3,038	78,914	1,12,014	...	...	2,10,376	...	2,10,376
	Signalling	3,40,960	2,009	44,067	...	14,443	...	...	...	16,996	4,18,475	...	4,18,475
	TOTAL	6,76,469	2,540	66,429	6,304	79,567	78,914	1,12,014	39,383	55,635	11,17,255	4,054	11,21,309
1911-1912	General Charges	1,95,163	1,030	10,214	4,988	5,772	...	...	31,760	32,677	2,81,604	4,054	2,85,658
	Line Mairtenance	1,26,925	21	7,1 8	...	43,637	...	...	...	...	1,77,691	...	1,77,691
	Cable Maintenance	15,318	...	144	...	3,768	56,271	1,19,503	...	...	1.95,004	...	1,95,004
	Signalling	3,48,327	1,873	54,461	...	12,171	...	...	...	15,461	4,32,293	...	4,32,293
	OTAL	6,85,733	2,924	71,927	4,988	65,348	56,271	1,19,503	31,760	48,138	10,86,592	4,054	10,90,646
1912-1913	General Charges	1,96 001	1,128	10,151	3,212	5,351	...	...	28,609	3,49,224	5,93,676	4,054	5,97,730
	Line Maintenance	1,32,2 6	3 2	8,087	...	46.191	...	...	...	...	1,86,846	...	1,86,846
	Cable Maintenance	14 220	...	81	...	2 199	64,711	1,18,989	...	...	2,00,200	...	2,00,200
	Signalling	3,65,405	1.919	62,555	...	15,390	...	...	...	16,759	4,62,028	...	4,62,028
	TOTAL	7,07,893	3,349	80,874	3,212	69 131	64,711	1,18,989	28,609	3,65,983	14,42,750	4,054	14,46,804
1913-1914	General Charges	2,00,824	545	14,80	2,711	5,509	...	...	31,279	69,552	3,34,224	3,896	3,38,120
	Line Maintenance	1,34,9 2	1o1	8,81	...	52,286	...	...	...	...	1,96,219	...	1,96,219
	Cable Maintenance	15,915	...	148	...	3,982	24,924	1,28,276	...	...	1,73,246	...	1,79
	Signalling	3 50,5 2	3.923	68,305	...	18,613	...	...	...	12,879	4,54,225	...	4, 5
	TOTAL	7,11,204	4,032	92,067	2,711	80,390	24,924	1,28,276	31,279	82,431	11,57,914	3,896	11,61,810

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart," including the pay of her Officers and Crew is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Subordinate Cable Conservancy Establishment, including Temporary Establishment and the Cost of Provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table Liv[illegible] of Receipts for past Five Years

	Number of Words.	Total N[illegible] Value.	IN[illegible] MES[illegible] P[illegible] tern any.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Departmen[illegible]	[illegible]tern and h African [illegible]mpany.	N[illegible] ml	[illegible]AN [illegible]ND[illegible] N MESSAGES. PROPORTIO[illegible] Eastern [illegible]ompany.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Departme[illegible]	[illegible]rn Af[illegible]pa	N[illegible]	N[illegible]	* PROPORTION FOR Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.
		£				£ s. d.		£ l.	£ s. d.	s						£	£ s. d.
1909-1910	[illegible],490,[illegible]	[illegible],44[illegible]			73,423 4	154 16 [illegible]		0,9[illegible] 9	67,[illegible]90 11 2	4[illegible] 3 [illegible]		50 907			[illegible]15,30[illegible]		25,529 17 2
1910-1911	[illegible],227,[illegible]	[illegible],21[illegible]	271, 0 0	5 0	80,452 0	232 0 [illegible]		5,4[illegible] 0	74,[illegible]92 0 0	4[illegible] 48 [illegible]		,462		767,346	307 0 0	26,500 0 0	28,020 [illegible] 0
1911-1912	[illegible],042,787	[illegible],30[illegible]	303,504	[illegible]11	89,920	559 0 [illegible]	[illegible]3 6[illegible]	4,0[illegible] 0	73,[illegible]86 0 0	4[illegible] 90 [illegible]	,705	,383		798,162	[illegible]98 0 0	35,918 0 0	29,424 0 0
1912-1913	[illegible],495,910	30,07[illegible]	[illegible],727	[illegible]94	[illegible],285	994 0 [illegible]	73 6[illegible]	3,0[illegible] 0	73,[illegible]18 0 0	4[illegible] [illegible]	,596			803,820	[illegible]582 0 0	902 0 0	29,689 0 0
1913-1914	[illegible],728,[illegible]		[illegible],232		[illegible],314	[illegible]		[illegible],17 0	70,[illegible]25 0 0	4[illegible] [illegible]	985		0 0		[illegible]05 0 0	133 0 0	29,037 0 0

[illegible] the Cis-Indian [illegible] urse. The [illegible] ceipts are, however, [illegible] t to reductio[illegible] re[illegible] At [illegible] la[illegible] ti[illegible]

Table B.- Di[illegible]sion o[illegible] Traffic as ac[illegible]ally carr[illegible] for pa[illegible]t Five [illegible]ears.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES. Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.	TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES. Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDI[illegible] Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department	[illegible]tern and h African [illegible]mpany.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1909-1910 -	422,448 4 9	255,540 7 8	101,171 14 3	56,590 6 3	9,155 16 7	574,653 18 9	566,611 17 8	—662 14 1	3,765 6 10	4,939 8 4	997,102 3 6	822,162 5 4	100,509 0 2	60,345 13 1	14,095 4 11
1910-1911 -	463,218 0 0	250,624 0 0	124,330 0 0	70,006 0 0	9,258 0 0	631,455 0 0	623,162 0 0	—363 0 0	3,777 0 0	4,909 0 0	1,004,673 0 0	882,786 0 0	123,937 0 0	73,783 0 0	14,167 0 0
1911-1912 -	517,303 0 0	312,159 0 0	124,560 0 0	70,785 0 0	9,799 0 0	630,299 0 0	622,832 0 0	—731 0 0	3,573 0 0	4,085 0 0	1,147,602 0 0	934,991 0 0	123,529 0 0	74,293 0 0	14,484 0 0
1912-1913 -	530,070 0 0	290,735 0 0	140,008 0 0	70,145 0 0	11,182 0 0	627,823 0 0	617,654 0 0	'957 0 0	3,743 0 0	5,469 0 0	1,157,893 0 0	917,389 0 0	140,965 0 0	82,888 0 0	16,651 0 0
1913-1914 -	532,177 0 0	305,816 0 0	136,861 0 0	77,477 0 0	12,023 0 0	599,099 0 0	590,967 0 0	—29 0 0	2,794 0 0	5,369 0 0	1,131,276 0 0	896,783 0 0	136,810 0 0	80,271 0 0	17,382 0 0

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 18l.=Rs. 270.

NOTE.—Paid into Joint Purse	£ 80,271
Received from Joint Purse	136,133
Excess drawn out	55,862=Rs. 8,37,930.

APPENDIX C (I).—Statement showing the Working of the Australasian Message Fund for past Five Years.

Year.	PAID IN						DRAWN OUT						Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889, which was 6,235*l.*
	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.				Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.				Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909-1910 . .	154,734	23,190	14,399	4,935	16,197	213,455	65,000	9,741	6,049	2,073	130,592	213,455	—186
1910-1911 . .	168,835	25,310	15,718	5,386	16,239	231,488	70,488	10,566	6,562	2,248	141,624	231,488	+327
1911-1912 . .	173,055	25,871	16,041	5,514	16,207	236,688	72,119	10,781	6,685	2,298	144,805	236,688	+450
1912-1913 . .	183,535	27,365	16,942	5,842	18,414	252,098	76,863	11,460	7,095	2,447	154,233	252,098	+860
1913-1914 . .	199,729	29,868	18,523	6 365	18,080	272,565	83,042	12,419	7,702	2,647	166,755	272,565	+1,467

APPENDIX D.—Summary of Capital and Revenue Account for the last Five Years.

Year.	Capital Account.		Revenue Account.										Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	Remarks.
			Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Capital Expenditure during Year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of Year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Department.	Total Expenditure.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Per cent. Rs.	
1909-1910 .	21,816	1,50,03,943	9,55,723	6,96,492	—273	20,390	16,72,332	6,63,706	4,10,474	6,748	10,80,928		5,91,404	3·941	
1910-1911 .	—4,452	1,49,99,491	11,52,057	6 52,928	—1,352	21,675	18,25,308	6,83,526	4,33,651	4,054	11,21,231		7,04,077	4·694	
1911-1912 .	38,600	1,50,38,091	11,80,262	7,82,783	—493	14,777	19,77,329	6,71,481	4,15,111	4,054	10,90,646		8,86,683	5·896	
1912-1913 .	—2,63,983	1,47,74,108	13,15,855	6,75,872	—446	20,766	20,11,947	6,82,667	7,60,083	4,054	14,46,804		5,65,143	3·825	
1913-1914 .	3,47,361	1,51,21,459	12,62,402	6,75,982	—1,241	29,813	19,66,956	6,71,088	4,85,826	3,895	11,61,810		8,05,146	5·324	

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER AND WORDS FORWARDED during the year compared with four previous Years.

Year.	State.		Commercial and Private.				Press.		Total.				Grand Total.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	Total.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Words.	Words.
1909-10 . . .	3,368	137,736	266,166	2,516,767½	4,213	48,755¾	345	17,216	269,879	2,671,719½	4,213	48,755¾	274,092	2,720,475¼	2,636½	2,723,111¾
1910-11 . . .	3,345	127,806	329,223	3,046,632¼	4,238	45,359	324	14,448	332,892	3,188,884¼	4,269	45,359	337,161	3,234,245¼	656½	3,234,901¾
1911-12 . . .	4,409	180,102	341,135	3,178,150	5,255	53,597	189	9,054	345,733	3,367,306	5,255	53,597	350,988	3,420,903	—2,814	3,418,089
1912-13 . . .	3,641	165,025	387,199	3,633,004	6,081	63,410	255	13,297	391,098	3,811,326	6,081	63,410	397,179	3,874,736	4,193	3,878,929
1913-14 . . .	3,578	145,249	373,690	3,602,008½	5,649	59,222	162	5,840	377,430	3,753,097½	5,649	59,222	383,079	3,812,319½	...	3,812,319

Note. Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.

Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown (1) messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts, and (2) messages terminating in Persia received from Persian Crown lines.

Modification of orders relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of the Secretary of State by various officers of Government.

Nos. 979-C.—1001-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that parts G. and H of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department nos. 713-734, dated the 2nd June 1913, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, shall be amended as follows:—

G.—In the case of the Telegraph Department:—

1. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Telegraph Department.	By the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.
2. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Telegraph Department managed by a Postmaster General or a Director, Telegraph Engineering, or a Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering.	By such Postmaster General or Director Telegraph Engineering, or Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, subject to any limit prescribed by departmental orders.

H.—In the case of the Post Office:—

1. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Post Office.	By the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.
2. Contracts and other instruments relating to the business of the Post Office managed by a Postmaster General or an Inspector General of Railway Mail Service and Sorting.	By such Postmaster General or Inspector General of Railway Mail Service and Sorting, subject to any limit prescribed by departmental orders.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments * and Administrations and the several Departments † of the Government of India for information [and for communication to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan]; and that it be also published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi.

† Foreign and Political, Army, Revenue and Agricultural, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Railway, Legislative, Finance, Education, and Financial Adviser, (Military Finance) to the Government of India.

[ ] To Foreign and Political Department only.

By order, etc.,

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 19th December 1914 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	...	...
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	10	6
		Broach „	...	..
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Surat District	4	1
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	5	3
	Central	Nasik District	49	36
		Ahmednagar District	3	3
		East Khandesh District	16	5
		Poona Town	19	17
		Poona District	68	51
		Satara „	50	37
		Sholapur Town	1	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	22	13
		Dharwar „	39	20
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	24	17
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Larkana „	2	1
		Nawabshah „	1	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	19	14
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	32	22
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	142	84
		TOTAL	507	332
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	11	9
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	48 (a)	31 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	12 (c)	11 (b)
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	11	8
		Nilgiris „	1	1
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	19 (a)	8 (a)
		Trichinopoly District	23 (d)	22 (e)
		Chittoor District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Visagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	126	91

(a) One imported. (b) Three imported. (c) Four imported. (d) Eight imported. (e) Nine imported.
In the return for the week ending 12th December 1914 against the Panch Mahals district *read* 7 cases, 4 death. *for* nil.
In the return for the week ending 12th December 1914 against Hyderabad Town, *read* 65 cases, 38 deaths *for* nil

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Pankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	44	35
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	97	122
		Shahabad District	11	2
	Tirhut	Saran District	200	167
		Champaran District	2	2
		Muzaffarpur ,,	18	17
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...
			33	24
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	135	89
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	11	8
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	551	466
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	1	1
		Saharanpur District	30	18
		Muzaffarnagar District	5	5
		Meerut ,,	38	26
		Bulandshahr ,,	18	17
	Agra	Aligarh District	9	11
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	20	20
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	11	11
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	5	5
		Cawnpore District	1	1
		Fatehpur ,,	9	12
		Allahabad ,,	24	17
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	16	16
		Jaunpur ,,	21	18
		Ghazipur ,,	126	111
		Ballia ,,	90	87
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	102	60
		Basti ,,	19	14
		Azamgarh ,,	234	184
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	6	6
		Unao ,,	36	28
		Rae Bareli ,,	22	18
		Sitapur ,,	16	12
		Hardoi ,,	2	2
		Kheri ,,	11	6
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	4	2
		Fyzabad District	57	49
		Bahraich ,,	9	9
		Sultanpur ,,	...	2
		Partabgarh District	2	2
		Bara Banki ,,	34	34
		TOTAL	978	804

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	87	55
		Gurgaon „	22	22
		Rohtak „	18	9
		Karnal „	92	92
		Ambala „	39	37
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	226	167
		Jullundur City	33	30
		Jullundur District	159	91
		Ludhiana „	156	106
		Ferozepore „	18	14
	Lahore	Lahore City	1	...
		Lahore District	13	12
		Amritsar City	39	39
		Amritsar District	170	170
		Gurdaspur „	128	107
		Sialkot „	76	70
		Gujranwala „	175	141
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	10	8
		Gujrat „	64	72
		Jhelum „	139	100
		Rawalpindi „	208	159
		Attock „	42	31
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	13	19
		Jhang „	40	25
	Native States	Nabha State	39	31
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	112	112
		Kapurthala State	76	47
		TOTAL	2,195	1,746
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	3	3
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	4	4
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	15	13
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	4	5
		Henzada „	9	9
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	2	2
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	5	5
		Magwe District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	10	10
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	11	11
		Meiktila „	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	1	1
		TOTAL	66	65
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	21	14
		Nagpur District	2	1
		Bhandara District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	1
		Saugor Town	46	38
		Saugor District	12	10
		Saugor Cantonment	4	4
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	3	4
		Hoshangabad District	29	19
		Narsinghpur „	8	7
	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur Town	...	...
		TOTAL	125	98

In the return for the week ending 12th December 1914 against the Rawalpindi district *read* 257 cases *for* 200 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	2	2
		TOTAL	2	2
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	39	35
		Bangalore City	31	23
		Bangalore District	29	21
		Mysore City	16	14
		Mysore District	75	56
		Hassan „	3	1
		Kadur „	1	2
		Kolar „	15	13
		Kolar Gold Fields	32	28
		Tumkur District	24	19
		Shimoga „	11	4
		Chitaldroog „	22	16
		TOTAL	298	232
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	14	11
		Bidar „	36	30
		Medak „	...	...
		Parbhani „	..	
		Gulbarga „	2	2
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	..	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	52 (a)	43 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		Gwalior	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	1
		TOTAL	...	1
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	7	5
		TOTAL	7	5
		GRAND TOTAL	4,907	3,985

(a) From the 7th to the 13th December 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 19th December 1914.

Burma.—Light rain fell in the Shan States and in the four Upper Burma districts. Reaping of winter rice is proceeding in Upper Burma. The cultivation of pulses and miscellaneous island crops is progressing. Standing crops are generally doing well. The price of unhusked rice has fallen appreciably at Rangoon but continues to be above normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable during the week. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Sowing of mustard is nearing completion. The outturn of winter rice, cotton and sugarcane is fair. Prospects of mustard and pulses are not good. Some damage to rice by rats is reported from Kamrup. Compared with the previous week the price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of Cachar.

Bengal.—During the last part of the week light and scattered showers fell all over Province except in some districts of the Rajshahi division. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing spring crops. The harvesting of winter rice is in full swing and that of pulses has commenced in some districts. The damage to winter rice by insects is reported from Khulna. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 1 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was light rain in Chota Nagpur, Cuttack, Balasore and Angul. Harvesting of paddy continues but the outturn has been poor in certain districts of Bihar. The recent light rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur has been beneficial to spring crops but rain is urgently wanted for the crops in parts of Bihar and also in Puri and Palamau. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good but rain is wanted in some States.

United Provinces.—Report not received.

Punjab.—The weather remained dry. Rain is wanted for unirrigated crops in several districts. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The yield is generally average to good. Sowings of wheat have been nearly completed and are over normal. Prospects of spring crops are generally very good. *Toria* is being harvested and its yield is good. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week the weather was cold and rainless. Standing crops are in good condition on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Harvesting of autumn crops continue with average outturn. Sowing of spring crops is still in progress. Pressing of sugarcane and making of *gur* are in progress in Peshawar. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient but water is scarce in some parts of the Bannu Districts. Prices are generally high but stationary.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 18 and maize from 11 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Ramban tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations for spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease prevails in Sripartabsinghpura and Uttarmachipura. Prices are falling in Sripartabsinghpura and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficie

Rajputana.—The weather is bright and cold. Standing crops are good. No winter rain was received in parts of eastern Rajputana. Irrigation and protection of spring crops continue. Picking of cotton is in progress and its prospects are fair to good. Slight damage by frost is reported in Alwar and by locusts in Tonk and Shahpura. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is insufficient in two districts of Udaipur. Prices are generally stationary.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week except for slight showers in the Kannod pargana of the Indore State. The weather is cool. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Cotton picking is in progress in Indore and the Southern States. Standing crops are in good condition. Crops have been damaged in the Garrauli State of Bundelkhand for want of rain. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in some villages of the Indore State and in Nagod and Unchahra. Water and fodder are available. Prices have an upward tendency but are steady in Indore The condition of opium is good in Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be cloudy and cold. Nagpur had 2 inches of rain. Nine other districts received light showers ranging from 12 to 59 cents which were of great benefit to the spring crops. No rain, however, was received in the northern districts where it is most required to improve the condition of spring seedlings. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are doing well. The price of rice is falling.

Feudatory States:—Four States received light showers nowhere exceeding 75 cents. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are generally in good condition but require rain. Rice fell by 2½ seers per rupee in Kawardha, while gram and rice in Jashpur and wheat and gram in Korea rose by 2 to 2½ seers.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Kanara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur and was beneficial to crops except in Belgaum. Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in four talukas of Nawabshah, and by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and are withering in parts of Poona and three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur and Kathiawar. Spring sowings generally continue. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar and parts of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen in the Karnatak and Gujarat and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was widespread. It was light to fair in the Parbhani, Nander, Bir, Raichur and Usmanabad districts. No rain fell in the Hyderabad city and in the Warangal and Karimnagar districts. Slight and partial rain was received elsewhere. The average fall for the Dominions was 46 cents. Cotton is being picked. The early rice crop is being harvested. Benefited by rain the spring crops are generally in good condition and are being weeded. Late rice lands are being prepared and sown. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices:—Wheat 5½, coarse rice 7 and *juar* 15¾ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Bir, Bidar and Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall was fair in Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and slight, in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. Prices of food grains are steady. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is good and that of cotton and gingelly is poor. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Light rain fell in parts. Reaping of rice has commenced. Picking of coffee and cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was light to fair in the Vizagapatam Agency, Bellary, Sandur, Anantapur, the West Coast, the Nilgiris and the south except in Madura and *nil* elsewhere, Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered in parts of the two districts affected by floods and in Tinnevelly and require rain in parts of two others. Harvesting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding or concluding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in Ganjam, the Deccan, Chittoor and Vellore and in parts of North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient but are getting scarce in three districts. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	12th December 1913.	12th December 1914.	1913.	1914.	12th December 1913.	12th December 1914.			
		Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	State and Guaranteed Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	9,45,252	7,54,000	351	282	2,78,79,992	2,71,52,000	...	7,27,992	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	5,931	8,500	282	405	2,59,983	3,04,000	44,017	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	7,20,715	5,49,000	722	548	2,38,17,094	2,19,06,000	...	19,11,094	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,570	8,51,881	6,88,000	542	438	2,63,74,999	2,22,03,000	...	41,71,999	
	East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	20,04,983	19,41,000	786	761	7,13,21,198	7,02,34,000	...	10,87,198	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	18,04,927	14,81,000	712	580	5,45,59,859	4,90,62,000	...	54,97,859	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	42,449	55,400	337	440	15,30,747	20,14,000	4,83,253	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	2,336	2,500	58	62	1,11,076	1,01,000	...	10,076	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	24,553	20,700	433	363	11,36,224	7,56,000	...	3,80,224	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	6,84,739	6,82,000	266	264	2,54,45,070	2,54,18,000	...	27,070	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	16,17,311	13,50,000	403	336	6,04,20,309	5,86,85,000	...	17,14,309	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,85,524	4,93,400	304	312	1,62,54,896	1,38,95,000	...	23,59,896	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	425	4,100	13	53	(a) 42,912	1,07,000	64,088	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	9,205	7,100	288	222	3,32,027	3,27,000	...	5,027	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,32,081	1,23,000	164	145	47,04,336	46,60,000	...	44,336	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	5,80,521	5,64,000	317	309	1,96,78,478	1,91,27,000	...	5,31,478	
	Burma	306	1,552	1,552	4,39,423	3,21,000	283	207	1,57,84,342	1,52,02,000	...	5,82,342	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	24,753	24,000	199	198	9,43,645	6,96,000	...	2,47,645	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	287	287	33,083	34,200	115	119	15,01,344	12,62,000	...	2,39,344	
	Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	75,998	69,400	185	169	26,33,250	25,89,000	...	44,250	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,454	5,18,613	4,34,000	358	298	1,95,57,729	1,93,50,000	...	2,07,729	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,923	14,800	166	137	6,42,347	6,40,000	...	2,347	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,15,325	1,91,000	274	242	68,81,967	65,94,000	...	2,87,967	
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	30	2,291	1,900	71	63	89,658	82,800	...	6,858	
	TOTAL	415	26,221	26,332	1,12,41,915	98,20,200	429	373	38,18,92,482	36,23,66,800	...	1,95,25,682	

5' 6" gauge.	Nagda-Ujjain	185	34		...8	,500	184	153	1,94,588	1,82,000	...	12,588
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334		,428	,900	201	236	42,49,191	37,77,000	...	4,72,491
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	,992	,400	176	150	2,02,674	2,04,000	1,326	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	,903	,000	352	278	12,24,033	8,80,000	...	3,40,033
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	,765	,000	292	256	37,34,044	36,33,000	...	1,01,044
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	,034	,000	149	142	9,28,357	8,37,000	...	91,357
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	,997	,000	115	63	4,54,751	4,08,000	..	46,751
	Tapi Valley	198	155	155	,882	,000	276	200	9,50,302	8,45,000	...	84,302
	Tarkeshwar	312	22	22	,782	,400	260	200	2,45,613	2,52,000	6,387	...
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	,331	2,200	69	65	89,141	86,100	...	3,041
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,200	6,900	93	78	2,6 ,191	2,80,000	17,809	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	,239	,240	89,042	1,87,000	153	151	74,39,055	73,62,000	...	77,055
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	154	37,544	35,100	245	231	11,94,667	11,29,000	...	65,667
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	6,355	6,900	123	133	2,42,745	2,60,000	17,255	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	27,7 3	31,200	122	137	10,21,010	11,12,000	90,990	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,431	5,500	164	167	1,96,533	1,90,000	...	6,533
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	83	93,501	24,400	274	284	9,38,,04	9,12,000	...	26,704
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	...617	14,100	85	78	5,44,103	5,65,000	20,894	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	121	211	220	15,674	25,000	122	114	9,38,311	9,57,000	18,689	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	87,100	72,500	197	164	26,21,169	28,81,000	,59,801	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	5,056	5,100	78	70	2,03,379	1,91,000	...	15,379
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	5,916	5,800	110	107	1,99,904	2,09,000	9,096	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	,030	,074	,06,432	83,800	193	78	38,14,289	31,55,000	...	6,59,289
	Junagad	105	113	114	12,064	10,600	197	93	4,04,017	4,09,000	4,083	...
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	7,690	4,600	265	159	2,12,126	2,02,000	...	10,126
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	5,811	4,600	53	46	1,44,733	1,40,000	...	4,733
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	13,993	13,100	159	141	5,53,474	5,38,000	...	15,474
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	9,933	11,900	180	216	3,44,056	3,29,000	...	15,056
	Rohilkund-Kumaon	149	268	268	34,763	31,500	130	118	14,53,296	12,09,000	...	2,44,296
	Sangli	153	5	5	848	500	169	100	24,891	24,500	...	391
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,425	10,300	191	158	4,54,872	4,50,000	...	2,872
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	15,753	12,500	151	121	7,10,370	6,78,000	...	32,370
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,6 8	5,400	98	81	1,99,198	1,86,000	...	13,198
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	28,493	12,800	246	110	7,78,442	7,18,000	...	60,442
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)			13	...	400	...	31	...	5,800	5,800	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)			11	...	600	...	55	...	25,100	25,100	...
	Broach Jambusar (*d*)			30	...	600	...	20	...	1,600	1,600	13,503
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83		20	1,267	700	67	35	60,003	46,500	...	...
	Dhond-Baramati (*e*)			27	...	1,600		59	...	32,900	32,900	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90		142	13,580	13,000		92	4,35,408	4,65,000	29,592	...
	Godhra-Lunavada (*f*)			25	...	1,200		48	...	30,300	30,300	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*g*)			115	...	1,200		10	...	1,500	1,500	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19		26	455	400		15	17,899	17,100	...	799
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (*h*)			68	...	5,400		79	...	1,70,000	,70,000	...
	Murtajapur-Karanja (*i*)											
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71		28	2,069	1,400		50	69,633	80,400	10,767	...
	Rajpipla	67		37	1,932	1,700		46	84,458	80,400	...	4,058
gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452		51	15,180	15,000		294	8,80,308	8,66,000	...	14,308
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*j*)			42	...	1,000		24	...	25,000	25,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20		25	424	400		...	18,877	17,100	...	1,777
	TOTAL	166	7,451	7,871	2,56,959	0,97,900			4,34,36,89	,16,18,9	...	17,87,997
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,672	34,203	4,98 9 4	,09,18,100			42,53,29,37	,700	...	2,13,13,67

(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*d*) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
(*e*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
(*f*) Opened from 5th December 1913.
(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 1st December 1913.
(*i*) Opened from 1st November 1914.
(*j*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

A. T. STOWELL.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 26th December 1914.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

December 15.

1959. Lucas's Low Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ld. *Improvements in treating oils.*

December 16.

1960. J. M. J. Robert. *Apparatus for holding and applying medicaments.*

December 17.

1961. Charag Din Jouhar. *Self acting fan.*

December 18.

1962. A. H. Olsson and H. B. M. Pleijel. *Repeater for telephone lines.*
1963. A. H. Olsson and H. B. M. Pleijel. *Improvements in self induction coils for diplex telephone connections according to the pupin system.*
1964. A. H. Olsson and H. B. M. Pleijel. *Improvements in self induction coils for diplex or multiplex telephone connections.*
1965. H. Siegwart. *An improved process and machine for the manufacture of reinforced, hollow tubular bodies for instance masts, pipes, piles, etc., from beton.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1741. H. M. Sutton, W. L. Steele and E. G. Steele. *Improvements in processes of and apparatus for sizing or classifying comminuted material.*
1929. F. J. Gresham and G. Kiernan. *Improvements relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*
1935. D. Murray. *Improved driving mechanism for multiplex distributors of electric telegraphs.*
1936. D. Murray. *Improved telegraph tape transmitter.*
1937. C. Watson & H. D. Boyd. *Improvements in self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock.*
1938. M. Maude, W. S. Crosse, H. C. Pratt and M. Barrowcliffe. *Improvements in or relating to the process of preparing rubber from the latex of Hevea Braziliensis.*
1939. W. E. Elliott. *Improvements in mounting for combined shoe buttons and staples.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1423. D. Brodie & W. A. Thomas. *An improved automatic pressure alarm for pneumatic tyres.*
1571. J. E. Minnitt. *Improvements in resilient metallic keys for the chairs of permanent-way.*
1746. Abdul Karim. *Automatic alarming cash box or trunk.*
1874. H. Kummer. *An improved reinforced concrete floor consisting of hollow concrete beams with continuous reinforcement.*
1890. S. M. Rutnagar. *Improvements in the ventilation of buildings.*
1894. L. Ormerod and G. Ormerod. *An improved picker for overpick looms.*

1895. H. A. Wickham. *Improvements in or relating to press-moulds.*

1896. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.*

1897. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.*

1898. A. B. D. Lang and J. A. Powell. *Improved apparatus for displaying announcements, advertisements and the like.*

1899. J. Stewart. *Improvements in alarm clocks and attachments therefor.*

1900. L. G Macintyre. *An improved process and apparatus for the preparation of jute and other fibres for spinning.*

1904. The Thomas Transmission, Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the driving of road vehicles.*

1905. T. K. Irwin. *Improvements in or relating to hydro extractors or like centrifugal machines.*

1908. P. C. P. Booty. *Improved valve device for air gas machines.*

1909. J. T. McWilliams. *Improvements in or relating to axle boxes of railway and like vehicles.*

1910. M. C. Brewer. *Cotton chopping machine.*

1911. L. Embrey. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for shaping, moulding and otherwise working dough and like glutenous material.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1486. Underwood Typewriter Co.
1640. Cook.
1814. Thame.
1815. Hine.
1817. Messchaert.
1819. Russell.
1821. Stratton.
1823. Douglas and Hodgson.
1824. Stokes.
1825. Warbrook and Massey & Co., Ld.

PATENTS SEALED.

1119. Caldwell.
1601. Dreyfus.
1605. Datta.
1691. (Mrs.) Wilson.
1774. Whittell.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

441 of 1905. Wheatley. (To 12 December 1915.)
270 of 1906. Hoyle & anr. (To 9 January 1916.)
591 of 1906. Arbon & anr. (To 26 January 1916.)
181 of 1907. Printing Machinery Co. (To 8 February 1916.)
182 of 1907. Printing Machinery Co. (To 1 February 1916.)
262 of 1907. Jost. (To 17 December 1915.)
270 of 1907. Little. (To 18 December 1915.)
198 of 1908. Linotype & Machinery Ld. (To 5 February 1916.)
158 of 1909. Mondal. (To 21 December 1915.)
208 of 1909. Mondal. (To 21 December 1915.)
404 of 1909. Wright. (To 23 September 1915.)
557 of 1909. Wall. (To 3 January 1916.)
673 of 1909. Donovan. (To 21 February 1916.)
405 of 1910. W. M. Still & Sons Ld. & anr. (To 8 March 1916.)
631 of 1910. Wilson. (To 14 July 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1904.

545, (Peters and Sukul).

1910.

111, (Brennan). 112, (Brennan). 113, (Brennan). 114, (Brennan). 115, (Whiteway and Charles Macintosh & Co. Ld.). 117, (Calcutta Co. Ld). 403, (Sherwood). 404, (Bourke).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

December 14th to 19th, 1914.

Class 13. Nos. 2511-2522. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. December 15.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	h	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There will be two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1905.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	„	„ 1903-04	„	„ 3	
(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1913-14	„	„ 2-8	

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux. . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1914.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (Purchased Price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ (a)	£ (b)	£	
Calcutta . .	1,36,78,880	23,54,95,365	24,91,74,245	13,08,80,897	76,94,228	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,50,75,071	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore .	...	2,62,65,700	2,62,65,700	1,54,42,985	60,05,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,48,437	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore . .	...	3,14,63,890	3,14,63,890	1,18,83,627	1,21,65,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,49,400	
Bombay . .	57,49,400	16,43,89,875	17,01,39,275	3,17,76,803	6,40,00,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,57,77,303	
Karachi . .	...	2,09,13,765	2,09,13,765	56,30,008	31,06,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,36,373	
Madras . .	38,93,550	6,65,13,770	7,04,07,320	3,58,07,335	20,70,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,77,770	
Rangoon . .	...	4,42,28,215	4,42,28,215	6,58,21,876	36,30,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,94,52,341	
	2,33,21,830	58,92,70,580	61,25,92,410	29,72,43,531	9,86,73,218	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	61,24,16,695	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4,25,715	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another . .									2,50,000	
Total Circulation R			61,21,66,695									Total Reserve R	61,21,66,695	

£715,000 (R1,07,25,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 22nd December 1914.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd December 1914 to 5,26 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for October 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Receipts in October 1914.	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 31st October 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,48,000	22,48,000	10,066	...	11,35,068	11,35,068
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	4,378	...	24,098	24,098
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	49,332	...	3,37,891	3,37,891
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	32,184	...	2,13,226	2,13,226
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	1,091	...	1,091	1,091
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	24,543	414	88,392	88,806
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	79,014	...	1,38,826	1,38,826
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	3,439	...	24,319	24,319
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	901	16,307	...	16,307
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	7,354	...	87,935	87,935
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	3,798	...	19,405	19,405
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	2,166	...	20,155	20,155
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	2,592	...	15,262	15,262
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	121	...	912	912
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	72	...	326	326
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	1,866	...	13,021	13,021
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	4,445	...	14,283	14,283
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	13,339	...	56,214	56,214
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	41,074	2,34,758	2,34,758	4,69,516
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	10,652	...	74,126	74,126
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	2,93,227	2,51,479	24,99,308	27,50,787
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	71,58,088	...	...	4,14,56,999
Total	...	...	...	74,51,315	...	...	4,42,07,786
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	22,80,038 (*b*)	...	...	19,36,530 (*a*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	97,31,353	...	...	4,61,44,316

(*a*) On 1st April 1914. (*b*) On 1st October 1914.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 16th December 19

II B 2

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for October 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Expenditure	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Disbursement in October 1914.	Disbursement from 1st April 1914 to 31st October 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	1,758	4,121	4,122	8,243
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	2	4,773	4,774	9,547
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	73,426	2,19,709	1,63,942	3,83,651
4.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	1,041	4,547	4,546	9,093
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	957	3,612	3,611	7,223
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	71	217	218	435
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	6,577	22,572	22,572	45,144
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	815	3,433	3,433	6,866
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	24,958	1,26,879	49,873	1,76,752
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	47,547	2,35,827	1,19,667	3,55,494
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	21,813	63,411	63,412	1,26,823
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,40,913	5,11,798	5,11,798	10,23,596
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	1,68,134	1,74,102	1,74,102	3,48,204
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	3,716	22,802	...	22,802
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	—20,424	61,429	50,582	1,12,011
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,43,886	8,80,414	8,06,969	16,87,383
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	6,140	20,737	20,737	41,474
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	5,795	33,829	...	33,829
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	13,926	47,386	47,386	94,772
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	9,474	27,984	27,983	55,967
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	2,620	12,702	12,702	25,404
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	31,517	79,559	79,559	1,59,118
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	1,483	2,703	2,704	5,407
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	2,26,908	4,82,846	4,82,846	9,65,692
Total Expenditure	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	10,13,063	30,47,392	26,57,538	57,04,930
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	65,57,585	...	...	3,82,78,681
Total	...	...	...	75,70,648	...	...	4,39,83,611
Balance on 31st October 1914	...	...	...	21,60,705	...	...	21,60,705
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	97,31,353	...	...	4,61,44,316

Accountant-General, Punjab.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,16,67,127 0 6)	2,27,50,911	11	1
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,10,83,784 10 7)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,53,63,193	6	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	15,49,938	15	9
Sundries	25,88,511	5	3
RUPEES	28,22,52,555	6	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,22,26,945	0	0
Other authorized Investments	1,07,70,590	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,40,04,807	13	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,71,95,999	14	6
Bills discounted and purchased	1,82,93,691	12	11
Balances with other Banks	19,42,012	13	3
Bullion			
Dead Stock	27,36,451	10	9
Stamps	14,420	10	9
Sundries	3,64,791	8	11
	16,75,49,211	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* (Rs. 6,61,78,239 3 0)	11,47,03,344	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† (Rs. 4,85,25,104 14 5)			
RUPEES	28,22,52,555	6	2

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,08,602 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 6,30,105 0 0

Rs. 9,38,707 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 23rd December 1914. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 47·34

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
D 2-14-15 . .	FB/15 55129 . .	5	
	72983 . .	5	L. Shiv Sahai Poker, shopkeeper, Hoti, Peshawar District.
	FB/23 79478 . .	10	
	FB/14 80089 . .	5	
	FB/15 72936 . .	5	
	55308 . .	5	
	FB/22 26306 . .	10	
	FB/23 81292 . .	10	
	93457 . .	10	
	FB/15 55128 .	5	
		Total Rs. 70	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, LAHORE;
The 18th December 1914.

T. MALAK,
Currency Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 17th December 1914.

No. 1627.—Under sections 8 and 86 (paragraph 2) of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. Ry. Jonah Kambar Manikkam Pillai, Head Master, Lutheran Mission High School, Pudukkottai, to be a Marriage Registrar for the territory of that State, *vice* M. R. Ry. Bangalore Santappa Chettiyar, resigned.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi the 17th December 1914.

No. 8973-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending the 12th December 1914 is published for information :—

Name of Municipal Towns.	Population.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.
								7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Boys.	Girls.		
Delhi . .	225,471	97	97	194	66	59	125	...			60			3	11		24	19	43	43·9	28·3
Notified Area	3,673	2		2	3						1	1								
Total		99	97	196	69	59	128				61	7	46		11		24	19	43		

The 18th December 1914.

No. 8987-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the month of November 1914, are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of November 1914.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi	5	2	7	276	252	528	230	217	447	...	...	...	511	471	982
Notified Area . .	1	1	2	5	3	8	...	1	1	1	...	1	7	5	12
Total of Towns .	6	3	9	281	255	536	230	218	448	1	...	1	518	476	994
Rural Circles.															
Alipur	...	...	...	60	103	163	7	10	17	...	...	...	67	113	180
Nangloi	...	...	...	64	83	147	5	4	9	...	...	...	69	87	156
Najafgarh	...	...	...	109	94	203	12	13	25	...	...	...	121	107	228
Subzimundi . . .	...	...	...	7	3	10	5	2	10	...	...	...	12	5	17
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	...	...	57	43	100	17	19	36	...	...	...	74	62	136
Raisina	...	...	...	17	16	33	4	..	4	...	...	...	21	16	37
Total of Rural Circles .	...	...	...	314	342	656	50	48	98	...	...	...	364	390	754
Total of Towns .	6	3	9	281	255	563	230	218	448	1	...	1	518	476	994
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT .	6	3	9	595	597	1,219	280	266	546	1	...	1	882	866	1,748

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns and Rural Circles of the Delhi Province during the month of November 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Classes.				CAUSES OF DEATH.																															
					Cholera.	Small-pox.						Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Injuries.								All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
	Christians.	Mahammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.								Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.												
					Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Towns.																																				
Delhi City	5	292	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	208	13	14	98	99	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	48	46	323	369	692	5	5	...	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	5	293	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	162	212	13	14	98	99	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	50	46	327	373	700	5	5	...	...	...	...
Rural Circles.																																				
Alipur	...	94	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	35	...	...	20	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	62	53	115	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	...	103	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	45	...	...	9	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	46	63	109	1	1	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	89	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	28	...	...	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	53	49	102	1	2	...	...	...	...
Subzimundi	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	65	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	...	...	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	42	40	82	...	1	...	1	...	...
Ralsina	...	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	13	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	16	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	393	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	148	143	...	...	78	72	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	6	231	225	456	3	5	...	1	...	...
Total of Towns	5	293	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	162	212	13	14	98	99	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	50	46	327	373	700	5	5	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	5	686	465	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	310	355	13	14	176	171	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	55	52	558	598	1,156	8	10	...	1	...	...
Total of both Sexes	1,156			...	2					...		665		27		347		...		1		6		1		107		1,156		1,156	18		1		...	

Deaths registered according to age during the month of November 1914.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Ages of Death.																				Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		Total of upwards.											
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Towns.																														
Delhi City	132	128	37	48	9	5	3	8	7	22	28	46	21	26	19	12	23	21	44	53	323	369	339	380	16	11	...	13	14	...
Notified Area	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	133	128	37	49	9	5	3	8	7	23	29	46	23	26	19	13	23	22	44	53	327	373	339	380	16	11	...	13	14	...
Rural Circles.																														
Alipur	21	18	15	8	1	3	2	1	..	...	1	5	7	4	3	4	2	2	10	8	62	53	62	55	...	2	...	1	1	...
Nangloi	14	27	8	16	2	...	4	1	2	2	2	...	3	5	4	2	2	4	5	6	46	63	46	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	22	23	9	1	4	3	2	...	...	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	3	1	5	7	53	49	53	50	...	1	...	...	1	...
Subzimundi	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	9	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	18	13	11	10	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	4	1	...	4	1	4	5	42	40	42	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	...	...	1	3	3	1	1	1	...	2	...	4	3	19	16	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	80	83	48	38	11	11	9	4	3	4	9	15	14	18	14	12	15	11	28	29	231	225	251	228	...	3	...	1	2	...
Total of Towns	133	128	37	49	9	5	3	8	7	23	29	46	23	26	19	13	23	22	44	53	327	373	339	380	16	11	...	13	14	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	213	211	85	87	20	16	12	12	10	27	38	61	37	44	33	25	38	33	72	82	558	598	570	608	16	14	...	14	16	...
Total of both Sexes	424		172		36		24		37		99		81		58		71		154		1,156		1,178		30		30			

M C

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

No. 9037-*R. & A.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 156 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the following draft rules which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make under section 155 (1) (*d*) of the said Act for the Copying Agency at Delhi, are published for information.

The draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th January 1915 together with any objections or suggestions which may be received before that date.

RULES FOR THE COPYING AGENCY AT DELHI.

Persons entitled to, or permitted to, obtain copies of records and records of which copies may be given.

1. In these rules "record" includes any portion of the record and any document, map, plan or other paper attached to, or forming part of the record of any suit or appeal, enquiry or trial or other proceedings in any civil, criminal or revenue court, or office.

2. (*i*) A copy of a record shall be granted in the manner prescribed by these rules to any person, who, under the law for the time being in force, or under these rules, is entitled to receive it, and a copy may be so granted to any person permitted by these rules or otherwise to obtain one.

(*ii*) A plaintiff or a defendant who has appeared to the suit and a party to a criminal complaint shall at any stage of the suit or complaint obtain copies of the records of the suit including exhibits which have been put in and finally accepted by the court as evidence.

N.B.—A party who has been ordered to file a written statement, shall not obtain a copy of a written statement filed by another party until he has first filed his own.

(*iii*) A stranger to a suit, on application, shall be granted, after decree, copies of the plaint, written statements, affidavits and petitions filed in the suit, but shall not be granted copies of any such documents before decree without the previous sanction of the court concerned. He shall also obtain copies of judgments, decrees or orders at any time after they have been passed or made, but he shall not obtain copies of exhibits, put in as evidence, without the consent of the person by whom they were produced.

(*iv*) Any person may, on application, obtain a copy of a record of right, annual record, khasra, girdawari, or of the record of distribution of an assessment over the holdings of an estate, or of an entry in a register of mutations.

(*v*) Copies of the orders passed by competent authority on proceedings under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts shall be granted to applicants. But copies of reports and recommendations made by Revenue Officers to their superior officers, in connection with such proceedings, shall not be granted unless in the opinion of the officer by whom the order was passed they are necessary for the understanding of his order.

(*vi*) Copies of the final order passed on the muafis sanctioned by competent authority may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner. But copies of recommendations submitted for sanction shall not be granted unless they have been approved and are necessary for the understanding of the sanction.

(*vii*) In cases regarding the reduction of lambardars a copy of the Chief Commissioner's order may be given by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*viii*) Except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, copies of documents shall not be granted to any person not otherwise entitled to them, with whom there is any likelihood of any suit arising.

(*ix*) Official letters are privileged documents, to copies of which no person has any claim whatever. Should it be desirable to grant a copy of a letter or of an extract of a letter received by a subordinate from a superior officer, reference should in every case be made to the superior officer for permission.

(*x*) Subject to the above limitations, every person shall be entitled to a copy of a public document as defined in section 70 of the Evidence Act. In case of doubt the head of the office shall decide what are public documents, and what are not, on the question being referred to him. Copies of private documents on records and files of Government and public offices shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the head of the office.

II.—APPLICATIONS FOR COPIES OF RECORD.

3. An application for a copy of a record may be made in person or by post and may be made by any person authorised by another to act in his behalf. The full name, parentage and address of the applicant shall be given in the application.

NOTE.—The authority need not necessarily consist of a formal power of attorney, but the officer authorised to receive and deal with applications for copies must satisfy himself, in such manner as he considers sufficient, that the person applying is either himself entitled to the copy applied for or has in fact been authorised to act for a person who is so entitled.

4. Only one application need be made for copies of papers concerning a single cause, or matter which are in the same record, *e.g.*, if copies are required of four separate papers in one record, only one application is necessary.

5. Each application, not being an application referred to in rule 17 hereinafter, must by law have a one-anna court-fee stamp affixed to it. In the case of applications presented in person this stamp shall be affixed before presentation. In the case of unstamped applications received by post the stamp will be affixed as hereinafter provided.

6. Applications for copies including requisitions received on behalf of prisoners in jail will be received by the officer in charge of the copying agency or by the copying agent.

Provided that an application for a copy of a record of the Chief Court, or of a Divisoinal, District, or Session Court, or of an office or court of the Chief Commissioner made to a lower court or office in which the record may be at the time of the application, shall not be complied with without the permission of the superior court or officer concerned.

III.—PROCEDURE ON RECEIPT OF APPLICATION.

7. In the case of personal application—

The assistant copying agent shall—

If the copy can be given—

(1) Make the necessary entries in the Register "A" as hereinafter provided and cancel the court-fee stamp according to law.

(2) Endorse on the reverse of the application the following :—

(*a*) The time and date of receipt of application ;

(*b*) An order to the record-keeper to issue the record, or, in the case of pending records, a requisition for the sanction of the court concerned ; and

(*c*) Name of copyist to whom the application will be allotted.

(3) Have these endorsements initialled by the copying agent.

(4) Put up the application to the officer in charge for final sanction and distribution to copyists.

If there appears to be reason that the copy should not be given, take the order of the officer in charge, and if sanction is refused, note accordingly in the column of remarks in Register A annexed to these rules.

8. In the case of applications by post the assistant shall, if necessary, procure from the copying agent and affix the court-fee stamp and proceed as in section 7.

NOTE.—The copying agent will provide all such court-fee stamps from his imprest.

9. Copies shall ordinarily be prepared—

In the case of ordinary copies within three working days.

In the case of urgent copies by the next day.

The following scales of fines for delay in the preparation of copies shall be strictly enforced :—

For 1 day's delay over and above 3 days	. ¼ of the copying fee.
For 2 days' delay „ „ „	. ½ of the copying fee.
For 3 days' delay „ „ „	. ¾ of the copying fee.
For 4 days' delay or more „ „	. the whole of the copying fee.

(The 3 days to be calculated from the date on which the copyist receives the file.)

In the case of urgent copies, if the copy is not prepared by the next day the urgent fees shall ordinarily be forfeited.

The copying agent shall calculate the fines and note the amount of the fine on the application.

The officer in charge shall satisfy himself that the fine has been correctly calculated, and in the absence of any reasonable excuse on the part of the copyist concerned shall sanction the fine and initial the entry.

10. A register (in Form "A" annexed to these rules) shall be maintained in which every application for a copy of a record including jail requisitions shall, if sanctioned, be forthwith entered under the orders of the officer in charge. Separate registers shall be kept for English and for Vernacular copies.

11. Whenever, owing to faulty or insufficient information in the application, it is reported by the record office to be impossible to trace a record or part of a record the application shall be returned to the applicant (or in case of jail requisitions to the Superintendent, Jail) with a request for fuller or correct information.

12. In the case of personal applications, when the copy is ready and the fees authorised hereinafter have been calculated and noted on the copy—

(*a*) The copy shall be delivered to the applicant on payment of the fees due.

(*b*) If an applicant fails to appear to claim his copy within 7 days after the copy is ready for issue and in all other cases where it is so desired by the applicant the copy will be sent to him per V. P. P.

13. In the case of applications made by post the copies shall be sent to applicants per V. P. P.

When the copy, to be sent per V. P. P., is ready and the fees calculated and noted the copying agent shall enter " by post " in column 14 of Register A and obtain the attestation of the officer in charge in that column. He shall then proceed to despatch the copy by V. P. P. as hereinafter provided.

14. When copies have to be sent by V. P. post the copying agent shall, as soon as the copy is struck off Register A, enter it in Register C. He shall then despatch the copy by V. P. post for an amount to include the sum due on account of—

(1) copying fees including urgent fee, if any,

(2) court-fee stamp of one-anna, if any,

(3) postal charges,

(4) value payable post commission,

(5) special searching fee if any, and

(6) an agency fee of two annas.

He shall pay the Government dues, searching fees, postal charges and value payable commission from his imprest and enter the amounts disbursed, as also the agency fee, in Register C.

One register each in Forms C and D alone shall be maintained. The copying agent's imprest shall be recouped when necessary by contingent bills signed by the officer in charge.

15. If charges due on V. P. P. packets are not recovered at the end of three months, the Deputy Commissioner may draw the amount on a contingent bill under Budget head 32—Miscellaneous Petty Establishments and recoup the copying agent. If subsequently recovered the sum shall be credited to head XXV—Miscellaneous Provincial sub-head Miscellaneous, detailed head Copying Agency Account. Each case of a refused packet shall be entered in Register C.

16. All sanctioned applications for copies shall, when the copies have been delivered to the applicant, be sent to the record-keeper to be filed with the record concerned.

17. The following copies shall be given free of cost:—

Copies applied for—

(1) By prisoners in jail, whether through the jail authorities or by power of attorney,

(2) By the Government Advocate, and

(3) By, or on behalf of, any branch of Government.

IV. FEES.

18. (I) The following shall be the scale of consolidated copying fees, including the former record office fees:—

	English.	Vernacular.
	As.	As.
First 200 words or under	8	4
Every additional 100 words or fraction thereof . .	4	2

These rates include the cost of paper, which will be supplied by Government. The amount of paper used for each copy will be entered in the appropriate column in Register A in order to check waste.

(II) For field maps, boundary maps and tabular work a special fee will be fixed by the officer in charge, but this fee should always be a multiple of 2 annas.

(III) Fees for " urgent "copies will be as follows:—

When the ordinary copying fee is less than one rupee per copy double the ordinary copying fee.

When the ordinary copying fee is one rupee or over per copy an additional fee of Re. 1.

(IV) Search fees should not ordinarily be required as it is the duty of the record room staff to find records readily. But if the officer in charge considers that, owing to the defective information supplied by the applicant, the search for the document has involved an unreasonable amount of trouble to the record room staff he may, on the application of the record room staff, impose a search fee of eight annas which will be recovered by the copying agent from the applicant and credited at the end of the month direct under " Law and Justice " or " Land Revenue " as the case may be, as a record office receipt.

V. COPYISTS.

19. (I) For the preparation of copies the Deputy Commissioner shall engage a sufficient number of persons qualified to make copies of records. The number of persons so engaged should be strictly limited to actual requirements for the work of copying in either the English or the Vernacular language as the case may be.

(II) Persons engaged as copyists should be—

(*a*) Of assured good character.

(*b*) Competent to write fast and well in English or Urdu, as the case may be, and

(*c*) In the case of English copyists thoroughly efficient typewriters.

20. The authority engaging a copyist may, at any time and without assigning any reason for so doing, dispense with his services.

21. (A) A register of candidates for the post of copyists shall be kept by the officer in charge and the names of all candidates shall be entered therein after due examination by the officer in charge as to their fitness and character.

(B) There will be two classes of copyists, *viz.*, Class A and Class B.

All copyists when first engaged will be placed in Class B and will be promoted to Class A on becoming efficient.

Promotions to and reduction from Class A shall be made by the officer in charge, whose orders shall in all cases be final.

The total monthly sum available for the pay of the copyists shall be so divided among the copyists that each copyist in Class B shall receive only three-fourths of the pay of each in Class A.

VI.—MANNER OF MAKING COPIES.

22. (I) Every copy under these rules shall be headed by a short description of the record with the name of the estate, tehsil and district to which it relates. In the case of a judgment or an order it shall have a heading containing the following particulars :—

(*a*) The court or office by which the case was decided with the name and powers of the presiding officer and in an appellate case the name and official designation of the officer whose order was appealed against and the date of that order ;

(*b*) The date of the institution and of the decision of the suit, proceeding or appeal, as the case may be ;

(*c*) The names and description of the parties ;

(*d*) The subject matter of the suit or proceeding, and the estate, tehsil and district in which situate.

(II) Every copy shall be prepared—

(*a*) In a good legible hand or in clear typewriting as the case may be ;

(*b*) Upon water marked paper except in the case of copies of the documents noted in rule 27 below, which shall be prepared on printed forms supplied from the Deputy Commissioner's stock, no charge being made for them ;

(*c*) With ink of good quality ; and

(*d*) In the case of copies made in Urdu in the *Nastalik* style.

(III) Marginal reference shall be made to the paging of the original.

(IV) Where more than one copy of the same record is ordered to be prepared at the same time the duplicating process shall be used when possible.

23. The copies supplied shall be limited to the records applied for.

24. Copyists shall in no circumstances be allowed access to the record room itself. Files will be given to them by the record room staff, and no files or parts of files are to be removed by the copyists from the copying room. An assistant deputed for this purpose by the officer in charge will be responsible for the safe custody and careful handling of all files given to copyists.

25. If copies are required of documents in the custody of the Sadr Qanungo, the copyists shall prepare the copy in the Sadr Qanungo's office. Such documents must not be removed from the custody of the Sadr Qanungo.

26. When copies of revenue and other records are supplied on printed forms in accordance with rule 22 (II) (*b*), the copying fee will be calculated on written matter only.

27. The following are among documents of which copies shall be given on such forms :—

(*a*) Decrees,

(*b*) Notices of ejectment,

(*c*) Charges,

(*d*) Headings of " opening sheets " in judicial records,

(*e*) extracts from jamabandis, mutation registers, khasra girdwaris, settlement records, etc. and any other documents at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

28. A copy of a copy shall never be granted unless expressly asked for as such, as, for instance, in order to call in question the correctness of the copy granted. The fact that it is so required shall be entered in the heading.

29. In granting copies of records, if the copies cover more than one sheet of paper the separate sheets shall be stitched together in book form.

30. After the copy has been made, and before it has been revised and attested, the following particulars shall be endorsed thereon in the case of copies made in the English language, in English, and in the case of copies made in Urdu, in Urdu—

(*a*) The number of the application in the register,
(*b*) The date of presentation of the application for a copy,
(*c*) The number of words copied,
(*d*) Fees due—
  (1) Copying fee,
  (2) Urgent fee, if any,
  (3) Searching fee, if any,
  (4) Agency fee,
(*e*) The name of the copyist,
(*f*) The date on which the copy was completed by the copyist,
(*g*) Cause of delay, if any, and
(*h*) the applicant's name.

VII.—SUPERVISION AND ATTESTATION.

31. (i) An Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner shall be placed in immediate charge of the copying agency under the Deputy Commissioner.

(ii) The officer in charge shall in addition to other duties herein prescribed—
(*a*) Examine the registers frequently.
(*b*) Supervise the work of the attestation officers, the copying agent and his assistants.
(*c*) Be responsible for the proper distribution of copies to all copyists.
(*d*) Check the imprest account of the copying agent on the first of the month.
(*e*) Prepare the annual Budget.

(iii) The Head Clerk shall be responsible for the attestation and revision of all English copies.

(iv) The copying agent shall—
(*a*) Be responsible for the attestation and revision of all Vernacular copies in the manner prescribed in rule 31 (v) hereafter.
(*b*) Supervise the work of his assistants and the copyists under the direction of the officer in charge.
(*c*) Be responsible for procuring the records from the record room and for restoring them to the record room when no longer required. It is undesirable to allow copyists inside the record room.
(*d*) Examine any records or parts of records regarding which copyists are in doubt; deciding the doubtful point himself or reporting it for decision to the officer in charge if necessary.
(*e*) At the time a copy is delivered to an applicant or despatched by V. P. post, endorse thereupon the date of such delivery or despatch and duly cancel the court-fee labels affixed to it, if any.

(v)(i) The revising and attesting officer, before attesting a copy, shall—
(*a*) Personally compare every such copy with the original record from which it has been made;
(*b*) Attest every alteration made in such copy by initialling the same;
(*c*) Examine and initial the endorsements made upon the copy in accordance with these rules;
(*d*) Examine the headings and form of the copy, and see that they are in accordance with the law and the rules and directions applying to such copy;
(*e*) See that the copy is written on the prescribed quality of paper with ink of good quality and in neat, legible handwriting; and
(*f*) See that the fees have been properly calculated and noted on the copy.

(ii) When the copy is found to be in all respects correct and ready for delivery to the applicant, he shall endorse thereupon the following words:—

"Certified to be a true copy"

and shall sign and date the endorsement, and subscribe his official designation, below which he shall endorse the following words:—

"Authorised by section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872"

He shall then cause the proper seal to be affixed to the copy. If the copy comprises more than one sheet of paper, he shall see that the sheets are properly paged and shall endorse the word "attested" on every such sheet, entering his initials and the date thereunder.

(iii) In the event of any copy being found to be unfit for issue by reason that it—
(*a*) Has not been clearly and neatly written;
(*b*) Is not in the prescribed form or on paper of the prescribed quality;

(*c*) Was so incorrect that the revision has rendered it unfit for issue;

(*d*) Does not conform to these rules and orders; and

(*e*) Is otherwise open to objection;

he shall forthwith write the word "cancelled" across the copy, have it initialled by the officer in charge and a fresh copy shall be made without further charge.

32. Out of the $\frac{1}{5}$th fees credited under head XXV—Miscellaneous to meet the expenses of the copying agency (*vide* rule 33) shall be paid the salaries of the copying agent, the assistant copying agent and such other establishment as may be sanctioned for the copying agency, and the Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office or such other officer as may be appointed to attest English copies shall receive $\frac{1}{10}$th the fees received for attesting English copies, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per mensem.

The balance after the abovenamed sums have been paid shall be available for the contingent expenses of the agency.

VIII.—ACCOUNTS.

33. Sums due on account of—

(*a*) Copying fees;

(*b*) Urgent fees;

(*c*) Search fees;

(*d*) Agency commission;

(*e*) Miscellaneous;

shall be paid into the treasury on the morning of the next working day for each day's transactions and shall be credited to head XXV—Miscellaneous, Provincial, sub-head Miscellaneous, Copying Agency Account. Out of the amount so paid into the treasury on account of (*a*) and (*b*)—

(i) $\frac{3}{5}$ths shall be paid to the copyists;

(ii) $\frac{1}{5}$th shall be credited to Government; and

(iii) $\frac{1}{5}$th *plus* any sums paid under (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) shall be credited under head XXV—Miscellaneous to meet the expenses of the copying agency.

34. At the close of each day after copies have been delivered either to the applicant or for despatch by post the daily totals shall be written up in Register "B" and the total sums due to Government for copying fees and urgent fees on all copies so entered shall be paid into the treasury as above, the amount due for copies to be despatched by post being advanced from the copying agent's imprest. The treasury receipt for the amount paid in shall be pasted into Register "B."

35. The total amount of copying fees for Vernacular and for English copies during the month shall be made out separately, and $\frac{3}{5}$ths of each total calculated. A separate monthly bill for English and Vernacular copying fees shall then be drawn. Each bill shall bear a certificate signed by the officer in charge to the effect that the amount drawn does not exceed $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the copying fees credited during the month to English and Vernacular copyists respectively. The sums so drawn shall be divided in the proportion laid down in rule 21 (B) amongst the English and the Vernacular copyists.

36. A separate monthly bill shall be drawn as above for the attestation fees of English copies.

This bill shall bear a certificate signed by the officer in charge to the effect that the sum drawn does not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$th of the copying fee credited during the month for English copies, and that the usual income-tax deductions have been made and credited to Government.

37. At the close of each month the copying agent shall draw on a contingent bill from the head "Miscellaneous" and credit by transfer to the appropriate head Land Revenue or Law and Justice the record office fees of $\frac{1}{5}$th of the copying fees including urgent fees received.

38. The pay of establishment shall be drawn on the usual establishment bill forms and other contingent charges shall be drawn in the ordinary way. The usual contingent register shall be maintained. The imprest shall not be used for payments other than those on behalf of applicants for copies.

39. Although the transactions of the copying department are brought on the general accounts and budgeted for in the ordinary way, Government does not claim any income from copying fees other than the $\frac{1}{5}$th share credited under Land Revenue or Law and Justice as record fees and does not admit any expenditure on the copying agency in excess of the remaining $\frac{4}{5}$ths. The Deputy Commissioner is authorised to spend on miscellaneous contingent expenditure of the agency any balances, in excess of the amount of the agent's imprest, accruing under the sum detailed as item (iii) in rule 33. An account of income and expenditure shall be kept. This account shall be in the following form:—

Receipts.

Balance on	
Copying and urgent fees	
Agency fees	
Other items	
Total	

Charges.

Establishment, permanent . . . . . .
Do: temporary . . . . . .
Copyists . . . . . .
Attestation fees . . . . . .
Other items . . . . . .
Record fees . . . . . .
Balance . . . . . .
Copyingg aent's advance Rs.

The income from copying and urgent fees, etc., will be that given in column 12 of Register "B," other items will include recoveries made under rule 15.

The charges include—

(*a*) the pay of the copying agent, his assistants and chaprasis employed,
(*b*) copyists' fees and fees for attestation,
(*c*) articles for the use of the copyists, such as stationery and office furniture,
(*d*) hot and cold weather charges,
(*e*) purchase of typewriters and accessories and charges for repair to same,
(*f*) expenditure incurred on copies when the amount cannot be recovered,
(*g*) record office fees credited by transfer to Land Revenue and Law and Justice.

The account shall be balanced each month. A consolidated account for the year shall be prepared after 31st March in each year in the same form and shall be submitted to the Chief Commissioner for information, not later than 15th May with a certificate that the receipts and charges for each month have been attested by the Treasury Officer.

The contingent expenditure must not reduce the balance below the amount of the copying agent's advance.

40. All sums deducted under rule 9 from the remuneration of copyists shall be paid into the treasury to the credit of Government.

41. Early in October the officer in charge shall prepare a budget of receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year and submit it to the Deputy Commissioner. The latter shall submit it to the Chief Commissioner not later than 10th November.

IX.—REGISTERS.

42. The following registers shall be maintained :—

Register A—or register of applications. Columns 1-7 shall be written up for each application as soon as orders have been passed for a copy to be prepared. Columns 8-13 shall be completed as soon as the copy is ready for delivery. When any copy so entered is sent to the applicant by V.-P. post, a note that it has been so sent shall be made in the column of remarks.

Register B—or register of daily receipts.

Register C—or register of copies sent by V.-P. post.

Entries in columns 1-6 shall be written up as soon as the copy is ready for despatch, and columns 7-12 when the sums due are received or the packet is returned as the case may be.

Register D—or imprest register.

Register E—or register of pending files.

Register F—or register of applications returned to applicants.

Register G—or register of leave granted to copyists.

X.—TRANSLATION.

43. The Deputy Commissioner as occasion arises may appoint any person to carry out the work of translation in addition to his own duties, provided he does the work out of office hours.

44. The fee for translation shall be four times the fee payable for an ordinary copy of the document of which a translation is required.

45. The translator shall be paid $\frac{3}{4}$ths of this fee which shall be drawn as provided for in the case of copyists; $\frac{1}{4}$th of the fees shall be credited to Government and $\frac{1}{4}$th to the Copying Department as in the case of copies.

46. The Deputy Commissioner may order that any translation be specially attested and may name the person by whom the work shall be done.

The fees for attestation shall be the same as those for the attestation of English copies.

47. The Deputy Commissioner shall pass orders for the translation of any document required by or on behalf of any department of the Public Service.

48. In all other respects the procedure in the case of translations shall be that for copies.

NOTE.—Against all entries in Registers the word "Translation" shall be noted in the column of remarks.

REGISTER A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Serial No.	Applicant's name.	Name of Court to which file belongs.	Names of parties.	Nature of case.	Date of order or record concerned.	Date of presentation of application.	No. of words copied.	Copying fees and other charges.	Paper used.	Printed forms used.	Date of completion of copy.	Cause of delay.	Copyist's name.	Initial of officer in charge attesting delivery of copy with date.	Amount remitted.	Date of remittance to Bank.	REMARKS.

C 11

REGISTER B.

1	2	3	Copying fees.		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Date.	No. of application in Register A.	Name of applicant.	Revenue.	Judicial.	Urgent fees.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Search fees.	Agency fees.	Court fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Copyist's initial.

REGISTER C.

Serial No.	No. in Register A.	Applicant's name.	Total sum to be recovered.	Postage.	V. P. commission.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Date of posting	Date of receipt of amount from Post Office.	Date when packet returned if refused.	Date when packet sent to Tehsil for recovery.	Date of receipt of amount due.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

REGISTER D.

Date.	Balance from day before.			Stationery charges.			Court-fee stamps.			Postage stamps and V. P. commission.			Miscellaneous.			Total of columns 3 to 6.			Daily closing balance.			Remarks.
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	

Copyist's Name _____

REGISTER E.

Date.	No. of application in Register A.	Fees.		Daily total.	Remarks.
		Ordinary.	Urgent.		
Monthly total					
Due to copyist					

REGISTER F.

File No.	Court.	Date of removal from court.	Ahlmad's signature.	Date on which handed to copyist.	Copyist's signature.	Date of receipt from copyist.	Date returned to court.	Ahlmad's signature.	REMARKS.

REGISTER G.

Copyist's Name .....

No. of days leave granted.	Date leave granted.	Date of expiry of leave.	Extension of leave, if any.	Initial of officer in charge.	REMARKS.

REGISTER H.

Date.	No. of application in Register A.	Applicant's name and address	Cause of return.	How returned.

The 21st December 1914.

No. 9055-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th December 1914.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked		Ghi	44 0 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 9 0
Wheat, white	5 2 6	Tobacco Leaf	9 0 0
Barley	3 3 0	Turmeric	7 0 0
Oats		Salt	1 12 0
Jowar	3 15 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	3 3 0	Bran	3 0 6
Maize	3 1 3	Grass	1 2 3
Gram	6 3 0	Straw (Bhusa)	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	6 0 0	Bengal Coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar Stalks	0 13 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6 0 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Poppyseed		Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6 8 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	6 10 0	Cotton seed	2 2 0
Cotton (cleaned)	10 0 0	Bejhar	3 8 0

Detail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th December 1914.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.	Items.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chts.		Srs. Chts.
Wheat	7 0	Maize	12 8
Barley	12 0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6 8
Rice (Best sort)	3 0	Firewood	70 0
Rice (Common sort)	5 12	Bengal coal	53 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	13 0	Salt Sambhar (Wholesale)	23 0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	12 0	Salt Sambhar (Retail)	22 0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...	Gur	8 8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...	Cotton (unginned)	9 8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	9 4	Bejhar	11 0

No. 9058-C. & I.—Under the authority conferred by Government of India Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 807-W., dated 14th November 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, hereby declares that the firm of Maurice Turner and Company, Delhi, being a hostile firm within the meaning of rule 2 of the above Notification and having failed to apply for a license to trade, no person in British India shall carry on or engage in any trade or business with the aforementioned firm.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 9106-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 15th December 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	59	50	...	...	...	27	...	21	...	...	2	...	8	10	18
Nangloi	56	34	...	...	...	21	...	12	...	...	1	1	5	8	13
Najafgarh	58	42	...	...	...	28	...	10	...	...	4	1	6	7	13
Subzimundi	4	5	...	...	...	5	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...
Mehrauli	34	38		1	...	23	1	12	...	.	1	...	4	7	11
Raisina	13	7	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Total of the District	224	176	...	1	...	109	1	57	...	...	8	2	23	33	56

No. 9112-*Home*.—Under the provision of Section 4 (S) of Act V of 1898 the Criminal Procedure Code, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the police stations of Delhi Province exclusive of the urban police station in Delhi City will in future include in their jurisdiction the villages as detailed below :—

Name of Police station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No. of villages by Zails.	Name of Zails.
Alipur (68 villages).	1	Pallah	1	Zail Alipur No. 1 (37 villages).
	2	Kalakpur	2	
	3	Akbarpur Majra	3	
	4	Arazi Shanjarpur	4	
	5	Jhangola	5	
	6	Tagipur	6	
	7	Fatehpur Jat	7	
	8	Muqmailpur	8	
	9	Garhi Khusro	9	
	10	Zindpur	10	
	11	Tehri Daulatpur	11	
	12	Kadipur	12	
	13	Ibrahimpur	13	
	14	Mohammadpur	14	
	15	Biranki	15	
	16	Burari	16	
	17	Salimpur Majra Burari	17	

Name of Police station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No of villages by Zails.	Name of Zails.
	18	Kamalpur	18	
	19	Badarpur	19	
	20	Singhu .	20	
	21	Khampur	21	
	22	Singhola	22	
	23	Bankauli	23	
	24	Bakhtawarpur	24	
	25	Tajpur Kalan .	25	
	26	Hamidpur	26	
		Alipur .	27	Zail Alipur No. 1 (37 villages).
	28	Budhpur Bijapur	28	
	29	Naglipana	29	
	30	Siraspur	30	
	31	Khera Kalan	31	
	32	Sahib Abad Daulatpur . . .	32	
	33	Barwala	33	
	34	Pansali	34	
	35	Pehladpur Bangar	35	
	36	Pur	36	
	37	Sabhapur	37	
Alipur (68 villages).	38	[illegible] . . .	1	
	39	Narela	2	
	40	Mamurpur	3	
	41	Bhor Garh	4	
	42	Kanrsini	5	
	43	Tikri Khurd	6	
	44	Bazapur Kalan	7	
	45	Sinoth	8	
	46	Shahpur Garhi	9	
	47	Holambi Kalan	10	Zail Bawana No. (31 villages).
	48	Holambi Khurd	11	
	49	Banker	12	
	50	Lampur	13	
	51	Khera Khurd	14	
	52	Naya Bans	15	
	53	Puth Khurd	16	
	54	Sultanpur Debas	17	
	55	Daryapur Kalan	18	
	56	Ghogha	19	
	57	Bazidpur Thakran	20	
	58	Nangal Thakran	21	

Name of Police Station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No. of villages by Zails.	Name of Zails.
	59	Qutab Garh	22	
	60	Mungashpur	23	
	61	Khor Punjab	24	
	62	Khor Jat	25	
	63	Kateora	26	
lipur (68 villages.)	64	Silahpur Majra	27	Zail Bawana No. 2 (31 villages).
	65	Chandpur	28	
	66	Budhanpur	29	
	67	Ochandi	30	
	68	Harcoli	31	
	1	Jaunti	1	
	2	Chatesar	2	
	3	Garhi Randhala	3	
	4	Nizampur	4	
	5	Kanjhawala	5	
	6	Ladpur	6	
	7	Karala	7	
	8	Mohammadpur Majri	8	
	9	Tekri Kalan	9	
	10	Saoda	10	
	11	Gheora	11	Zail Kanjhawal No. 3 (21 villages.)
	12	Mundka	12	
	13	Kamrudin Nagar	13	
	14	Bakkar Wála	14	
	15	Baprola	15	
Nangloi (60 villages).	16	Jáferpur Hirankudna	16	
	17	Nilwal	17	
	18	Madanpur Debas	18	
	19	Rasulpur	19	
	20	Rani Khera	20	
	21	Mubarakpur Debas	21	
	22	Puth Kalan	1	
	23	Karari Suleman Nagar	2	
	24	Begampur	3	
	25	Maghulpur Kalan	4	
	26	Maghulpur Khurd	5	
	27	Garhi Pira	6	Zail Nangloi Jat No. 4 (22 villages).
	28	Rithala	7	
	29	Nangloi Jat	8	
	30	Nangloi Sayyud	9	
	31	Sultanpur Mazra	10	

Name of Police Station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No. of villages by Zails.	Name of Zails.
Nangloi (60 villages.)	32	Tehar	11	Zail Nangloi Jat No. 4 (22 villages).
	33	Tatarpur	12	
	34	Keshopur	13	
	35	Khiala	14	
	36	Chaukhandi	15	
	37	Budhela	16	
	38	Hashtsal	17	
	39	Shafiabad	18	
	40	Razapur Khurd	19	
	41	Rauhola	20	
	42	Tilangpur	21	
	43	Nilothi	22	
	44	Badli	1	Zail Badli No. 5 (17 villages).
	45	Libaspur	2	
	46	Shamapur	3	
	47	Azadpur	4	
	48	Bharaula	5	
	49	Sihipur	6	
	50	Pipal Thala	7	
	51	Haidarpur	8	
	52	Bhalswa Jahangirpur	9	
	53	Shakurpur	10	
	54	Yaqutpur	11	
	55	Salempur, Mazra Madipur	12	
	56	Naharpur	13	
	57	Pitampura	14	
	58	Basai Darapur	15	
	59	Jawala Heri	16	
	60	Madipur	17	
Civil Line (9 villages and part of Delhi.)	1	Mukandpur	1	Zail Delhi No. 6 (41 villages).
	2	Shanjarpur	2	
	3	Jharoda Mazra Burari	3	
	4	Jagatpur	4	
	5	Wazirabad	5	
	6	Dahirpur	6	
	7	Dhaka	7	
	8	Malakpur Chhaoni	8	
	9	Timarpur	9	
	10	Delhi (Patti Chandrawal)	10	

Name of Police Station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No. of villages by Zaila.	Name of Zaila.
Subzimandi (9 villages and part of Delhi City).	1	Delhi (Patti Sadhora Kalan and Patti Andhawali).	...	
	2	Rajpur Chhaoni	11	
	3	Wazirpur	12	
	4	Sadhora Kalan	13	
	5	Nimri	14	
	6	Chaukri Mubarakabad (Abadi Sarai Ruhalla Khan.)	15	
	7	Sadhora Khurd	16	
	8	Khampur Raya, Sherpur	17	
	9	Shadipur	18	
	10	Todapur	19	
Raisina (32 villages).	1	Narhola (Abadi Jaisinghpura Madhoganj Bagh Kalali.)	20	
	2	Raisina	21	
	3	Malcha	22	
	4	Kussak	23	
	5	Sarban Sarai	24	Zail Delhi No. 6 (41 villages).
	6	Babarpur Bazidpur	25	
	7	Indarpat	26	
	8	Nagla Machhi	27	
	9	Shamaspur Jagir	28	
	10	Nagli Razapur	29	
	11	Nizampur	30	
	12	Kherpur Naw Mehla	31	
	13	Skindarpur	32	
	14	Bahlolpur Reg	33	
	15	Jur Bagh	34	
	16	Bibipur	35	
	17	Alipur Pilanji Hasanpur	36	
	18	Arakpur Bagh Mochi	37	
	19	Mohammadpur Munirka	38	
	20	Dasghara	39	
	21	Naraina	40	
	22	Nanakpur, Basant Nagar	41	
	23	Bandsoikar Khatun	1	
	24	Jawaharpur	2	
	25	Jharera	3	
	26	Amadalpur	4	
	27	Shahjahanpur Kotla	5	
	28	Pehladpur	6	Zail Palam No. 7 (36 villages).
	29	Sagarpur	7	
	30	Baqar Nagar (Nawadah)	8	
	31	Nangal Raya	9	
	32	Shahpur Mazra, Naraina	10	

Name of Police Station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No. of villages by Zails.	Name of Zails.
Najafgarh (87 villages).	1	Palam	11	Zail Palam No. 7 (36 villages).
	2	Asalatpur Khadar	12	
	3	Lohar heri	13	
	4	Mirzapur	14	
	5	Bandapur	15	
	6	Nagli Jalab	16	
	7	Poshangipur	17	
	8	Dábri	18	
	9	Nasirpur	19	
	10	Mehram Nagar	20	
	11	Muradabad Pahari	21	
	12	Kasumpur	22	
	13	Bijwasan	23	
	14	Salahpur	24	
	15	Kapashera	25	
	16	Bharthal	26	
	17	Nangal Dewat	27	
	18	Bágraula	28	
	19	Manglapuri	29	
	20	Tughanpur	30	
	21	Sahupur	31	Zail Najafgarh No. 8 (35 villages).
	22	Shahabad	32	
	23	Smálka	33	
	24	Mehpalpur	34	
	25	Malakpur Kohi	35	
	26	Rajokri	36	
	27	Jharoda	1	
	28	Surkhpur	2	
	29	Dichaon Kalan	3	
	30	Nagli Sikrawati	4	
	31	Najafgarh	5	
	32	Dindarpur	6	
	33	Roshanpura, Dichaon Khurd	7	
	34	Masudabad	8	
	35	Hebatpur	9	
	36	Mitraon	10	
	37	Khera	11	
	38	Kharkhari Náhar	12	
	39	Kakraula	13	
	40	Nawadah Mazra, Hasht Sal	14	

Name of Police Station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No. of villages by Zails.	Name of Zails.
	41	Matola	15	
	42	Dhulsirs	16	
	43	Puchanpur	17	
	44	Bamnauli	18	
	45	Amberhai	19	
	46	Chhaola	20	
	47	Kanganheri	21	
	48	Pindwala Kalan	22	
	49	Khar Khari raund	23	
	50	Pindwala Khurd	24	
	51	Khar Khari Jatmal	25	
	52	Roola Khampur	26	Zail Najafgarh No. 8 (35 villages)
	53	Kutabpur	27	
	54	Goela Khurd	28	
	55	Tajpur Khurd	29	
	56	Paprawat	30	
	57	Jhatikra	31	
	58	Raghopur	32	
	59	Nanakheri	33	
	60	Badosara	34	
Najafgarh (87 villages).	61	Akauli	35	
	62	Mandela Kalan	1	
	63	Shamspur Khalsa	2	
	64	Mandela Khurd	3	
	65	Sureda	4	
	66	Ker	5	
	67	Khera Dabar	6	
	68	Isapur	7	
	69	Kazipur	8	
	70	Baqargarh	9	
	71	Dhindasa	10	Zail Isapur No. 9 (26 villages).
	72	Ghalebpur	11	
	73	Ujwa	12	
	74	Sherpur Dehri	13	
	75	Jafarpur Kalan	14	
	76	Malakpur Zer Najafgarh	15	
	77	Sarangpur	16	
	78	Jhuljhuli	17	
	79	Gumanhera	18	
	80	Daryapur	19	

Name of Police Station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No. of villages by Zails.	Name of Zails.
Najafgarh (87 villages.)	81	Raota	20	Zail Isapur No. 9 (26 villages.)
	82	Deorala	21	
	83	Shikarpur	22	
	84	Hassanpur	23	
	85	Asalatpur	24	
	86	Daulatpur	25	
	87	Zainpur	26	
Mehrauli (73 villages.)	1	Khirki	1	Zail Mehrauli No 10 (45 villages.)
	2	Madan Gir	2	
	3	Tigri	3	
	4	Khanpur	4	
	5	Hauz Rani	5	
	6	Hauz Khas	6	
	7	Humayunpur	7	
	8	Kharera	8	
	9	Sarai Shahji	9	
	10	Kalo Sarai	10	
	11	Adh Chini	11	
	12	Tut Sarai	12	
	13	Shaikh Sarai	13	
	14	Begampur	14	
	15	Chirag Delhi	15	
	16	Masjid Moth	16	
	17	Shahpur Jat	17	
	18	Yusuf Sari Jat	18	
	19	Majahadpur	19	
	20	Ghato Sarai	20	
	21	Bhati	21	
	22	Asaula	22	
	23	Shaur Pur	23	
	24	Chhatarpur	24	
	25	Sat Bari	25	
	26	Rajpur Khurd	26	
	27	Fatehpur Beri	27	
	28	Jonapur	28	
	29	Chandan Hula	29	
	30	Ber Sarai	30	
	31	Jia Sarai	31	
	32	Katwaria Sarai	32	
	33	Masudpur	33	
	34	Ladha Sarai	34	

Name of Police Station.	Serial No. of villages by Thanas.	Name of villages.	Serial No. of villages by Zails.	Name of Zails.
	35	Mehrauli	35	
	36	Sultanpur	36	
	37	Yahya Nagar	37	
	38	Gadai Pur	38	
	39	Ghaʻorni	39	
	40	Deoli	40	Zail Mehrauli No. 10 (45 villages.)
	41	Neb Sarai	41	
	42	Maidan Garhi	42	
	43	Lado Sarai	43	
	44	Saidulajaib	44	
	45	Deramandi	45	
	46	Bahlolpur Khadar	1	
	47	Kilokari	2	
	48	Chak Chilla	3	
	49	Bhagola or Khizar Abad	4	
	50	Joga Bai	5	
	51	Okhla	6	
	52	Jasaula	7	
	53	Madanpur	8	
Mehrauli (73 villages.)	54	Ali	9	
	55	Jeetpur	10	
	56	Molar Band	11	
	57	Badar Pur	12	
	58	Pul Pahlad	13	
	59	Tajpul	14	
	60	Lakarpur	15	
	61	Tekhand	16	Zail Badarpur No. 11 (28 villages.)
	62	Saadabad	17	
	63	Kotla Mahigiran	18	
	64	Bahapur	19	
	65	Yakutpur	20	
	66	Jamurradpur	21	
	67	Madipur or Garhi, Jharia, Maria	22	
	68	Rajpur Khurd	23	
	69	Bahlolpur Bangar or Sarai Kalu Khan	24	
	70	Mubarakpur Kotla	25	
	71	Tughlaqabad	26	
	72	Arangpur	27	
	73	Mithepur	28	

By Order,
G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th December 1914.

No. 4357-R.—With reference to rule 30 of the rules published in his Notification No. 4717, dated 10th September 1908, as subsequently amended from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that in his Notification No. 4370-R, dated the 15th December 1913, as subsequently amended, the following entries relating to the exemption of certain medicinal preparations from the operation of the opium rules shall be inserted :—

24-A—Decoctum papaveris.

42-A.—Linctus opiatus.

71-A—Pilula hydrargyri cum creta et opio.

87-A.—Sanative Pills, Jayne's.

107-A.—Tinctura opii Benzoica.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Central India Agency, Indore, the 19th December 1914.

No 1652-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), as applied to the Railway lands in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased specially to empower the Railway Magistrate for the Bhopal-Itarsi Railway and the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, being a Magistrate of the First Class, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the Act as applied within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

No 3576-D.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to declare the days specified below to be public holidays in Central India during the year 1915.

List of General Holidays sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India for the year 1915.

Christian, Hindu Muhammadan and Parsi	Designation.	Date.	Days of week.	No. of days.	Remarks.
C.	New Year's Day	1st January	Friday	1	
H.	Til Sankrant	14th "	Thursday	1	
H.	Basant Panchami	20th "	Wednesday	1	
M.	Bara Wafat	28th "	Thursday	1	If the moon be not visible on Saturday, the 16th January, then on Friday, the 29th January 1915.
H.	Shivaratri	12th February	Friday	1	
H.	Holi or Dol Jatra	1st and 2nd March	Monday and Tuesday	2	
H.	Ram Naumi	25th March	Thursday	1	

Christian, Hindu, Muhammadan and Parsi.	Designation.	Date.	Days of week.	No. of days.	REMARKS.
C.	Good Friday	2nd April	Friday	1	
C.	Saturday before Easter	3rd "	Saturday	1	
C.	Easter Monday	5th "	Monday	1	
GENERAL	King-Emperor's Birthday.	...	...	1*	
M.	Shab-i-Barat	27th June	Sunday	1	If the moon be not visible on Sunday, the 13th June, then on Monday, the 28th June 1915.
M.	Alvida (last Friday in Ramzan),	6th August	Friday	1	For Muhammadans only.
M.	Id-ul-Fitr	12th "	Thursday	1	If the moon be not visible on Wednesday, the 11th August, then on Friday, the 13th August 1915.
H.	Raksha Bandhan	24th "	Tuesday	1	
H.	Janam Ashtami	1st September	Wednesday	1	
P.	Nauroz	12th "	Sunday	1	
H.	Anant Chaudas	22nd "	Wednesday	1	
H.	Dasahra	15th to 17th October	Friday to Sunday	3	
M.	Id-ul-Zuha	17th October	Tuesday	1	If the moon be not visible on Saturday, the 9th October, then on Wednesday, the 20th October 1915.
H.	Diwali	6th to 8th November	Saturday to Monday	3	
M.	Moharam	16th to 18th November	Tuesday to Thursday	3	If the moon be not visible on Monday, the 8th November, then on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 17th to 19th November 1915.
C.	Christmas	23rd to 31st December	Thursday to Friday	9	

NOTES.—(1) All Sundays in the year and the last Saturday in each month, if there are no arrears of work, are general holidays, also all days on which there is a Solar Eclipse or on which *Somvati Amavas* occurs, and the days succeeding those on which a Lunar Eclipse takes place.

During 1915 the following Eclipses are due:—

Solar Eclipse.—Sunday, the 14th February 1915, Tuesday, the 10th August 1915.

Lunar Eclipse.—

Somvati Amavas.—Monday, the 15th March 1915, Monday, the 12th July 1915, Monday, the 6th December 1915.

(2) The Parsi Nauroz, which occurs on the 12th September 1915, has been allowed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General to be observed as a General holiday and has been entered as such in the list. The remaining Parsi holidays shown on the margin, will be granted only to Parsi officials serving in the Government offices in Central India.

Jamshedi Nauroz	21st March 1915.	
Gatha	11th September 1915.	
Khurdadsal	17th "	"
Amardadsal	18th "	"

N.B.—Heads of offices are empowered to grant holidays on extraordinary occasions or at the times of local fairs and religious festivals, it being understood that no undue delay in the disposal of public business will thereby be allowed to occur.

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, will be notified separately.

By order,

R. H. CRUMP,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of Insolvents.
308 of 1914	25th November 1914.	Mylai Ethirajulu Chetty and Mylai Alwar Chetty, ruby polishers, both earning about Rs. 35 a month and residing at No. 35, Thiruvatoor High Road, Old Washermenpet, Madras.	25th November 1914.	29th January 1915.
314 of 1914	27th November 1914.	K. Ranganayaki Ammal, formerly an actress but now unemployed, residing at No. 59, Karaneeswaran Covil Street, Mylapore, Madras.	27th November 1914.	Do.
319 of 1914	2nd December 1914.	G. Chakrapany Chetty, a broker getting about Rs 25 a month, residing at No 27, Appu Mudaly Street, Mylapore, Madras.	2nd December 1914.	5th February 1915.
281 of 1914	2nd November 1914.	C. S. Krishnasawmi Aiyar, unemployed, residing at No. 157, Linghee Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	2nd November 1914.	15th January 1915.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 17th December 1914.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 92 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 4th December 1914.

In the matter of Cassim Eusoof Bharoocha, Trader, residing at No. 27, 27th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of the Court adjudging the said Cassim Eusoof Bharoocha an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of December 1914.

CASE No. 184 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 7th December 1914.

In the matter of S. V. Ahmedsa Rowther, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Moosaji Ahmed & Co., of Rangoon, a creditor of S. V. Ahmedsa Rowther, grocer, of No. 53, 25th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said S. V. Ahmedsa Rowther was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of December 1914

CASE No. 185 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th December 1914.

In the matter of Abdul Wahid, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Wahid, Maistry, residing at No. 90, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Wahid.

CASE No. 186 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th December 1914.

In the matter of Veeraragoo Sundragasen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Veeraragoo Sundragasen, Clerk, residing at No. 42-A, Rungasawmy's land, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 4th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Veeraragoo Sundragasen.

CASE No. 189 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th December 1914.

In the matter of Maung Pe Bu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Pe Bu, Clerk, of 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Pe Bu.

CASE No. 191 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 15th December 1914

In the matter of Rambali Chowdary, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Rambali Chowdary, at present unemployed, of No. 63, Tseekai Maung Taulay Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Rambali Chowdary.

CASE No. 192 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Ismail Noorulla, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismail Noorulla, of No. 43, Tseekai Maung Taulay Street, Rangoon, now a civil prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail, on the 15th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ismail Noorulla.

CASE No. 193 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th December 1914.

In the matter of Ismail Jeewa Atcha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismail Jeewa Atcha, son of Jeewa Atcha, of No. 96, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ismail Jeewa Atcha.

CASE No. 194 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th December 1914.

In the matter of Ebrahim and Abdul Hakim, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ebrahim, of No. 81, 27th Street, and Abdul Hakim, of No. 8, 34th Street, Rangoon, piece goods dealers under the style and firm of Ebrahim Abdul Hakim & Co, at Nos. 216 and 217C, Suratee Bazra Baaar, Rangoon, on the 16th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ebrahim and Abdul Hakim.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 88 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Johri Mal, son of Kishan Lal, of Delhi, Teliwara.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Johri Mal to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 11th of January 1915.

SUIT No. 89 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Bishamber Nath, son of Makhan Lal, of Delhi, Pahari Dhiraj.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Bishamber Nath to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 11th of January 1915.

SUIT No. 90 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Insolvency of Sri Ram, son of Chunni Lal, of Delhi, Pati Ram Ka Kucha.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Sri Ram to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 13th January 1915.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 76 OF 1914.

Dated the 11th December 1914.

In the matter of Gobind Pershad, son of Mukand Lal, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 12th November 1914, on behalf of Gobind Pershad, the debtor named above, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 76 OF 1914.

Dated the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Gobind Pershad, son of Mukand Lal, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Gobind Pershad was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 11th December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and L. Madan Lal and Radha Mohan are hereby constituted receivers of the property of the said insolvent and it is further ordered that the said receivers do give security to the extent of Rs. 1,000 each.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 61 OF 1914.

1. Moti Ram and 2. Pearey Lal Ojha, of Ajmer . . Insolvent Applicants.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Lala Ram, Ajmer	200	0	0
2. Lakhmi Chand, Ajmer	200	0	0
3. B. Pearey Lal, Ajmer	100	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Moti Ram and Pearey Lal have filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court at 11-30 A.M. on the 4th February 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 11th day of December 1914.

No. 62 OF 1914.

Mallo *alias* Rahim Baksh . . Insolvent Applicant

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Mangilal, Ajmer	91	0	0
2. Gheesalal, Ajmer	30	7	3
3. Panchoolal, Ajmer	15	2	6
4. RamChander, Ajmer	38	14	9
5. Phool Chand, Ajmer	18	4	6
6. Magni Ram Phool Chand, Ajmer	13	1	0
7. Bhajanlal, Ajmer	35	13	9
8. Radha Ballabh, Ajmer	38	0	0
9. Nathmal Ramgopal, Ajmer	14	4	6
10. Pertap Mal, Ajmer	14	4	6
11. Rampertab, Ajmer	111	0	0
12. Chitar Mal, Ajmer	50	0	0
13. Noor Mohamed, Ajmer	10	0	0
14. Rasul Baksh, Ajmer	39	4	6

Whereas the applicant Mallo *alias* Rahim Baksh has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard at 11-30 A.M. on the 5th February 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 14th day of December 1914.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Ajmer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th December 1914.

No. 131.—The leave granted to 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon J. O. Dewey, I.S.M.D., in this office Notification No. 122, dated the 18th November 1914, is extended by three months on medical certificate.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

TRANSFER.

No. 2584-*E.*—Mr. H. J. Bell, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Provincial Division, 1st Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 19th December 1914, to the office of the Chief Engineer, Delhi, which he joined on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi Province.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th December 1914.

No. 50.—Mr. W. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held at Lahore Cantonment on the 6th October 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 5071-*T.*—Mr. P. Chakravarti Iyenger, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is reverted to the grade of Telegraph Master with effect from the 10th December 1914.

The 24th December 1914.

No. 5181-*T.*—Mr. A. Leslie, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, on deputation to the Eastern Bengal State and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 1st April 1914, *vice* Mr. C O'Doherty, officiating in the Superior Traffic Branch.

Mr. J. S. C. Todd, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, from the 1st April 1914 *vice* Mr. Leslie on deputation.

Mr. S. P. Joseph, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 4th September 1914, *vice* Mr. A. Leslie in succession to Mr. J. S. C. Todd, on leave.

This cancels the Notifications No. 115s-T., dated the 29th April 1914, and No. 4499-T., dated the 19th November 1914, so far as Messrs. Todd and Joseph are concerned.

No. 5184-*T.*—Mr. W. P. Carr, Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Madras Circle, is placed on special duty in the office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs for a period of three and a half months with effect from the 15th December 1914.

Mr. A. Rama Rao continues to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, *vice* Mr. Carr.

No. 5187-*T.*—With effect from the 15th December 1914 Mr. S. C. Mitra, Assistant Superintendent, is appointed temporarily to the second division of the superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, Bengal and Assam Circle, *vice* Mr. S. C. Maulik on leave transferred to the Engineering Branch.

No. 5192.—With effect from the 14th December 1914, Mr. L. L. Rau, Assistant Superintendent, is appointed temporarily to the second division of the superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, Madras Circle, *vice* Mr. Batalia Ram transferred to the Engineering Branch.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th December 1914.

No. 290.—Mr. D. W. M. Gumbley, General Service Clerk, Class I, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India as a Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I, on a salary of Rs. 450 per mensem, with the title of "Assistant Electrician for Wireless Telegraphy," with effect from the 8th November 1914.

T. K. RAJAGOPALAN,
Deputy Accountant General, Telegraphs.

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Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India, for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 6d. (2a.)

Return Statements of Accounts and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports in respect of Life Assurance Companies doing business in British India. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3-4 or 4s. 11d. (8a.)

Notification No. 1271—23C., dated 28th March 1914—The Indian Companies Rules, 1914. Foolscap. Stitched. 1a. (1a.)

Notification No. 2184—6, dated 1st April 1914—Amendment in the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Rules, 1913. Foolscap. 6p. (6p.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and six months ending September 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1911 and 1912. No. 2 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year 1913, compared with the year 1911 and 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Forty-seventh issue, Vol. II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of April 1914. No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for February 1914. No. 11 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31st, 1913. 47th issue. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (6a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31st, 1913, 47th issue and the four preceding years; to which are appended the Accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India, Supplementary Volume, dealing with the Trade and Navigation of Aden, during the year 1912-13. Super-Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (7a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for March 1914. No. 12 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics on Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1914. No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of May 1914. No. 2 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

List of Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the State of Mysore, for 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 3s. (3a.)

List of Factories and other Large Industries in India in the year 1911. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) of India, quarter and nine months ending December 1913 and corresponding periods of 1911 and 1912. No. 3 of 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for April 1914-15. No. 1 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for June 1914. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1914. No. 2 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Quarterly Rate List of quarter October to December 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Quarterly Rate List for quarter January to March 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 1a. (6p.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14. Foolscap. Limp. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (3a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for July 1914. No. 4 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for May 1914. No. 2 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (7a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 3s (9a.)

Civil Estimates for 1914-15. Foolscap. Board. Vols. I and II. Rs. 3 (Rs 12-8) per volume.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Sword Instruction, Mountain Artillery, 1914. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Hand Book for Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India. Royal 8vo. Board. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. XI, Clothing, Corrected up to 1st February 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 10a. or 1s. (3a.)

Field Service Manual. Horse Artillery Brigade (India), 1913. Royal 16mo. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Roman Hindustani Edition of Cavalry Training, 1912. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Vol. I. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

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Selections from Royal Army Medical Corps Training, 1911. (Published in 1914) in Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Indian Military Manual of Cookery. Demy 16mo. Board. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (3a.)

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Classified List of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department Military Subordinates and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services. Corrected to 30th June 1914. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1s.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Report on the Working of the State Railways Coal Department for the calendar year 1913, by K. W. Church, Esq., B.Sc., F.G.S. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Records of Fort St. George. Sundry Book of 1680-1681. Hugli, letters sent, 1913. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1756. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3-12 or 5s. 9d. (7a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Kurram Agency. Statistical Tables, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the N.-W. F. Province for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. or 7d. (1s.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-5 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George French Correspondence, (Public Sundries No. 8b), 1751. Foolscap Limp. 6a. or 7d. (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 8d. (2a.)

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Report on Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 8d. (1a.)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. 6p. or 4½d. (1a.)

Gazetteer, Bannu District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. 14a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Gazetteer, Peshawar District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 8d. (2a. 6p.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province, during the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 2d. (1a.)

N.-W. F. Province Gazetteer, Dera Ismail Khan District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 4d. (3a.)

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1913-14. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2-5a. or 3s. 1d. (2a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department of the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. or 7d. (1a.)

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Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2

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Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csomo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 13 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

***Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21).** Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodout genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 022018 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rupees One thousand standing in the name of Naqi-ul-Hasan, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of Advertiser—SAYED NAQI-UL-HASAN,
Residence—Extra Assistant Commissioner, Narsinghpur.

Estate Captain A. McNicoll : Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Archibald McNicoll, a Marine Captain in the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, who died on 18th April 1914 at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 15th January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

Calcutta, The 3rd December 1914.

LOST

The undermentioned Interest Warrant, issued in my name, No. 72863, dated 18th February 1914 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 49-10-9.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for a duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that office.

Name of Proprietor—JAINARAIN RAMCHANDER,
Address—18 Mullick Street, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of November, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916:—

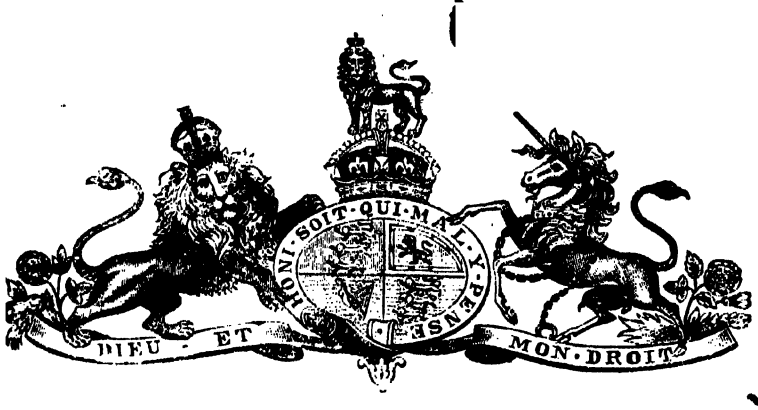
Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of November 1914.		Imported since 1st October, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	...	...
" " and soft, refined in China . .	957	14 12	1,874	13 8
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	240,213	13 8	857,379	12 12
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	322,033	11 12	670,622	11 4
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	18,903	9 0	25,509	9 4
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	86	10 8	46,698	9 8

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA:
The 22nd December 1914.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th December 1914.

No. 2192-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict the taking by sea of wheat and wheat flour out of British India in the following manner, namely :—

(*i*) No wheat or wheat flour shall be taken by sea out of British India unless it is so taken from the Ports of Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi, and is destined for some place in the United Kingdom or a British Possession ;

(*ii*) the total quantity of wheat including its equivalent in wheat flour exported from the said Ports shall not exceed the following maxima, namely :—

Calcutta	8,000 tons.
Bombay	15,000 tons.
Karachi	55,000 tons.

For the purposes of this notification thirteen cwt. of wheat flour shall be reckoned as the equivalent of one ton of wheat.

2. This notification shall cease to have effect on the 1st April 1915.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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